SUMMARY *per R. M. S. Jeddo.*

The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 8502—VOL LII. MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1865. PRICE FOURPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 1st instant, at Meroo, near Braidwood, Mrs. David Dickson, of a daughter.

On the 4th instant, at the School of Arts, Pitt-street, Mrs. J. T. Hobbs, of a son.

On the 4th instant, at John-street, Woollahra, Mrs. M. Pain, of a son.

On the 10th instant, at her residence, Waratah, Mrs. Richard Pearce, of a son.

On the 12th instant, at her residence, corner of Goulburn and Castlereagh streets, Mrs. J. B. Moore, of a daughter.

On the 13th instant, Mrs. Alexander Bolster, of a daughter.

On the 15th instant, at her residence, Catherine-street, Windsor, Mrs. William Primrose, of a daughter.

On the 16th instant, at Cook's River, Mrs. C. H. Lenehan, of a son.

On the 16th instant, at her residence, Cox-street, Mudgee, Mrs. William Kellett, jun., of a son.

On the 16th instant, at her residence, North Shore, Mrs. W. Ousnden, of a daughter.

On Thursday, the 17th instant, at her residence, Swinton Hill, Burwood, Mrs. H. J. Chisholm, of a son.

On the 17th instant, at her mother's residence, 232, Pitt-street, Mrs. John M'Evoy, of a son.

On the 18th instant, at her residence, Kingston, Mrs. G. W. Barker, of a daughter.

On the 18th instant, at her residence, Somerset Lodge, Botany-street, Mrs. W. G. Board, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 21st July, at Forbes-street, Darlinghurst, by the Rev. Adam Thomson, Mr. John Sinclair, to Helen Lamb, both of Scotland.

On the 10th instant, by special license, at the Wesleyan Centenary Church, York-street, by the Rev. B. Chapman, assisted by the Rev. W. Kelynack, Charles Wesley, eldest son of John Caldwell, Esq., M.L.A., of Woollahra, to Ruth Jane, eldest daughter of Lawrence Kendall, Esq., of Upper Fort-street, and granddaughter of the late Rev. Thomas Kendall, of the Church Missionary Society. No cards.

On the 15th instant, by special license, at the residence of the bride's uncle, by the Rev. Dr. Steel, Standish William Drew, to Annie Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Henry Clyde.

On Wednesday, the 16th instant, at the Scots' Church, by the Rev. Dr. Lang, M.P., Mr. Stephen Hodges, butcher, Kent-street North, a native of Somersetshire, England, to Isabella, daughter of the late Mr. James Stephenson, innkeeper, Dungog, a native of the colony.

On the 16th instant, at 165, Prince-street, by special license, by the Rev. John Reid, of the Mariners' Church, Jeremiah Reardon, native of Barbadoes, West Indies, to Elizabeth Ann Richards, daughter of James Richards, Surry Hills, Sydney.

DEATHS.

On the 17th February, at his residence, Lonshill, Liverpool, Lancashire, Samuel Wylde Ackerley, aged 47, eldest surviving son of the late Denton Ackerley, Esq., of Wilson House, Milenthorpe, Lancashire.

On the 29th May, at her residence, Shurton, Stogursey, England, Sarah, widow of the late Robert Gill, Esq., aged 85.

On the 10th June last, at Bath, in England, Mrs. Mary Pritchard, widow of William Pritchard, Esq., formerly of Liverpool, in this colony.

On the 4th instant, at her residence, Charcoal, near Wollongong, Mrs. Margaret Woods, aged 47 years, relict of the late Mr. Robert Woods, of Sydney.

On the 12th instant, at her residence, 42, Park-street, Sydney, Mary Matilda, the beloved wife of Edmund Williams, aged 34.

On the 12th instant, at the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Swartz, Rope's Creek, Frederick Edward, only son of Edward and Madeline Gusse, aged 5 years and 3 months. Gentle Jesus receive him.

On the 14th instant, in George-street, Windsor, Maria, the beloved wife of Mr. John Watts, tanner, and daughter of Mr. Edward Edwards, Bishop's Castle, Herefordshire, England, aged 61.

On the 15th instant, at his residence, Riley and Francis streets, Woolloomooloo, after an illness of seven years, which he bore with christian fortitude, Mr. Charles Gill, junior, third son of the late Mr. Charles Gill, builder, of this city, leaving a wife and four children and a large circle of friends to deplore their loss. Aged 37 years. Native of Edinburgh, Scotland.

On the 16th instant, at the Manse, Kiama, James, only son of the Rev. John Kinross, aged 1 year and 5 months.

On the 17th instant, at Walgrove, Margaret, relict of the late Charles Roberts, Esq., and daughter of the late William Hayes, Esq., of Luken Park.

On the 18th instant, at Dawes' Battery, Martha, the beloved wife of Serjeant J. Scott, R.A., in her 33rd year, leaving a small family to lament and deplore her loss.

On the 18th instant, at her late residence, Castlereagh-street, Mrs. Bridget Kearney, aged 81 years. *Bathurst Times*, please copy.

On the 19th instant, at the residence of his son-in-law, Thomas A. Harnick, 86, Prince-street, Mr. John Coyne, in his 80th year. His end was peace.

On the 19th instant, at Prince-street, Church-hill, Mr. Patrick Devlin, late of Crystal Brook, Port Denison, Queensland.

On the 19th instant, at his residence, Prince-street, Mr. Patrick Devlin (brother of Mr. James Devlin, Ryde, Kissing Point, and late of Rockhampton), aged 50 years.

On the 20th instant, at her residence 137, Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo, Madame Sara Elizabeth Flower, in the 43rd year of her age.

On the 20th instant, at her residence, 151, Gloucester-street, Mrs. Mary O'Sullivan, aged 51 years, native of Bandon, Ireland, widow of the late John O'Sullivan, ship builder, Sydney.

On the 20th instant, at his father's residence, 287, Riley-street, William Henry, eldest son of Henry Nixon, of Hunter-street, aged 26, leaving a wife and one child.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Shippers of SPECIE by Steamers of this Company to Point de Galle can have the option of delivery of the same at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, or Southampton, without extra charge.
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
15th August, 1865.

STEAM TO ENGLAND IN SIXTY DAYS. For LIVERPOOL DIRECT. BLACK BALL AND EAGLE LINE OF PACKETS. Notice to intending passengers per S.S. GREAT BRITAIN. Lieut. John Gray, R.N.R.
This favourite vessel was expected to leave Liverpool about the 15th July, and will, in all probability, be dispatched from Melbourne for Liverpool, ABOUT the 15th October.
For particulars, and plans of cabin, apply to BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Melbourne; WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.; or DANIELL, KING, and CO., Sydney.

PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS, performing the postal service during this and the following month, as under:—

AIREDALE, 400 tons, H. Harris, commander, will LEAVE SYDNEY .. August 30th,
For NELSON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, and OTAGO.
PRINCE ALFRED, 900 tons, H. S. Machin, commander, will LEAVE SYDNEY .. Sept. 15th,
For NELSON, PICTON, WELLINGTON, CANTERBURY, and OTAGO. Taking passengers and freight for TARANAKI and NAPIER.
TARARUA, 830 tons, J. Gardyne, commander, will LEAVE AUCKLAND for SYDNEY .. .. Sept. 1st,
ARRIVING at SYDNEY .. .. .. Sept. 8th,
LEAVE SYDNEY for AUCKLAND, with the English mails .. .. .. Sept. 15th.
OTAGO, 800 tons, W. Smith, commander, will LEAVE NELSON for SYDNEY Sept. 3rd,
ARRIVING at SYDNEY .. .. Sept. 10th.
LORD ASHLEY, 500 tons, T. Randall, commander, will LEAVE AUCKLAND Sept. 4th,
For NAPIER, WELLINGTON, CANTERBURY, and OTAGO.
AUCKLAND, 800 tons, G. Ponsonby, commander, will LEAVE OTAGO .. August 25th.
For CANTERBURY, WELLINGTON, PICTON, and NELSON, With passengers for Sydney steamer.
PHOEBE, 700 tons, R. H. Ferguson, commander, will LEAVE NELSON .. Sept. 2nd,
For PICTON, WELLINGTON, CANTERBURY, OTAGO, and BLUFF.
EGMONT, 550 tons, J. Hagley, commander, will LEAVE NELSON .. Sept. 5th,
For PICTON, WELLINGTON, CANTERBURY, and OTAGO.
RANGITOTO, 700 tons, W. Woods, commander, will LEAVE SYDNEY about .. Sept. 30th,
For NELSON and SOUTHERN PORTS of New Zealand.
CLAUD HAMILTON, 800 tons (extra boat).
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

HOKITIKA GOLD FIELDS.—THE PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AIREDALE, H. Harris, commander, Will leave for NELSON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, and OTAGO, On WEDNESDAY, August 30th.
For freight or passage apply at once, at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The steamship LADY BOWEN, P. QUAYLE, Commander, will be dispatched on THURSDAY, 24th August, at 5 p.m., for BRISBANE and IPSWICH, MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON, WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

		£	s.	d.
To BRISBANE.—	Saloon	2	5	0
	Ditto Return	3	10	0
	Steerage	0	12	6
To MARYBOROUGH.—	Saloon	3	10	0
	Ditto Return	5	10	0
	Steerage	1	2	6
To GLADSTONE or ROCKHAMPTON	Saloon	4	5	0
	Ditto Return	6	10	0
	Steerage	1	7	6

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE FOR TWO MONTHS.
Cargo is now being received at the Company's Stores.
W. WESTGARTH, Manager.
Q. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—Hunter, THIS DAY, at noon, and Kiama, at 11 p.m.
CLYDE RIVER.—Hunter, THIS DAY, at noon.
KIAMA.—Kiama, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—Kembla, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
MERIMBULA.—Kiama, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.
ULLADULLA.—Comerang, on FRIDAY, at noon.
MORUYA.—Comerang, on FRIDAY, at noon.

STEAM TO PARRAMATTA.—From PHŒNIX WHARF, 9 a.m., and 1 and 5 p.m. From PARRAMATTA, at 7 and 11 a.m., and 3 p.m.
ON SUNDAYS.
From SYDNEY, at 9 a.m. and 6 p.m.
From PARRAMATTA, at 7 a.m. and 4 p.m.
FARES.
Cabin ...... 1s. 6d. Return ...... 2s. 6d.
Steerage .... 1s. 0d. Ditto .... 1s. 6d.
OR NINEPENCE EACH WAY.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS. REDUCTION OF FARES per A. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.

			£	s.	d.
To MARYBOROUGH direct—		Saloon	3	0	0
		Return Ticket	5	0	0
		Steerage	1	0	0
To GLADSTONE or ROCKHAMPTON	direct.	Saloon	4	0	0
		Return Ticket	6	5	0
		Steerage	1	5	0

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE FOR TWO MONTHS.
The Company's STEAMERS run EVERY WEEK between BRISBANE, MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON. Through Tickets to any of the above ports may be had, available for return either via Brisbane, or by steamer direct to Sydney.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO BRISBANE.
Until further notice this Company's STEAMSHIPS will sail to and from BRISBANE every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street, 18th August.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS
To MELBOURNE.—CITY OF ADELAIDE, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, TUESDAY, at 4.
Fares: Saloon, £5 10s.; return ticket, £9; steerage £2.
To HUNTER RIVER.—CAWARRA, TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, at 11; and COONANBARA, WEDNESDAY NIGHT, at 11.
To PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received on SATURDAY and forwarded per COONANBARA on SATURDAY NIGHT.
To CLARENCE TOWN calling at NEWCASTLE and RAYMOND TERRACE only.—WILLIAMS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 7.
To MANNING RIVER.—SAMSON, 24 hours after arrival.
To BRISBANE.—YARRA YARRA, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 5; TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
Fares: Saloon, £2 5s, return ticket, £3 10s.; steerage, 12s. 6d.
To MARYBOROUGH.—EAGLE, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.30.
To ROCKHAMPTON.—BOOMERANG, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To PIONEER RIVER.—BOOMERANG will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton per Diamantina.
To GLADSTONE.—JAMES PATERSON, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To PORT DENISON via GLADSTONE.—JAMES PATERSON, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON, calling at MARYBOROUGH and GLADSTONE.—LEICHARDT, TUESDAY, 22nd instant.
From ROCKHAMPTON to PIONEER RIVER and PORT DENISON.—DIAMANTINA, about 29th instant.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) NIGHT, at 11, THE CITY OF NEWCASTLE, for CLARENCE TOWN, via NEWCASTLE and RAYMOND TERRACE.
On THURSDAY MORNING, at 7, the MORPETH.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices, foot of Market-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Steam to and from the Hunter until the 9th September inclusive.
FROM SYDNEY.
On MONDAY, at 7 a.m., the MORPETH.
On TUESDAY, at 11 p.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE, to CLARENCE TOWN direct, via NEWCASTLE and RAYMOND TERRACE.
Goods and passengers for Morpeth forwarded on per Anna Maria from Raymond Terrace.
On THURSDAY, at 7 a.m., the MORPETH.
On FRIDAY, at 11 p.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE, calling at Martin's Wharf.
Goods for the Paterson received on SATURDAY, and forwarded per steamer on MONDAY MORNING from Sydney.
Goods for Martin's Wharf received on FRIDAY.
Freight on goods for these agencies must be paid in Sydney.
FROM MORPETH.
On MONDAY, at 7 a.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On TUESDAY, at 2 p.m., the MORPETH.
On THURSDAY, at 7 a.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On FRIDAY, at 2 p.m., the MORPETH.
The steamer ANNA MARIA, to PATERSON TOWNSHIP every WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 6.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

CLARENCE AND NEW ENGLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S steam ship SUSANNAH CUTHBERT, for GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, on THURSDAY, August 24, at 8 p.m.
C. WISEMAN, Manager.
C. and N. E. S. N. Co., office Commercial Wharf.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S steamship GRAFTON, for GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, THIS DAY, at 10 p.m.
For the MACLEAY RIVER.—The chartered schooner UNDAUNTED (running in conjunction with the company's steamer Nautilus there), THIS DAY, at 5 p.m.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN, calling at EDEN.—CITY OF HOBART, John Clinch, commander, On or about TUESDAY, 29th instant.
Saloon .... £8.
Return ticket available three months .... 13.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

FOR MACLEAY RIVER.—The FLYING FISH, Tuesday Evening. O'Dowd and Co., Commer. Whf.

MACLEAY RIVER.—MARY is now receiving cargo. CLARKE and RAYNER, Victoria Wharf.

FOR THE MACLEAY RIVER.—The FLYING FISH, on TUESDAY EVENING.
O'DOWD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

FOR THE MACLEAY RIVER.—Schooner LIZZIE COLESON, THIS DAY, 4 p.m. For freight or passage, having good accommodation, apply to WILLIAM DALTON, Agent, King-street, Commercial Wharf.

FOR the MANNING RIVER.—The ELFIN, on TUESDAY EVENING. O'DOWD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

LYDIA, for WINGHAM, MANNING RIVER.—Freight, apply on board, Commercial Wharf.

GORILLA, for MANNING RIVER. For freight, apply on board, Baltic Wharf.

MANNING RIVER.—LIGHTNING, Sugden, is now receiving cargo. Clarke & Rayner, Vic Wharf.

ESTHER, for MANNING RIVER.—For freight or passage apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE, HASTINGS RIVER, going up to HURSLEY.—The CARNATION, J. Smith, master, on WEDNESDAY EVENING.
O'DOWD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE, HASTINGS RIVER.—The regular trader schooner HANNAH, P. Johnson, master, now receiving cargo at Caledonia Wharf, and sails on WEDNESDAY EVENING. Apply on board, or to O'DOWD and CO.

FOR BOWEN, PORT DENISON.—The brig MOUNTAIN MAID having three-fourths of her cargo engaged, will sail in a week.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

THE CONSIGNEE of a CASE from London, addressed to G. C. TURNER, Cypress Cottage, Botany Road, will oblige by at once forwarding it.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR THE GULF OF CARPENTARIA via PORT DENISON.—The fine clipper schooner WAVE OF LIFE, Hannah, master, will be dispatched a few days after arrival.
For freight or passage apply to JOHN FRAZER and CO., Barrack-street; or MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE.—The clipper brig YARROW, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch.
For freight or passage apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

MELBOURNE WHARF.—Schooner BELLA VISTA, M'Pherson, master, greater portion of cargo engaged. For freight or passage, apply J. M'KANNY, Sussex-st; or T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

ONLY VESSEL for ADELAIDE.—The brig E. K. BATESON, Castles, master, will be dispatched without fail on SATURDAY.
Has only room for a few tons freight, for which or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR OKITIKI direct.—For passengers only.—The A1 clipper barque SORATA, now lying at Campbell's Wharf, will sail in a few days.
This vessel has splendid accommodation for passengers, and a liberal dietary scale will be provided.
Early application is requested to
MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—The favourite regular trader ALICE CAMERON, J. Nearing, commander, is now fast loading, and having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged, will be dispatched on or about TUESDAY next.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR AUCKLAND, to follow the ALICE CAMERON.—The favourite and regular trader KATE, J. B. Sherlock, commander, will be quickly dispatched.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR WELLINGTON AND PORT COOPER.—The favourite regular trader WILD WAVE, J. W. Vandervord, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be quickly dispatched.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR TAHITI direct.—The A1 French clipper barque TELEGRAPHE, E. Desroziers commander, is now ready to receive cargo, and will sail on 24th instant.
For freight or passage apply at once, to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

ATREVIDA, for SAN FRANCISCO.—Proceeds to Sea on the 22nd instant. Passengers can be booked until the 21st instant, for which apply to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.—The A1 clipper barque GLIMPSE, Seth Hall, commander, will sail on or about August 28th. For cabin or steerage passage apply on board. Now loading at Cuthbert's Wharf.

FOR SHANGHAI direct.—The fine new clipper ship EARL DALHOUSIE, A1 11 years, James Campbell, commander, will sail in a few days.
Has very superior accommodation for saloon passengers.
Apply to Captain CAMPBELL, on board; or GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Agents.

ONLY VESSEL for HONGKONG.—The A1 clipper ship RUTLANDSHIRE, 1500 tons burthen, Farley, commander, under charter to sail on 20th September.
This vessel has superior accommodation for Chinese passengers.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

BREEDERS of HORSE STOCK.—The undersigned having chartered the A 1 ship, BRITISH PEER, of 2700 tons burthen, to take HORSES to BOMBAY, is prepared to receive applications from parties desirous of shipping suitable stock. In order to meet the views of those who have no agents in Bombay, the undersigned is willing to take charge of such horses as may be entrusted to him for consignment to his agents at port of discharge.
The freight will be payable at Bombay, and only on such horses as may be delivered alive—the ship finding everything, including a competent person in charge.
As only a limited number of horses will be taken, early application is requested to JOHN E. MANNING, Custom House-buildings.

TO SHIPPERS OF HORSES.—For BOMBAY.—The new clipper-built ship BRITISH PEER, 1229 tons register, William Garratt, commander, is under engagement to sail from Newcastle direct, for Bombay, on or about the 12th September.
This magnificent ship has lofty well ventilated between decks. An experienced superintendent proceeds in charge of all horses.
For freight, immediate application is necessary to
JOHN E. MANNING.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

FOR NEW YORK direct.—The British ship PATRICK HENRY, 1400 tons, William C. Page, Esq., commander.
This fine ship has been laid on the berth direct for New York, and will sail positively on the 12th September, from Melbourne.
The saloon accommodation will be found of the most superior character, and the requirements for the passengers will be carefully attended to. The state-rooms are lofty, spacious, and thoroughly ventilated. Bedding and linen will be supplied, if required.
In the second class the cabins are fitted with roomy and comfortable berths, and the distribution of provisions will be on an exceedingly liberal scale, together with the attendance of stewards.
In the third class, passengers will be supplied with a liberal dietary scale of the best provisions, and their wants otherwise carefully attended to.
A milch cow will be placed on board for the benefit of the saloon passengers.
An experienced surgeon accompanies the ship.
For rates of passage and all further particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON.—The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship NINEVEH, 1174 tons register, James Donald, commander, has a considerable portion of her dead weight already engaged. Intending passengers are invited to inspect her elegant and roomy saloon accommodation. For freight or passage apply to Captain DONALD, on board, at Circular Quay; or to
JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

FOR LONDON DIRECT. Passage money £18 and upwards. To sail on or about THURSDAY, 31st August. The iron clipper ship CORNWALLIS, 1214 tons register, A 1 at Lloyds. Joseph Leeman, Lieutenant R.N.R., commander.
This magnificent ship has a full poop, with most superior accommodation for passengers, and having the whole of her dead weight engaged will have very quick dispatch.
Saloon according to arrangement
Second cabin £25
Steerage 18
For passage or freight apply to the Commander, on board; or
YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

MESSRS. MONEY WIGRAM and SONS' (of Blackwall Yard, London) LINE OF STEAM AND SAILING VESSELS, from MELBOURNE to LONDON.
To sail on the 6th September.
The splendid new screw steamship LONDON, 1700 tons register, J. B. Martin, Commander.
The above vessel was built expressly for the AUSTRALIAN PASSENGER TRADE, and her accommodations for all classes of passengers are unsurpassed.
An experienced surgeon accompanies the ship.
RATES FROM MELBOURNE.
Saloon—Poop cabin, 75 to 80 guineas; main deck, 65 to 70 guineas.
Second class, £32 to £35.
Third ditto, £20 to £22.
Steerage (open berths), £18.
For plans of cabins, &c., apply to
J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

FOR LONDON direct.—To sail on or about the 1st December.—The splendid clipper ship PERSIA, 1759 tons register, A1 at Lloyd's for 12 years, Lieutenant J. H. Smith, R. N. R., commander, now on her passage from London, will be laid on the berth immediately after her arrival, which is expected about the 22nd September.
This magnificent ship is now on her first voyage after having been rebuilt by Charles Langley, in Deptford dock, under the inspection of Lloyds' surveyors. She has a distilling apparatus capable of making 800 gallons of fresh water daily, and is fitted, regardless of expense, for the trade between Sydney and London, in which she will now be continued. Her accommodations for passengers are of the most approved description, and she will carry an experienced surgeon. This early intimation is given by authority of her owners, in order that passengers proceeding to England may embrace so favourable an opportunity.
For freight or passage apply to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Agents.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.—For Wool and Passengers only.—The A1 clipper barque BAHIA, 566 tons register, S. H. Smith, commander, having all her dead weight on board, will have immediate dispatch. Has superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Wool received at Flood's Stores, Circular Quay.
For freight or passage apply on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The A1 clipper-barque CONSTANCE, 600 tons burthen, is open for freight or charter, to any part of the world.
Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

CHARTER.—Wanted, a SHIP, not less than 1000 tons burden, direct for HONGKONG. Apply to NICHOLLS, BROTHERS, and CO., 8, Macquarie-place.

CHARTERS.—The undersigned have Charters to offer for China, San Francisco, West Coast, Bombay, and the Intercolonial ports. T. G. SAWKINS.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The fine brig UNION, 200 tons register, ready for sea at once.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

WANTED, to CHARTER ships for San Francisco. George A. Lloyd and Co., 364, George-street.

TWO PUNTS for SALE. Apply to Mr. BISSETT, at Macnamara's Wharf.

TO SHIPOWNERS.—The advertiser, who holds a master's certificate, and of many years' colonial experience, is desirous of purchasing a share of a vessel engaged in the intercolonial or Island trade on condition of commanding her. Address B. L., Greek-street, Glebe.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Suburban BRANCHES of this Bank are OPEN THIS DAY.
At BALMAIN.—In Darling-street, opposite the Post Office.
NEWTOWN.—At Mr. Martin Gibbons' new building, opposite Wesleyan Chapel, Newtown Road.
By order of the Board,
(Signed) ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, 8th May, 1865.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a Branch of this Bank has been opened at BOURKE, in this Colony, for the transaction of all usual banking business.
By Order of the Board,
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, 19th June, 1865.

PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a Special General MEETING of the Proprietors will be held, at the Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of August instant, at noon, to take into consideration a series of resolutions proposed by Jacob L. Montefiore, a shareholder and Chairman of the Board, having for their object,—
1.—The increase of the capital of the Company to the sum of £1,000,000 by the creation of 10,000 additional shares.
2.—The amendment of the Company's deed of settlement to such an extent as may be necessary for the accomplishment of the above object, as well as to effect modifications of such portions of that instrument as have been found defective, or have seemed called for by the extended business of the Company.
A circular has been posted to each shareholder, in which is included detailed particulars of the proposed alterations.
By order of the Board,
C. M. SMITH, Manager.
Sydney, August 7th, 1865.

THE CADIANGULLONG CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the second Half-yearly General MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, Spring-street, on THURSDAY, the 31st day of August instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors for the half-year ending 31st July last; to elect a Director in the room of Robert Archibald Alison Morehead, Esq., who retires in terms of the deed of settlement, but is eligible for re-election; and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
By order of the Board,
J. H. MILLER, Manager.

THE CADIANGULLONG CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINING COMPANY (limited).—NOTICE.—R. A. A. MOREHEAD, Esq., has given the notice required by clause 38 of the Deed of Settlement, that he is a Candidate for re-election to the office of Director in this Company.
J. H. MILLER, Manager.

SIXTH INSTALMENT.—NOTICE is hereby given that, at the General Meeting of Proprietors, held this day, at the Company's Office, Sydney, the following resolution was passed unanimously:—
"That this meeting hereby calls for the payment of the sixth instalment of one pound per share on the new shares issued in the year 1859; such payment to be made to the treasurer, the Bank of New South Wales, at the banking house in Sydney, on or before Monday, the second day of October next."
Proprietors are respectfully reminded that, at the special general meeting, held on the 9th March, 1859, it was resolved as follows:—
"That dividend on the new shares shall be computed from the date of each payment to the end of the then current half-year, at the rate which shall be declared for such half-year; provided, however, that in terms of the Act 8 William IV., sec. 42, no dividend shall be allowed in respect of any shares or shares until all calls made in respect thereof shall have been paid."
By order of the Board,
R. MANSFIELD.
Australian Gaslight Company's Office,
Sydney, 16th August, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—In pursuance of a resolution, passed at the General Meeting of Proprietors, held this day, a Dividend of five per cent., and also a Bonus of two and a half per cent., for the past half-year, will be payable at the Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, on and after the 1st September next.
R. MANSFIELD.
Australian Gaslight Company's Office,
Sydney, 16th August, 1865.

MUDBANK AND COOK'S RIVER ROAD TRUST.—A Public MEETING will be held at the Halfway House, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 22nd instant, at 7 o'clock. All persons interested are requested to attend.

SURRY HILLS Y. M. M. I. SOCIETY.—Professor Bill will deliver an illustrated LECTURE in connection with the above in the Wesleyan School-house, Botany-street, THIS (Monday) EVENING. Subject: "Speech-culture, as an element of power in the Pulpit, on the Platform, in the Senate, and at the Bar."
Admission—non-members 6d. each. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.
J. ABBOTT, Hon. Sec.

WINDSOR SCHOOL OF ARTS.—The LECTURE announced for the 23rd instant, on "Russia and the Russians," is deferred till further notice, in consequence of the illness of the Rev. W. Curnow.
JOSEPH H. WATKIN, Hon. Sec.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.—A LECTURE will be delivered by Isidore J. Blake, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, THIS (Monday) EVENING, the 21st instant, at 8 o'clock. Subject: "Irish Grievances, and Ireland's Right to a Native Legislature." P. T. GROGAN, Hon. Organising Secretary.

A PUBLIC LECTURE will be given in and in aid of the Hall of Temperance, Pitt-street, by GEOFFREY EAGAR, M.P., on TUESDAY EVENING next, 22nd. Subject: "Life in its Intellectual Aspect." Tickets for fronts seats, 1s.; for back seats, 6d. The chair will be taken by Mr. B. Mountcastle, at 8 o'clock.

PITT-STREET YOUNG MEN'S MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT CLASS.—MONDAY, THIS EVENING, the 21st instant, a LECTURE on the Rev. John Williams, the missionary martyr of Erromanga, will be delivered by Mr. W. Mills, of Newtown, in the Congregational Schoolroom, at half-past 7 o'clock. The chair will be taken by the President of the Society, the Rev. John Graham. Admission 6d. to non-members.
ANDREW FAIRFAX, Hon. Sec.

NO. 1 COMPANY S. B. V. R.—Musketry Instruction.—The Course will commence THIS DAY, at the Volunteer Barracks. MORNING, at half-past 6; AFTERNOON, at half-past 4.
R. PEEL RAYMOND, Captain.
Members unable to attend this day, are requested to fall-in with No. 3 Company to-morrow at the same hour.

NO. 3 COMPANY'S. B. V. R.—Musketry Instruction will commence on TUESDAY next, 22nd August, at 6.30 a.m. and 4.30 p.m.
W. TEALE, Captain.

NO. 4 COMPANY S.B.V.R.—Musketry Instruction, To-morrow, 6.30 a.m., and 4.30, at Hyde Park.

ST. GEORGE'S VOLUNTEER RIFLES, Newtown.—A MEETING at the Oddfellow's Hall, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for the election of non-commissioned officers, and other business. A Meeting of the Rifle Club will be afterwards held.
F. SALISBURY, Hon. Secretary.

MR. W. KING'S Quadrille Assembly, Oddfellows' Hall, Sussex-street, Monday Evening, August 21.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

JOSEPH WALLWORK, formerly of Bolton le Moors, Lancashire, can obtain information as to property in England, belonging to him, by applying to Messrs. Daintrey and Chapman, 101, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.
Any person giving any information respecting the above Joseph Wallwork, or as to his death, will be rewarded. He was last heard of in Sydney, 20 years ago. He was a cabinet maker by trade when in England.

MR. J. ALEXANDER, please send address to H. R. REID.

MARGARET WETHERHILL please CALL at the Prince of Wales Theatre, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock. Something to your advantage.

MR. HENRY LLOYD, of Beechmount, Rathkeale, county Limerick, Ireland, is requested (at his mother's desire) to communicate with Dr. SMITH, University of Sydney.

THE BOY who won the Warwick Leger is requested to write at once to Z., Post Office, Sydney.

LONDON.—The undermentioned Newspaper and Advertising Agents are authorised to receive advertisements, which must be paid in advance, for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD and SYDNEY MAIL.
Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clements-lane, Lombard street.
Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E.C.
Copies of each journal are filed at the above offices for the use of advertisers.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.
Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir J. YOUNG, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., and LADY YOUNG.
MR. and MRS. HEINE'S CONCERTS.
The above distinguished Artistes beg to announce FIVE GRAND EXTRA CONCERTS, being their Final Performances in Sydney.
MONDAY, August 21st, Special Programme.
TUESDAY, August 22nd, Grand Command Night, on which occasion his Excellency the GOVERNOR and LADY YOUNG will honour Mr. and Mrs. HEINE'S CONCERT with their presence.
Prices as usual.
Plan of the Hall at J. H. Anderson and Co.'s, where seats may be secured.
Tickets may be had at all music sellers.
The TIMES admits—"We have now in London Mr. Joseph Heine, the youthful Blind Violinst, the greatest wonder of the age."
N.B.—Mr. Heine on one string only—Paganini.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.—Directress, Mrs. CHARLES POOLE. Stage Manager, Mr. C. W. BARRY.
Under the distinguished patronage of his Excellency the GOVERNOR, Lady YOUNG, and General Sir DUNCAN CAMERON, K.C.B.
The OFFICERS and SEAMEN of H.M.S. SALAMANDER will give an Amateur Performance, the proceeds of which will be tendered towards the ORGAN FUND of ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL, THIS EVENING (Monday), August 21st.
The performances commencing with the comedy of THE GOLDEN FARMER, followed by the amusing farce of DONE ON BOTH SIDES, concluding with the laughable burlesque of VILLIAM VILLIKINS AND HIS DINAH.
Box office open at Theatre from 12 till 3.
Doors open at 7, curtain rises at half-past 7 o'clock.
TO-MORROW EVENING, first appearance of Miss CLEVELAND, in her grand impersonation of LEAH.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.—Directress—Mrs. Charles Poole. TUESDAY, August 22nd, MISS CLEVELAND, in her renowned impersonation of LEAH.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—GREAT SUCCESS.
Harry Raynor, W. Howson, L. Braham, late of Christy's Minstrels, and Paul Maxey, of Lenton Troupe.
THIS EVENING, the Great Drama, ONE O'CLOCK, OR THE KNIGHT AND THE WOOD DEMON.
To be followed by the Christy's Minstrels' budget of eccentricities and negro comicalities.
To conclude with a new negro farce, called JEMMY SQUIFFLETOP'S WEEK ON TRIAL.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORK EXHIBITION, Pitt-street (opposite the Victoria Theatre), A faithful likeness of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Late President of the United States, will be found in the collection.
Just added, GILBERT, from a cast taken after his death and presented by M Murphy, Esq., of Binalong.
Admission: 1s.; children, half-price.

THE DERBY DAY will remain this day MONDAY, ON VIEW at the Freemasons' Hotel, as the City of Adelaide will not sail till TUESDAY.
Admission: Each person 2s. 6d.
Hours, from 11 till 5 o'clock.

MASONIC.—P. G. I. LODGE, I. C.—Quarterly MEETING, THIS EVENING, at 7.30. JOHN ALLAN, P. G. Secretary.

MASONIC.—Zetland Lodge, No. 655.—Emergency MEETING at the Hall, this evening, at 7 o'clock.

TESTIMONIAL to W. F. LLOYD, Esq.—The above will lie for signature at Mr. Thomas Metcalfe's, 478, George-street, till WEDNESDAY next, August 23rd, at noon. By order of the Committee,
Hon. JOHN ROBERTSON, M.L.A., Chairman.

THE MEMBERS of the Australian Volunteer Fire Company, No. 1, will wait on the citizens with subscription lists for the Steam Fire ENGINE for the above.
W. H. CARRICK, Secretary.

LATEST BETTING, RANDWICK MEETING.
MR. THOMAS COKER'S PRICE CURRENT. TATTERSALL'S HOTEL.

MAYOR'S CUP.
4 to 1 Tarragon
6 to 1 Kerosene
7 to 1 Talleyrand
8 to 1 Angler
From 10 to 30 to 1 others.

DERBY.
4 to 1 Pitsford
5 to 1 Fisherman's Daughter
6 to 1 Angler
From 8 to 20 to 1 others.

EPSOM HANDICAP.
4 to 1 Tamworth
6 to 1 Eva
6 to 1 Falcon
6 to 1 Volunteer
From 8 to 20 to 1 others.

MAIDEN PLATE.
3 to 1 Pitsford
3 to 1 Fisherman's Daughter
4 to 1 Lavalette
4 to 1 Exile
From 6 to 10 to 1 others.

MELBOURNE CUP.
10 to 1 Frolic
10 to 1 Druid
10 to 1 Angler
From 15 to 50 to 1 others.

CHAMPION.
5 to 1 Tarragon
5 to 1 Panic
10 to 1 Angler
10 to 1 Druid
From 15 to 33 to 1 others.

DOUBLE EVENTS.
200 to 6 Derby and Mayor's Cup
500 to 10 Mayor's Cup and Melbourne Cup
500 to 10 Melbourne Cup and Champion
If not laid, subject to market alterations.

Gentlemen up country will please send cash or reference in town.

HOBSON'S MONSTER SWEEP.—Melbourne Cup, Ascot, Vale, and Champion, at £2000.—Fifty tickets on sale; drawing on MONDAY next.
THOMAS COKER, Agent, Tattersall's.

THE WIDOW of the late WILLIAM KNIGHT, Drayman, begs to acknowledge the respective amounts from the undersigned persons, collected by them on her behalf, also tenders her sincere and heartfelt thanks to all who so kindly contributed to her relief in her sudden bereavement.

	£	s.	d.
Collected by Messrs. J. and C. Munford, E. W. Gordon, W. King, M. Daley, and E. Goldsack	27	8	6
Ditto Mr. E. Boice	7	1	0
Ditto Mrs. Wickham	6	6	6
Ditto Miss Williams	2	8	6
Ditto Miss Little	2	10	0

(Signed) SARAH KNIGHT.

CARPENTERS' and JOINERS' S. P. SOCIETY beg to call the attention of the trade and public that their call-books are open for public use at Mr. POTTER'S, Albion Hotel, Haymarket, for parties requiring hands.

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE ENGRAVINGS, at H. CHATTO'S, on THURSDAY next, at 11 o'clock.
Intending purchasers are informed that the catalogue of pictures for sale will also include a number of choice engravings from paintings by Sir E. Landseer, Rosa Bonheur, Herring, Frith, Wilkie, Turner, Eastlake, and other celebrated artists, being a choice selection of works of art formerly imported by J. R. Clarke, printseller, George-street.

APARTMENTS.—Two suites of Apartments vacant at Mrs. Brady's, St. Kilda House, Woolloomooloo.

APARTMENTS vacant; board optional. 207, Macquarie-street, near Australian Library.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM for 2 single men, within 3 minutes' walk of Post Office. 70, York-street.

A BEDROOM to LET, suitable for two friends; board optional. 24, O'Connell-street.

A LARGE ROOM to LET, unfurnished, suitable for sitting and bed room, use of kitchen; rent, 7s. 289, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE. Mrs. Dobson's, 221, Castlereagh-street, near Market-st. Terms moderate.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, at No. 13, O'Connell-street, near HERALD Office.

BOARD, &c., at 51, George-street North, late Mr. Martyn's. View of the harbour.

BURWOOD.—To Let, a Furnished COTTAGE. Apply to R. Houston, near station.

COTTAGE, of 6 or 7 rooms, with garden, wanted to Purchase. C. H. Rooke, 324, George-street.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS to LET, adjoining Lord Nelson Hotel, Miller's Point.

FURNISHED APARTMENT to LET, No. 3, Hosking-place; terms moderate.

FURNISHED COTTAGE to LET in the Parramatta Road, a few miles from town, lovely situation, with 20 acres of rich pasture land, and pony and phaeton if required; rent moderate. Hichens Gedye, 448, George-st.

GLEBE ROAD.—Family Residence to LET; stabling and paddock. T. T. Smith, builder, opposite.

OFFICES to LET, 119, King-street. Apply to Mr. Lenehan, Castlereagh-street.

PUBLIC-HOUSE to LET, cheap, good corner stand, in George-st. Incoming, £200. Hichens Gedye.

PUBLIC-HOUSE, to LET, in Parramatta-st. doing snug business. Incoming, £200. Hichens Gedye.

PUBLIC-HOUSE to LET in the Glebe Road, snug little concern, £20. Long lease. Hichens Gedye.

PUPLIC-HOUSE to LET, centrally situated in the city. C. H. Rooke, 324, George-street.

STORAGE for 3000 Tons of Goods, low rates, at the Bank Auction Rooms.

TO BOARDERS.—Vacancies in Balmain. E. Ramsay, house agent.

TO LET, an 8-roomed HOUSE, 103, Palmer-street North.

TO LET, a five-roomed HOUSE. 29, Stanley-street.

TO LET, No. 4, Hope-terrace, Glebe Road; 7 rooms, kitchen, and water.

TO LET, a COTTAGE, No. 400, Castlereagh-street South. J. B. Jones, solicitor, 128, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, HOUSE and STABLING, Abercrombie-street, opposite St. Benedict's Chapel.

TO BE LET, a COTTAGE of six rooms; garden, paddock, &c., near Burwood Station. Martyn's Bazaar.

TO LET, excellent family 11-roomed HOUSE, No. 22, Wynyard-sq., lately occupied by Mrs. Doak. Low rent.

TO LET, a COTTAGE, No. 408, Castlereagh-street South. J. B. Jones, Solicitor, 128, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, convenient HOUSE, entrance hall, back entrance, water on. 379, Elizabeth-street South.

TO LET, a 4-roomed COTTAGE, opposite Post-office, Glebe Road; water on; rent 12s. 6d.

TO LET, a Furnished BEDROOM, with board. Edgeworth-place, Short-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, in Short-street, Surry Hills, a HOUSE containing 3 good rooms.

TO LET, 9, Gloucester-terrace, Macquarie-street, Hyde Park—6 rooms kitchen, &c.

TO LET, a HOUSE; four rooms, kitchen, and small garden. Napoleon-street, near A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf.

TO LET, comfortable 7-roomed Family HOUSE, in excellent condition. 5, Raphael's-buildings, Prince-st.

TO LET, 2-roomed HOUSE. Raphael's-buildings, Margaret-street, Wynyard-square; very low rent.

TO LET, 157, Elizabeth-street, a 6-room HOUSE, with kitchen and servant's room. Apply 256, Elizabeth-st.

TO LET, 198, Palmer-street, 8 roomed HOUSE. Apply to Mr. Bragg next door.

TO LET, a HOUSE, in Crown-street, near Woolloomooloo-st., 5 rooms, kitchen, verandah, and balcony.

TO LET, No. 185, North-terrace, Macquarie-street, opposite the Inner Government Domain. Apply to Mr. Fairfax, Herald Office.

TO LET, the HOUSE, 467, Pitt-street South, containing ten rooms, in excellent condition. Apply to Mr. Norrie, chemist, 56, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO LET, 5, Fitzroy-terrace, Pitt-street, Redfern. Apply to J. Brush, corner of Cleveland and Pitt streets, or 407, George-street, Sydney.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the large substantial HOUSE, No. 2, College-buildings, Jamison-street, containing fourteen apartments. Apply to the Rev. Dr. Lang.

TO LET, No. 208, Pitt-street, now occupied by Messrs. Stanford and Co., with spacious clean stores attached, suitable for any wholesale or retail business. Apply on the premises; or to Mr. Uther, 333, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

TO BE LET, the BILLY BLUE'S INN, at North Shore, at a moderate rent to a good tenant. Is well adapted for a Grocery or Drapery Store. For terms apply to Billyard and Curtis, solicitors, 32, Hunter-street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, in Myles'-buildings, Cumberland-street, a comfortable family RESIDENCE, with or without coach-house and stable, commanding a magnificent view of the harbour.

TO LET and for SALE.—The undersigned, having several valuable properties for disposal, invites parties in quest of same to call and inspect his Register. C. H. Rooke, 324, George-street.

TO LET, great bargain, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE FAMILY HOTEL, now in full trade, with or without stock and furniture, thoroughly repainted and decorated in the best manner. To competent persons this is an excellent opportunity.

TO LET, a Waterside RESIDENCE, in Snail's Bay, Balmain, containing six rooms, kitchen, servants' room, and pantry, bathing-house, and jetty, and a first-rate well of water, garden front and back. Apply to Mr. Dunn, on the premises.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—To LET, furnished, Mr. W. S. Lyster's private HOUSE, 98, Hunter-street. There are bath-rooms, stables, and other conveniences. To an eligible tenant, rent moderate. Apply Elvy and Co.'s Music Warehouse, 321, George-street.

TO LET, in Marlborough-terrace, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst, a commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, containing six rooms, with detached kitchen and out-offices. Full particulars on application to Mr. John Byrne, Dowling-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a neat double verandah 4-room COTTAGE, with wide passage, kitchen, and good supply of water, close to the Newtown Railway Station, and omnibuses running to and from Sydney every ten minutes. Enquire at No. 3, Exchange; or to Mr. Newman, District Registrar, Newtown; or to F. Wilson, Pine Villa, near the Newtown Toll Bar.

WHITTELL'S HOUSES, Bathurst-street, 10s to 30s. Water, grates, blinds, and every comfort.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1472295

No. 65-51. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 15th August, 1865.

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, for the performance of the undermentioned works, in accordance with the plans and specifications, to be seen at the office of the City Surveyor, viz.:—

FORMING, BALLASTING, AND BLINDING

1. Albert-street, between Phillip and Macquarie streets.
2. Alfred-street, between Phillip and Pitt streets.
3. Castlereagh-street, between Bent and Bridge streets.

The Municipal Council will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender, nor will any tender be taken into consideration unless accompanied by the names of two responsible persons willing to become surety to the extent named in the specification for the due fulfilment of the contract.

CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

No. 65-52. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 18th August, 1865.

TO CONTRACTORS, BRICKLAYERS, &c.—TENDERS will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, for the performance of the undermentioned works, in accordance with the plan and specification, to be seen at the office of the City Engineer, viz., CONSTRUCTION OF SEWERS in George-street, between Hay-street and Goulburn-street.

The Municipal Council will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender; nor will any tender be taken into consideration unless accompanied by the names of two responsible persons willing to become surety to the extent named in the specification for the due fulfilment of the contract.

CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

No. 65-53. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 19th August, 1865.

CITIZENS' LIST, 1865-66.—Notice is hereby given that LISTS of the Names of persons claiming to have their names inserted on the Citizens' List for the year 1865-66, and of those persons whose names have been objected to, as being retained on the said list, will remain open for the inspection at this office, until FRIDAY, the 25th instant.

CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the erection and completion of a Villa, at Bondi. The works may be tendered for as follows:—

1st. Excavation and masonry, in one sum.
2nd. Carpentery and all finishing trades, in one sum.
3rd. Or the whole of the works, in one sum.

Plans and specifications may be seen on application to Mr. G. ALLEN MANSFIELD, Architect, 165, Pitt-street, Sydney, to whom tenders are to be addressed on or before MONDAY, September 4th, at noon.

TO PRINTERS.—TENDERS for the right of Printing and Sale of the RACE CARDS for the forthcoming FOUR Days' Races at Randwick will be received by the undersigned up to noon of SATURDAY, the 26th instant.

BUCHAN THOMSON, Hon. Sec. A. J. C.
Bligh-street, 19th August, 1865.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for Building Fourteen Apartments to Petty's Hotel (corner of York and Jamison streets). Plans and specifications may be seen by applying at the hotel, to the proprietor, Mr ROACH; or Mr. MICHAEL GOLDEN, Architect, Glebe Point. Tenders will be received until MONDAY, 28th instant.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for the erection of a WOODEN CHURCH, in front of the Archbishop's residence, St. Mary's Cathedral. Plans and specification may be seen at the office of Mr. MUNRO, 64, Pitt-street, where tenders will be received up to 5 o'clock p.m. on THURSDAY, the 24th instant.

TENDERS required for making Additions to the Ladies' Bath, Turkish Bath, Bligh-street. Plans and specifications to be seen at the Bath, Bligh street.

BENEVOLENT ASYLUM.—TENDERS for the supply of BEEF and MUTTON required for the above Institution, from 1st September to 31st December next, will be received at the Asylum, Pitt-street South, where all particulars may be obtained up to TUESDAY, the 22nd instant.

GEORGE ALLEN, Honorary Secretary.
10th August

TENDERS are invited for Grassing a Block of Land at Randwick, opposite St. Jude's Well, consisting of about five acres. Cleared, with manure on the spot. Apply to THOMAS FARRELL, 78, King-street.

IN THE PRESS.—Domestic Guide, or Compendium of Useful Information, by HUGH EVANS HOOD.

THE ILLUSTRATED SYDNEY NEWS is specially interesting to home readers. Price sixpence.

THE GREAT FIRE, at Frazer's. See the ILLUSTRATED SYDNEY NEWS.

DEPARTURE of the LEICHHARDT Discovery EXPEDITION. See the ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

NEWCASTLE COAL FIELDS.—See the present number of the ILLUSTRATED SYDNEY NEWS.

THE NEW ZEALAND WAR.—"Running down of the ADA," "Cattle Crossing the Murray," Colonial Tales and Monthly Epitome of News in the August number of the ILLUSTRATED SYDNEY NEWS.

SEND THE ILLUSTRATED SYDNEY NEWS to your friends in England. Price sixpence.

CHOPE'S HYMNAL.—Correspondence relative to the introduction of Chope's Hymnal into St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Windsor, between the Minister thereof, certain of the congregation thereof, and the Bishop of Sydney, is now published, and can be had at Mr JOHN A. DAWSON'S, Windsor.
Single copy, 6d; per post, 8d.

FOR THE MAIL.—The HISTORY of ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL, with ten engravings of the fire, &c. H. COLE, 380, George-street, next to Denison House.

PIANOS, new and second-hand. SALE or HIRE. T. FRITH, Coveny's-buildings, Market-st. Tuning, &c.

PIANOFORTES by Collard, Broadwood, Erard, Cadby, Duff, and Hodgson, &c., in walnut and rosewood cases.

HARMONIUMS

by Alexandre and Wheatstone, the remaining stock of the late Mr. Wheatstone. To be sold at less than cost prices.

VIOLINS in great variety; Dodd's bows for violins, tenor and violoncello silver-mounted.

ROMAN STRINGS for violin, violoncello, harp, guitar, and double bass.

TUNING and REPAIRING pianofortes, harmoniums, concertinas, violins, and other musical instruments.

D. BUIST, 235, George-street.

FRENCH AGENCY.—The undersigned, whose residence in Sydney during the last eleven years has acquainted him with the taste and requirements of the colony, begs to inform his friends and the trade that he has established himself as COMMISSION AGENT in PARIS, Rue des Petites Ecuries, No. 59, and that he is prepared to conduct as agent any business entrusted to his care.

The charges will be found very moderate, but letters credit must be sent with the purchase orders.

VIAL D'ARAM.

QUEENSLAND.—Messrs. HASSELL and OGG, of East-street, Ipswich, beg to announce that they are prepared to receive stores and forward goods intended for transmission to the interior, with regularity and dispatch; and from the facilities they possess of carrying on this branch of their business, are confident of giving satisfaction.

H. and O. are also prepared to undertake the agency of stations upon reasonable terms; and having been carrying on business for the last seven years as station agents, flatter themselves that, by still adhering to their established rule of paying every attention to the smallest wish of their constituents, they will continue to merit a share of public patronage.

H. and O. would also beg to intimate that they are in a position to receive consignments of general merchandise, &c., for sale either by public auction or privately; and at the same time, while promising to consult the interests of shippers by getting the best possible price, will not forget the most important part of all, viz., prompt rendering of account sales.

Station and Commission Agents, East-street, Ipswich Queensland.

770, GEORGE-STREET, opposite Ivory's Black Swan.—I have this day sold to Messrs. F. W. ROBINSON and CO. the whole of the Ironmongery Business, Stock-in-trade, Fixtures, &c., in the premises, 770, George-street, and, while returning thanks to the numerous customers of my late father and self for their patronage during the past sixteen years, beg to recommend our successors as eminently fitted to supply all their requirements in the various branches of the business, and to earn a prominent position in their estimation.

(Signed) MICHAEL BENNETT.
Sydney, August 8th, 1865.

F. R. ROBINSON having purchased the above business in connection with his Son, it will be carried on under the name of F. W. ROBINSON and CO., as a branch of the old establishment, 486, George-street, opposite the Markets, and F. R. R. trusts that his long experience in the various branches of manufacture, &c., will guarantee to all favouring them with orders that satisfaction which will insure continued patronage.

Every description of gasfitting, plumbing, brass-finishing, &c., together with tinware, zinc, copper, galvanized ironwork, wholesale and retail, will be under the immediate superintendence of F. R. R., and at the lowest possible charges.

Repairs in the various departments fulfilled with dispatch by workmen on the premises.

INDENTS.—The undersigned are prepared to undertake Indents for all classes of goods from Great Britain, on moderate terms. LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, 141, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, Roofing Felt, Cotton Waste, Blocks (wood and iron), Tar, Pitch, Anchors and Chains, Bunting, Ensigns, Union Jacks, Galvanic Clip Hooks, Hooks and Thimbles, Lamps, Marline, Houseline, Hambroline, Beads (red, white, and blue), Whale Spades, &c., &c. FRED. KORFF, 50, New Pitt-street.

WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, TALLOW, HIDES, &c.—IRWIN and TURNER (late Durham and Irwin). The undersigned continue to receive Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, Hides, &c., for sale or shipment, and will make liberal advances thereon.

IRWIN and TURNER.
Circular Quay, 7th June.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Mr. M. EMANUEL, Mechanical and Practical Dentist, continues to supply artificial teeth with every modern improvement (either on gold or patent vulcanite), obviating the necessity of extracting the old stumps, and thereby saving the patient much pain and discomfort. By this process mastication and free articulation are secured, together with perfect fit and great saving of expense. Decayed teeth stopped with gold cement, teeth extracted.

N.B.—Artificial Palates, and, in fact, every description of mechanical dentistry, MADE BY Mr. M. EMANUEL HIMSELF.

☞ OBSERVE the address—328, George-street, near Hunter-street.

THE HORSE.—The celebrated author of Nimrod on Condition asserts that he never had in his possession a horse that ever suffered from worms, went blind, or broken-winded; neither experienced lameness from thrushes, cracked heels, farcy, or humours; which he attributes mostly to the giving of such alterative or physic medicine every two months as to excite a sufficient discharge by the skin, bowels, or kidneys, and thereby produce a regularity in the system. To meet this desired object, no more prudent medicine can be given than GIBTON'S WORM and CONDITION POWDERS, as a safe and certain remedy for destroying all species of worm, and removing and keeping back the above diseases. And particularly if given at autumn, and in the spring, they will put the horse in fine condition for the coming season, and give him additional strength and vigour, purify his blood, and add a fine gloss to his coating; and may be administered without making any alteration in either food or labour; and as the horse will take these powders freely, the groom will have but little trouble in giving them.

Sold in boxes, with the Purgative Ball, with a treatise.

The public are particularly requested to observe that the signature of ROBERT N. GIBTON is on each wrapper.

Sole Wholesale Agent, W. EDWARDS, 67, St. Paul's, London. Sold by most respectable Chemists.

IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Thousands of children are carried off annually by diseases proceeding from inattention during the period of dentition, which is an era in infantile life of the greatest importance. Much trouble and loss of rest may be saved by administering the SOOTHING POWDERS, which never fail to alleviate the most distressing symptoms, and are perfectly safe to children of the most tender age.

The striking improvement in the health of those children who have taken the Soothing Powders has induced the proprietors to make them generally known.

Price, 1s. per packet, and can be forwarded per post.

Prepared only by A. J. WATT and CO., Chemists, 534, George-street, Sydney.

TONIC BITTERS.—WATERS' QUININE WINE is, without exception, the most palatable and wholesome bitter in existence; an efficient tonic, an unequalled stomachic, and a gentle stimulant; it has this great advantage over all other bitters, that while they are generally injurious to the system, this is most beneficial, increasing appetite, and strengthening digestion. To those whose system is relaxed by extreme climate it is invaluable, giving vigour and imparting a tone to the most impaired. To be had of merchants and storekeepers. Manufactured by WATERS and WILLIAMS, 2, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, London. Ask for "Waters'" Quinine Wine.

. Orders to be made payable by London houses.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH.—The following letter has been addressed to Mr. Powell by William Boards, Esq, an extensive Agriculturist and Land Agent, residing at Edmonton, Middlesex:—

"Nightingale Hall, Edmonton.

"DEAR SIR,—I have recently suffered much from a most violent cough, proceeding from a tickling in my chest, which no remedy, out of many I resorted to, could allay. My head was constantly aching, and my whole frame entirely shaken. Having seen the good effects of your Balsam of Aniseed in several members of my family, I purchased a small bottle, and when going to bed at night, took a tablespoonful in two tablespoonfuls of water, just warm. The effect was immediate; it arrested the tickling in my chest, I slept well, and arose perfectly restored in the morning, with the exception of debility, arising from fatigue by incessant coughing for some days previous. My cough entirely left me, and has never returned. Having since heard of a lady in the neighbourhood who for a long time had laboured under a most distressing cough, and who had resorted to every remedy within her knowledge, I sent the remainder of the bottle to her; and that long-standing, obstinate, and (as she thought) incurable cough, was perfectly cured. You are at perfect liberty to make what use you may please of this communication, as the contents are strictly true. I shall take every opportunity of recommending your inestimable medicine, feeling, as I do, fully assured of its efficacy.

I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,
"WM. BOARDS.

"To Mr. Thos. Powell."

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

Prepared solely by THOMAS POWELL, 16, Blackfriars-road, London; and sold in bottles only by all chemists and storekeepers throughout Australia.

Ask for Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.

The genuine has the words "THOMAS POWELL, Blackfriars Road, London," engraved upon the Government stamp.

ESTABLISHED 23 YEARS.—TEETH.—Dr. J. EMANUEL (Doctor of Dental Surgery by diploma dated 1836), Pitt-street North, opposite Toogood's Hotel. Persons who suffer from tender gums and loss of teeth, consult the old established dentist of 30 years practice. Success by his new method is certain; the artificial teeth can be replaced without extracting sound stumps or causing the slightest pain, they adapt themselves by self-adhesion to the most tender gums, never change their colour or break, and will be found of great importance in all cases of absorption or loss of socket, their tendency being to support any remaining teeth, securing proper digestion, comfort, and personal appearance, for as mastication and articulation are perfectly restored, the wearer becomes unconscious of using artificial teeth. Supplied at charges to meet the views of the most economical.

N.B.—Teeth extracted and stopped with Dr. E.'s own gold cement, a preparation which does not turn black, the tooth retains its original colour. Teeth cleansed from tartar; children's teeth regulated.

Surgery, Pitt-street North, two doors from King-street.

☞ No connection with any other of the same name.

O'NEILL'S SUGAR-COATED ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, carefully prepared from the recipe of an eminent English physician, are quite free from mercury, and in all cases effect a certain and speedy cure of liver complaint, constipation, nervousness, headache, indigestion, or bile; as a purifier of the blood they are invaluable. In bottles, 1s, 2s, and 5s. E. H. O'NEILL, Chemist, &c., corner of Pitt and King streets.

INFLUENZA, Coughs, Colds, and Difficulty of Breathing, instantly relieved and ultimately cured by HOOD'S Pectoral Syrup of Horehound and Coltsfoot.
H. E. HOOD, Chemist, Paddington.

WASHING MADE EASY!—Instead of wasting time by rubbing the clothes at the "washing tub," use the "GLYCERINE" SOAP POWDER. Ask for "Harper Twelvetrees' Glycerine Soap Powder." Sold by all storekeepers, in penny packets; and wholesale by Messrs. E. and W. PAUL, York-street, Sydney.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—Obstacles Overcome.—The dyspeptic, consumptive, and all suffering from congestion or disordered action of any organ may be relieved of their maladies by the diligent use of these two inestimable remedies. Sold at 244, Strand, London; and at all druggists throughout the world.

WATT'S PECTORAL OXYMEL OF CARAGHEEN, or IRISH MOSS.—The rapidly increasing demand for the above most valuable medicine has induced several persons to introduce a preparation under the head of Caragheen; and in order that no mistake or disappointment should occur the proprietors beg to inform the public that upon the label round each bottle are the words "Pectoral Oxymel of Caragheen, or Irish Moss," at the bottom of each the signature of the proprietors, without which none are genuine, and to copy which is forgery. To be had only from Messrs. Elliott, Brothers, and Messrs. J. and E. Row, Wholesale Druggists, Pitt-street; Mr. Pinhey, and Messrs. Norrie and Brown, Pitt-street; Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Senior, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Watson, Mr. Henry, George-street; Mr. C. Finch, King-street; Mr. Randerson, Market-street, and the proprietors, A. J. WATT and CO., Apothecaries Hall, 534, George-street, Sydney.

COLT'S REVOLVERS, as supplied to and adopted by the English, American, Russian, Prussian, and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for house protection, travellers and officers. Colt's celebrated Revolving Rifles, Shot-Guns, and Pistol Carbines. (Pistol with attachable stock.) Exhibition prize medal awarded, 1862. Beware of counterfeits. Every arm is London-proved, and bears the Company's trade marks. Holsters, Belts, Pouches, Ammunition. Address—COLT'S FIREARMS COMPANY, 14, Pall Mall, London; also to be had through any East India or Colonial Agency.

SYDNEY FAMILY WINE AND SPIRIT DEPOT AND GROCERY STORES, 482, George-street, opposite the Markets.

TRADE MARKS ACT.

Messrs. S. BENNETT and CO. take this opportunity of acquainting their customers and the public that all articles sold by them, both in the Grocery and Wine and Spirit Trade, are of the brands as represented, and the genuine quality as imported.

The choicest Wines, Spirits, and Bottled Beers supplied.

482, George-street.

STILTON. Stilton. Cheddar Cheddar. Stilton Cheese and Royal Arms Cheddar, just landed, and in prime condition.

S. BENNETT and CO., 482, George-street.

FIREPROOF SAFES! THIEF-PROOF SAFES!

"PRICE'S" Treble-patent first-class Fire-resisting and Thief-proof IRON SAFES.

"PRICE'S" patent "Ne Plus Ultra" LOCKS.

On SALE, by FRANCIS MACNAB and CO., 9, Wynyard street.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY for GOUT and RHEUMATISM.—BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.—This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind—for during the first twenty years of the present century to speak of a cure for the gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine are so fully demonstrated, by unsolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.

These pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe and America for many years for the above complaints.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorised the name and address of "THOMAS PROUT, No. 229, Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

Sold in England at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

Agents for Sydney, Messrs. J. and E. ROW (late Messrs. Foss, Son, and Co.), 219, Pitt-street.

WHY GIVE FOUR GUINEAS FOR A BLACK SILK DRESS?
We can sell rich French Glace Silks at two guineas the full dress.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON, 86, King-street.

WHY GIVE FOUR GUINEAS FOR A FANCY SILK DRESS?
We are selling a rich Fancy Silk Dress at two guineas.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON, 86, King-street.

WHY GIVE TWO GUINEAS FOR A LADIES' WALKING JACKET?
We are selling a pretty Walking Jacket, new shape, at one guinea.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON, 86, King-street.

WHY GIVE FOUR GUINEAS FOR A SHAWL?
We are selling a very handsome Paisley Shawl at two guineas, usual price four guineas.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON, 86, King-street.

WHY GIVE ONE GUINEA FOR A CLOTH MANTLE?
We are selling ladies' Black and Coloured Cloth Mantles at 7s 11d.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON, 86, King-street.

WHY GIVE THREE GUINEAS FOR A MANTLE?
We are selling a very handsome mantle for a guinea.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON, 86, King-street.

WHY GIVE ONE GUINEA AND A HALF FOR A BONNET?
We are selling a very beautiful Bonnet, complete, for one guinea.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON, 86, King-street.

WHY GIVE TEN SHILLINGS FOR A LADIES' HAT?
We are selling a really good Ladies' Hat at one shilling and eleven pence.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON, 86, King-street.

WHY GIVE ONE GUINEA FOR A LADIES' MOURNING BONNET?
We are selling a good Black Crape and Silk Bonnet for twelve shillings and sixpence.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON, 86, King-street.

WHY GIVE ONE GUINEA FOR A LADIES' TRIMMED HAT?
We are selling a beautiful trimmed Hat, with feather, at ten shillings and sixpence.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON, 86, King-street.

WHY GIVE FULL PRICE FOR LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING?
We are selling an immense quantity of Ladies' Underclothing, at half price.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON, 86, King-street.

WHY GIVE ONE GUINEA FOR THOMPSON'S CRINOLINES?
We are selling Thompson's Crinolines at ten shillings and sixpence, worth double.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON, 86, King-street.

WHY GIVE EXTRA PRICES FOR FAMILY MOURNING?
We are selling Mourning Materials at reduced, well worth inspection.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON, 86, King-street.

WHY GIVE ONE SHILLING AND TWOPENCE PER YARD FOR LONGCLOTHS?
We are selling Horrocks's Longcloths, 36 inches wide, at ninepence-halfpenny.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON, 86, King-street.

WHY GIVE THREE SHILLINGS PER YARD FOR CRIMEAN FLANNELS?
We are selling Crimean Flannels, all wool, at one shilling and elevenpence per yard.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON, 86, King-street.

WHY GIVE FOURTEEN SHILLINGS FOR A TABLECLOTH?
We are selling a fine Linen Damask Cloth at five shillings and sixpence.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON, 86, King-street.

WHY GIVE EXTRAVAGANT PRICES FOR BLANKETS AND SHEETINGS?
We are selling Household Goods at a great sacrifice to parties furnishing. An excellent opportunity.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON, 86, King-street.

WHY GIVE TWELVE SHILLINGS PER DOZEN FOR CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS?
We are selling a very fine Ladies' Cambric Handkerchief at six shillings and sixpence per dozen.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON, 86, King-street.

WHY GIVE ONE SHILLING PER YARD FOR WINCEY TWEED?
We are selling a very fair quality at fourpence three-farthings.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON, 86, King-street.

WHY GIVE TEN SHILLINGS FOR A FANCY MOHAIR DRESS?
We are selling a pretty Mohair Dress for four shillings and ninepence.

WHY GIVE TWENTY SHILLINGS FOR A FANCY DRESS?
We are selling a very rich Fancy Dress for eleven shillings and sixpence.
ARDERN and EDMONSON, 86, King-street.

WHY GIVE THREE SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE PER YARD FOR FRENCH MERINOES?
We are selling real French Merinoes at one shilling and ninepence per yard, worth 3s 6d.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON, 86, King-street.

WHY GIVE FIFTEEN SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE FOR LADIES' FANCY STAYS?
We are selling ladies' fancy coloured Cashmere Corsets, new shape, at six shillings and elevenpence.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON, 86, King-street.

WHY GIVE TWELVE SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE FOR A SILK PARACHUTE?
We can sell a good Silk Sunshade at 3s 11d.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON, 86, King-street.

WHY GIVE MORE THAN THREE SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE PER PAIR FOR LADIES' KID GLOVES?
We are selling the very best Ladies' Josephine, first-class, at 3s 6d per pair.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON, 86, King-street.

MARKET CLOTH HALL Practical Tailoring Establishment is at 484, George-street, opposite the Markets.

ELEGANCE AND ECONOMY,

in Gentlemen's Apparel. Every garment fashionably made to order, at the lowest possible charges.

All goods well shrunk, first-class workmanship, and a perfect fit guaranteed.

The largest and most magnificent assortment of Woollens in the colony to select from.

The public are invited to inspect these beautiful fabrics, and see the superior style in which they are made to order.

The goods are marked in plain figures, at prices hitherto unobtainable.

Superior black cloth suits, to order, £4
Best West of England tweed trousers and vest, to order, 35s
Super black doe trousers, to order, fit unrivalled, 25s.

Noted house for Gents' Riding Pants.
Guinea Trousers Depot.

Note the address. ☞ Market Cloth Hall, 484, George-street, opposite the Markets.

MORNING AND BREAKFAST DRESSES.—Five Cases Just opened ex Sir John Lawrence.

DAVID JONES and COMPANY with pleasure announce that they have imported an extensive and very beautiful collection of

French Printed CAMBRICS
French Plain and Chintz PIQUES
French ditto ditto BRILLIANTS
French ditto ditto PERCALES
Choice and new Colours in plain CAMBRICS
Ditto ditto Foulard JACCONETS
Plain and Foulard LAWNS
Fancy and Plain French GINGHAMS
Exquisite Patterns in MUSLINETTES

from the
Eminent FRENCH CHEMISTS and PRINTERS
Messieurs GROS, ODIER, et Cie.
COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE;
and Messieurs FRERES, KOECHLIN.

D. J. and Co. believe these to be the MOST RECHERCHE goods ever seen in the SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE; in fact, until recently these productions were confined to the PALAIS ROYAL, PARIS, and a few of the best Houses in REGENT-STREET and PALL MALL, LONDON.

For CHILDREN and Young LADIES' wear special selections have been made.

Small and neat patterns in SWISS CAMBRICS
Ditto ditto ditto BRILLIANTS and PIQUES
Ditto ditto ditto PERCALES and MUSLINETTES.

Every colour is GUARANTEED FAST.

Ladies residing in the country will be furnished with PATTERNS per POST on application.

345 and 347, George-street. Carriage entrance, 1, Barrack-street.

TO UPHOLSTERERS and THE TRADE.

The undersigned have imported and opened,
Ex NINEVEH, BEEMAH,
and
SIR JOHN LAWRENCE,
HORSEHAIR SEATINGS, in all widths.
Also, a very extensive variety of
UPHOLSTERERS' TRIMMINGS.

DAVID JONES and COMPANY.

THIS DAY THIS DAY.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF R. WILSON AND CO., 263 and 265, Pitt-street.

The above estate having been purchased from the elected trustee, D. BULMAN, Esq., of the firm of C. NEWTON, BROTHER, and CO., at a large discount from the original cost price by GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO., and now being offered at corresponding reductions, the advantages to Wholesale Purchasers, Private Families, Hotel Keepers, and all buyers of General Drapery Goods, cannot fail to be appreciated in selecting from a stock so recently purchased. R. Wilson and Co. having only been in business about three years will at once speak as to the modern character of this stock. Great care and judgment having been used in the selection, and being thoroughly assorted, Ladies can scarcely fail meeting with some of their requirements, and that a speedy clearance may be effected the prices will in this instance be so reduced that all may have a chance of participating in its advantages.

The stock being generally assorted, the following are noticeable among the reduced lots:—

French merinos	Quilts	Muslin curtains
Coloured cobourgs	Counterpanes	Ladies' under-clothing
Printed muslins	Sheetings	Coutille stays
Fancy dresses	Table linen	Mantles
Made-up skirts	Damasks	Shawls
Embroidered robes	Dimities	Velvets
Flannels	Ticks	Hosiery
Blankets	Diapers	Ribbons
Cricketing flannels	Trimmings	Gloves
French twills	Laces	Collars and cuffs
Alpacas	Sewed muslins	
Belts		

GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO., 390, George-street, Next door to the Post Office.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE of A. WILSON and CO., 263 and 265, Pitt-street.

Purchased from the trustees, Christopher Newton, Brother, and Company, at a large discount from cost price.

Grenadine shawls, 5s 9d; former price 15s 6d
Children's mantles, 2s 11d; former price 7s 6d
Grenadine mantles, 5s 11d; former price 18s 6d
Coutille stays, 2s 11d; former price 6s 6d
Check mohairs, 6¾d; former price 1s
French muslins, 6½d; former price 1s 3d
Ribbons, 1½d; former price 6½d
Colour d coburgs, 7½d; former price 1s 4d
Toilet quilts, 9s 6d; former price 18s 6d
Silk parachutes, 2s 11d; former price 5s 6d
Moreens, 9½d; former price 1s 6d
White dimity, 7½d; former price 1s 3d
Coloured dimity, 1s; former price 1s 9d
Ribbons, 4½d; former price 1s
Collars and cuffs, 6½d; former price 1s 3d
Cloth mantles, 6s 9d; former price 15s 6d
All wool long shawls, 16s 6d; former price 40s
Muslin curtains, 5s 11d; former price 12s 6d
Infants' cloaks, crinolines, cashmere hoods, baby linen, ladies' underclothing, &c., &c., at a discount of 75 per cent. from the original cost price.

GEORGE CHISHOLM and COMPANY, 390, George-street, Next door to the Post Office.

JUST LANDED.—8 bales PATENT TAPESTRY CARPETS.
2360 yards, 3s. 6d. per yard.
All new patterns.
VICTORIA FELT, 4 feet wide, 1s. 11d.
2 bales KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS,
New patterns, 1s 11d., yard wide.
AXMINSTER and VELVET PILE RUGS,
BRUSSELS and TAPESTRY STAIR CARPETS.

GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO., 390, George-street, Next door to the Post Office.

SELLING out, at J. WETHERILL'S Drapery, moving to Mr. Long's shop, Pitt-street.

760 yards coloured silks, 12½d, worth 2s 6d
640 yards white and coloured sarsnets, 12½d
260 yards coloured silk velvet, 2s 11d, reduced from 4s 6d
840 yards French merino, 1s 11½d, reduced from 2s 6½d
420 yards French delaines, 12½d, worth 1s 6d
670 yards brown German velvets, 6½d, worth 2s 6d
225 mohair dresses, 12 yards, 2s 11d, worth 6s 6d
127 yards figured mohair, 4½d, worth 1s
640 yards Hoyle's fast coloured prints, 7½d, worth 1s
275 yards slate glazed linings, 3½d, worth 6d
220 pairs ladies' thin silk hose, 12½d, worth 2s 6d
275 pairs stays, 1s 11d, worth 4s 6d; girls', 6½d
125 muslin sets collars and sleeves, 1s 11d, worth 4s 6d
275 linen sets, 6½d, reduced from 2s 6d
270 ladies' straw hats, 12½d; boys' caps, 12½d
225 pieces gimps, 144 yards, 1s; braids, 1s
265 pieces bonnet ribbons, 9 yards each, 1s 9d, worth 2s 6d.

New Goods by the mail steamer.

1 case French glace silks, a great bargain
2 cases Josephine kid gloves, 2s 11d and 3s 6d
1 case black ribbon velvets, and round elastic
1 case muslin work and flouncings
2 cases parachutes, large size, from 3s 9d to 7s 6d
Bargains, collars, sleeves, fringes, flowers, buttons, &c.

PATENT FLOORCLOTH.—NEW PATTERNS.
11 Cases,
Just landed ex British Peer.
HODGSON and ALBERY, Furnishing Drapers, 331, George-street.

CARPETS.—New and choice Patterns in BRUSSELS and TAPESTRY from the Manufactory of CROSSLEY and SONS.
HEARTH RUGS and MATS to match.
HODGSON and ALBERY, Carpet and Floorcloth Warehouse, 351, George-street.

ENGLISH, CONTINENTAL, AND AUSTRALIAN BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE, GEORGE-STREET,
Two Doors North of the Royal Hotel.

From recent importations in the above line of French, English, and German manufacture, and just opened, J. F., can with the most perfect confidence ensure to his numerous patrons and the public, the greatest facility and readiness in making their selections at his Establishment, which for ease, style, and durability are unsurpassed.

The undermentioned are a few that Mr. FLETCHER would draw particular attention to.

Gents' all kid boots, in all widths
Ditto French calf, ditto ditto
Ditto imitation balmoral
Ditto best French wellingtons
Ladies' all kid boots, military heels
Ditto French, ditto ditto
Ditto bronze morocco imitation balmoral, ditto ditto
Ditto ditto ditto ditto button, ditto
Ditto glazed kid boots, military heels
Ditto all lasting boots, ditto ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, leather toes, ditto
Children's bronze kid boots, M.H., 6 to 9 and 10 to 13
Ditto black ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto
Ditto lasting boots, leather toes, ditto ditto

N.B.—Every description of gents' boots made to order on the shortest notice.

WOOLLENS.—For SALE by the undersigned:—
Broadcloths, doeskins, satin de laine, witneys
Diagonals, meltons, sattaras, mantle cloths, &c.
Fancy woollens, silk mixtures, velvets, &c.
Billiard cloths, very superior quality
Summer goods, now landing
Ex Lord Dalhousie.
Wholesale Woollen Warehouse, 12, Wynyard-lane.
G. J. MULLER and CO., Importers.

FOURTEEN DAYS' SALE.—Bankrupt Stock of DRAPERY and MEN'S CLOTHING.

W. L. SHEARD, 578, George-street, ☞ two doors from Bathurst-street.

Good white calico, 6½d
Rough holland, good quality, 9¾d
8-4 grey sheeting, 12½d
Welsh flannel, all wool, 12½d
Wincey skirtings, 13½d
Printed druggets, 1s 11d
Good hearthrugs, 2s 6½d
Crimean flannels, all wool, 1s 11d
Toilet quilts, 4s 11d
Checked lustres, 4s 11d, full dress
French delaines, all wool, 12½d
French merinos, best made, 2s 6½d
Ladies' tweed and black cloth mantles, 3s 11d
Plush, for mantles, 3s 11d
Covered crinolines, from 2s 11d
Melton tweed shawls, trimmed, 5s 11d
All wool plaid shawls, 6s 11d
Embroidered black cachmere shawls, 10s 9d
Ladies' linen sets, 4½d
Richly worked muslin set, 1s 4½d
1000 worked collars, cheapest in Sydney
Ladies' stays, patent fastening, 1s 11d
Bonnet ribbons, 4½d
French bonnet ribbons, new shades, 6½d
Men's stout tweed trousers, 5s 11d pair
Men's tweed sac coats, 4s 11d
500 tweed and doeskin vests, 2s 6d
Men's moleskin trousers, double stitched, 4s 11d
Men's crimean shirts, 2s 11d
Men's Scotch twill shirts, lined backs, 2s 6d
Men's linen drill trousers, 5s 11d
Boys' tweed trousers, 3s 11d
Superfine black cloth tunics, 8s 11d
Boys' patent leather caps, 12½d
Men's white longcloth and regatta shirts, 3s 6d.

This being a Genuine Sale, storekeepers, dealers, and families will do well to attend early.

NEW SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.—Messrs. BRUSH and MAC DONNELL have received per ships Rutlandshire, Kingston, and Palawau, a variety of useful articles, amongst which are the following:—

Magnetic machines, not requiring acid, 50s, with book of medical directions
New French galvanic apparatus (les appareils electro-medicaux, de Gaiffe), complete for medical men, in neat pocket case, £3 10s.
Pulvermacher's galvanic bands, from 7s to 50s
Galvanic coil machines, 25s to £5
Powerful compound magnet for removing needles from the hand without pain
Useful compound microscope, for examining wool, &c., 10s 6d
Students achromatic microscopes, in mahogany cases, £5 and upwards
Microscopic objects—hard sections, whole insects, and numerous examples of the animal and vegetable kingdom, 10s 6d per dozen, and upwards
Large reading glasses, hand magnifiers, pocket lenses for specimens, linen provers, &c.
Best pocket compasses in gilt cases, plain brass compasses, Gregory's compass, Singer's patent night compasses
Prismatic compasses, mathematical instruments in cases.

Magic Lanterns and Slides
Five Series of Dissolving Views in Pompeii, very new, coloured photographs; Albert Smith's Ascent of Mont Blanc; new French Comic Slides; Panoramas, Chromatropes, and many others
Best Gas Bags and Lime Cylinders.

Glass Hydrometers, Sikes' Hydrometers
Aneroid and Baudon Barometers, Storm Glasses
Binocular Field Glasses. Portable Telescopes
Chesterman's Tapes, links or decimals
Tipping and Lawdon's New Patent Breech-loading Revolvers
Ammunition for Westly Richards' Carbines, and Mount Storm's Carbines

BRUSH and MAC DONNELL, 326, George-street, Sydney.

TANN'S PATENT SAFES.—Assorted sizes, now landing.
BRUSH and MAC DONNELL.

SUPERIOR ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE, with set of eye pieces, large stand, &c., object glass, diameter 3¾ inches. Will be sold cheap.
BRUSH and MAC DONNELL.

LADIES' BOOTS, the cheapest in town, French cachmere, M. heels, 5s 6d, at WATSON'S.

NEW TOYS.—Black Sall, Dusty Bob, Joe Brown, Flying Snakes, Bagpipes, Magic Donkeys, Fighting Men, &c. London and Paris Bazaar, opposite the Markets, George-street.

BUCKLES in pearl, steel, gilt, and jet, ex mail steamer, at the CIVET CAT, 98, King-street.

PAPIER-MACHE Workboxes, Writing Desks, and Cabinets, just unpacked, at the CIVET CAT, King-st.

LADIES' Leather Bags, Reticules, and Companions; a large assortment new goods, just opened, at Civet Cat.

GOSNELL'S Brushware and Perfumery, Sainsbury's Lavender Water, at the CIVET CAT, King-street.

DOLLS, Toys, Rocking Horses, Games, Puzzles, Perambulators, at the CIVET CAT, 98, King-street.

JOE BROWN, new NIGGER TOY. Sole agents, LEVY BROTHERS, 24, Bourke-st., Melbourne.

FRUIT TREES, SHRUBS, &c.—SHEPHERD and CO. have appointed the undersigned their town agents, from whom catalogues can be obtained. LAW, SOMNER, and CO., 260, Pitt-street.

SEEDS.—LAW, SOMNER, and CO.—Guinea package of vegetable Seeds, sufficient for half an acre 260, Pitt-street.

SEEDS.—HILTON BROWNE and CO., Seedsmen, have on SALE:—Seed Oats, Seed Barley, Sorghum, Lucerne Seed, Clovers, Rye Grass, Lawn Grass, English Pasture Grasses (a variety), Couch Grass, English and Colonial; Canary Seed, &c. Vegetable Seeds of every kind. Stores (late Ferris's), 239, Pitt-street, near Theatre.

ADELAIDE Flour, Hay, and Corn, Colonial Tobacco, &c., on SALE. HILTON BROWNE and CO.

SULPHURIC ACID.—The undersigned having completed their extensive works for the manufacture of Sulphuric Acid or Oil of Vitriol, are now able to supply consumers with any quantity. They guarantee it to be free from all impurities, and to be equal in quality and strength to the best English acid.

Price, in parcels of one ton, 3d. per lb.
Ditto ditto five t ns, 2¼d, ditto.

ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 181, Pitt-street.

NOW LANDING, assorted invoices of—

Pickles, sauces
Bottled fruits
Salad oils
Bottled vinegar
Jar tin jams
Chicory, N. W. cheese
Currants, Elemes
Grimwade's milk
Preserved potatoes
1 lb. oval tins salmon
Superfine flour, 100 lbs.
Martell's brandy
W. I. rum
Robinson's groats
Saltpetre, carb. soda
Starch, light blue
Sardines—½, ¼
Sheepshears, superior make
Castor oil
Whiting, small casks
Arrowroot
Shop twine, all sizes
Chocolate
New Patna, 112 lb. and 56 lb.
Fine sherry, a bargain
Choice port
Fine counter sugars.

EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO., 56, Pitt-street.

AMERICAN GOODS on SALE—
Axes, handled—S. Collins', H. Collins', Simmons', Pratt's, and Sharp's
Hunter's lath and claw hatchets
Boy's axes, broad axes, adzes, spades
Shovels, L. H. R. P., D.H. round and square mouth
Handles—felling, pick, and adze
Fly traps, spirit levels, churns, tubs, and buckets
Kerosene lamps in small assorted cases, chimneys
Kerosene oil, Cozzen's brand
Platform weighing machines.

RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., Wynyard-square.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—The undersigned have on SALE, FLOUR:—Beeby and Dunstan's superfine extra silk-dressed
Beeby and Dunstan's silk-dressed household
Rendall's superfine
Kruger's superfine
Johnston's wire-dressed
Both's superfine.

BEILBY and SCOTT, Pitt-street North.

LUCERNE SEED, best new, now landing, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

CHILIAN WHEAT.—H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

ADELAIDE WHEAT.—H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—Superfine and Household. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

CHILIAN FLOUR, Estrella brand, now landing ex Gravina, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

ORANGE WHEAT, very superior sample. E. CHAPMAN and CO., 56, Pitt-street.

PERFUMERY, manufactured by Amand et Fils, for Sale by ALLAN, STREET, and NORTON.

SOAPS, D. and W. Gill's brand, City Soap Works, London, for Sale by Allan, Street, and Norton.

BOTTLED Ale and Porter, various brands, pints and quarts, for Sale by Allan, Street, and Norton.

WORTHINGTON'S Bottled Ale, just landed, for Sale by Allan, Street, and Norton.

COLMAN'S Mustard, Starch, and Blue, for Sale by Allan, Street, and Norton.

TURKEY Opium, ex Palawan, in 10 lb. tins, for Sale by Allan, Street, and Norton.

AKERMAN'S Cheese, Currants, and Corks, for Sale by Allan, Street, and Norton.

JAMS.—Batger's English, 90 cases, just landed, on SALE. W. DOUGLASS, 702, George-street.

KEROSENE OIL, best brands, cheapest house in the city. JOHN MURPHY, 22, Parramatta-st.

PROTECTION from Fire—Milner's Safes. JOHN KEEP, Agent, 14, 18, and 20, Barrack-street.

M'CARROLL, CUMBERLAND-STREET.

Were you round by M'Carroll's last Saturday night,
It was well worth a walk to go there.
In the whole of the town there was not such a sight,
For Pitt-street was just like a fair.
It seemed there was no other shop in the place,
That he had all the trade in the street,
The people appeared to be running a race,
To see who should be first for their meat.
When they lit up the gas the shop was borne down,
Huge carcases hanging around,
Enough one would think to feed all the town,
And more were they there to be found.
But lo! such a storm on the shambles was made,
Men, women, and children were there;
Such cutting and serving, such rapid large trade
Very soon left the shop nearly bare.
Reinforcements came in from the Redfern depot,
Carts laden again for the night;
Next week there again I'm determined to go,
For I truly enjoy such a sight.
But yet it's no wonder he does such a trade,
At the sales he buys none but the best,
And after the choice of the primest he's made,
He'll let any one else have the rest.
Then, look at his prices—just one-half below
All the other shops now in the town;
Common sense, then, points out to the man they should go;
It's M'CARROLL that keeps the meat down.

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per lb.		Per lb.
Hind quarter of mutton	3½d	Spice beef	5d
Fore ditto ditto	2½d	Round beef, cooked	4d
By whole or half sheep	3d	German sausage	4d
Mutton chops	3½d	Black pudding	3d
Rump steak	3½d	Beef sausage	3d
Beef steak	2d	Pork ditto	6d
Boiling beef	2d	Legs of pork	5d
Corned beef	2d	Loins of pork	6d
Best ribs of roast beef	3d	Veal	4d
Sirloin ditto	3½d	Suet	5d
Hind quarter beef	2½d	Beef hams, by the whole	3d
Fore quarter beef	2d	Ditto, by the piece	4d
White pudding	4d	Brawn	8d
Ox tongues, each	1s 6d	Tripe	4d

PHILIP M'CARROLL.
Whitechapel Market, Botany Road, Redfern;
Corner Pitt and Market streets, Sydney;
William-street, Woolloomooloo;
Parramatta-street, nearly opposite the Newtown Road;
Botany, near Hollinshed's.
Cumberland-street, close to the watch-house.

OTARD'S first-class BRANDIES.—The undersigned, being appointed sole AGENT, is in receipt of direct shipments, and prepared to supply the trade.
S. L. BENSUSAN, New Pitt-street.

FITZROY PIG IRON.—Orders for any quantity up to 1000 tons can be executed at a week's notice.
Offices—400, George-street, Sydney.

(COPY.)
Sydney, 17th August, 1865.
The Directors of the Fitzroy Iron Works Company, 400, George-street, Sydney.

Gentlemen,—We have made several experiments with the Fitzroy Pig Iron, and in each case found the quality excellent.

It is dense in texture, runs very clean, gives a good skin, and, being remarkably strong, is particularly suitable for machinery, fine ornamental castings, garden and other iron castings, where strength is required.

It is far superior in quality to any pig iron imported by us either from England or Scotland, and the loss in melting is not so great.

We have found the average loss on English and Scotch iron to be from 5 to 10 per cent., and on the Fitzroy iron from 2½ to 3 per cent.

We are, dear Sirs, yours truly,
(Signed) P. N. RUSSELL and CO.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned,—Two very superior 14 h. p. high-pressure Beam Engines, with Flour Mill Machinery for 2 pairs 4-feet stones.
JOSEPH MATHER, Bathurst street Engine Works.

COAL (best Newcastle), Wood, Breeze, and Charcoal, at E. HOLLOWAY'S, Albion Wharf, Sussex-street.

COALS.—COALS, from the New Workings of the Bulli Mines, Twenty Shillings per Ton delivered. These coals give an intense heat, leave no cinder, and are wholly free from slate, small, and stone. Indisputable evidence certifies to the fact that more than fifty per cent. is saved by the use of this valuable fuel. Terms, cash on or before delivery. Address E. HOLLOWAY, Albion Wharf, Sussex-street.

WHITTELL'S FUEL SHEDS.—Coal, Wood, Breeze, Charcoal, at reduced prices; Billet-wood, cut by steam for the trade and others, to any length required, at 2s. per ton.

TO GROCERS.—For SALE, a small Grocery BUSINESS, situated in King-street, established for several years. Rent low. Terms for stock, goodwill, &c., £40. Apply to F. E. RISHWORTH, agent, No. 401, George-street.

WANTED, to SELL GROCERY BUSINESS; good stand; price £40. Rishworth, 401, George-street.

FOR SALE, new Patent Safety; Waggonette, slide seat; and Concord Buggies. Coach Factory, Parramatta-st.

MOORE'S Colonial-made BUGGIES, of all kinds; waggons, sociables, spring-carts, &c. 203, South Head Road.

FOR SALE, a light Express Waggon and several Dog-carts, secondhand. T. MOORE, 203, S. Head Road.

HORSES taken to Livery or Bait, at NORFOLK'S Livery and Commission Stables, 450, Pitt-st. S.

FOR SALE, two good single and double harness HORSES, 6 years, sound. NORFOLK'S, 450, Pitt-st.

RACING SADDLE, 9 lbs. weight, cheap, at GIBSON'S Horse Repository, Pitt-street.

LIGHT American EXPRESS WAGGON, for one or two Horses. GIBSON'S Repository, Pitt-street.

MARE, BUGGY, and HARNESS, £42 the lot. GIBSON'S, 282, Pitt-street.

PAIR capital Buggy HORSES, in good condition, young and sound; £30. GIBSON'S, Pitt-street.

NEW SPRING-CART and HARNESS, for SALE. GIBSON'S Repository, 282, Pitt-street.

BUGGIES, several superior new and second-hand ones, cheap. GIBSON'S Repository, op. School of Arts.

FOR SALE, a pair of Chesnut GELDINGS, 15½ hands high, six and seven years old, quiet and stanch in harness; also, a good Brougham. GEORGE KISS, Livery Stables, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

LIGHT Spring-carts; also, Bakers' and Drapers', &c. Broughams; also, Gigs. E. T. LILLY, Elizabeth-st.

STORE WETHERS, for present and forward delivery.
CATTLE STATION, lightly stocked, in Queensland.
SHEEP STATIONS to suit all purchasers.
On SALE by ALEXANDER THOMSON, 19, Bridge-street.

TO BE SOLD, by the undersigned, 27,800 SHEEP (more or less), with the following STATIONS situated on the Moonie River:—

Gnoolooma, Gnoolooma East; Dareel East; Upper and Lower Nilgie, Yarraman, Cobble Cobble, Wooloomoodole, Wooloomodole North; and Noondoo Springs.

These stations are in one block, having a frontage to the Moonie River of nearly sixteen miles on the west side, and ten miles on the east side; also a creek of permanent water of seven miles, and two wells, &c., &c.; comprising an area of 450 square miles, upwards of sixty square miles in New South Wales, the rest in Queensland. It is considerably understocked. When improved to its capabilities will carry at least 65,000 sheep.

A small herd of cattle can be sold with the station.

The stations are situated from Murrurundi, on the south, 240 miles, where the railway is about being carried, and Dalby, on the north, 280 miles. These stations have been in the proprietor's possession upwards of twenty years.

Terms:—One-third cash; remainder, one, two, three, and four years, at eight per cent., with security on sheep and stations.

JOSEPH PEARSE,
Wollon, Denman, Hunter River.
August 1st.

RAMS for SALE, at COLLAROY.—Intending purchasers are invited to inspect before shearing.
R. J. TRAILL.
August, 1865.

FOR SALE—
1250 Ewes, and
950 Wethers,
deliverable at Moomble, Wellington, from the flocks of Edward Wingfield Verner, Esq., M.P.
HENRY MOORE.
Moore's Wharf, 27th July, 1865.

FOR SALE, or to LET, a parcel of LAND, 72 feet frontage to Charles-street, off Parramatta-street. J. B. JONES, Solicitor, 128, Elizabeth-street.

FOR PRIVATE SALE. BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE. SOUTH GUNDAGAI.

Those extensive brick and stone-built premises known as SPENCER'S SOUTH GUNDAGAI STEAM FLOUR MILLS, together with the machinery, engine, &c., complete, erected on an allotment No. 10, section 54, 2 roods, South Gundagai.

Also the following properties, in the same town and suburbs:—

Allotments 8 and 9, section 54—1 acre, adjoining the mill.
Allotments 17, 18, 19, and 20, section 6—2 acres, in cultivation as a vineyard.
Allotments 13, 14, 15, and 16, section 11—2 acres in Mount-street.
Allotment 16, section 2—2 roods.
Allotment 15, section 3—2 roods.
Suburban lots 5 and 6—63 acres, a capital farm close to the town.

PLANS may be inspected, and full particulars obtained on application to RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Pitt-street, Sydney.

POLITICAL SUMMARY.

Since Parliament was prorogued two months since very few events have occurred to direct attention to political matters. It is understood that the recess is to be a short one, and that the session will commence early in October. It is not likely that the Government will repeat the error committed by their predecessors in keeping Parliament out of session for six months.

From the intimations that are occasionally given on the part of members of the Opposition, it may be expected that in the approaching session the contest for power will be renewed with much vigour between the two parties in the Assembly. At a public dinner given last month to Mr. Eagar in honour of his re-election to the Assembly, the speakers indulged freely in denunciation of the present Government, and in adulation of the late Treasurer and predictions of his return to the office for which he was "so pre-eminently fitted." Mr. Martin, who was one of the guests, surpassed all the other speakers in the extravagance of his compliments; referring to the term "Australian Gladstone" (which had been applied by way of joke to Mr. Eagar), he declared his belief that Mr. Eagar was, as a politician, superior to Gladstone; he accused the Government of gross mismanagement and blundering, and threatened them with the strong opposition they would meet with on the assembling of Parliament. Mr. Eagar attributed his election to the disapproval by the electors of West Sydney of the political dishonesty of the present Ministry, who, after being returned on the free trade cry, brought in bills for increasing the Customs revenue and for imposing package duties. Surprise has been expressed that even in an after-dinner speech Mr. Martin should speak so eulogistically of Mr. Eagar, as it was believed that he entertained a rather different opinion with regard to his former Treasurer; and the natural presumption is, that in the event of his coming back to power he intends to bring in Mr. Eagar with him.

In consequence of the defective manner in which the Stamp Duties Act, passed last session, was drawn up, some of its most important provisions have proved inoperative. Upon an examination of the Act by some of the Bank managers, a doubt arose as to whether certain documents, which were supposed to be liable to stamps, were made liable under the Act. A deputation thereupon waited upon Mr. Barton, the Commissioner for Stamps, and, in answer to a series of interrogatories, he gave a written decision, the effect of which was that, amongst other documents, promissory notes were not liable to duty. The decision was strongly disapproved of by the Colonial Treasurer, and he has intimated that it will not be sustained. It is known, however, that the Banks have been acting upon the Commissioners' decision, and it has transpired that his opinion has been endorsed in some material points by that of Mr. Martin, while a contrary opinion is said to have been given by Sir William Manning. It is reported that a special case is to be tried in the Supreme Court in order to obtain the decision of the Judges as to the meaning of the Act on the points in dispute. It will be necessary when Parliament meets, for the Act to be amended, so as to declare in explicit and unmistakable language what documents are subject to stamps. The uncertainty attaching to the requirements of the measure has caused much embarrassment and annoyance, and has also led to frequent evasions of the Act, as the consequence of which the revenue estimated to be derived from the Stamp duties will probably not be realised.

The only departmental appointment that has been made during the past month is the promotion of Mr. John Wells to the office of Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade, in the place of Mr. Lane. It is reported that Major Christie is shortly about to retire from the Postmaster-Generalship, being entitled to a pension of £800 a year. Nothing has transpired as to the intentions of the Government with regard to Major Christie's successor, but a rumour is current that the Postmaster-Generalship is to be a Ministerial appointment. The offices of Attorney-General and Solicitor-General are still vacant, and there is no talk of their being filled.

RAILWAYS.

Of the fourteen contracts for formation that have been taken for the extension of the three trunk railways, the greater number are either completed or on the point of completion, and the remainder give promise of being finished within the specified time. On the Southern extension, with the exception of two or three extremely heavy cuttings on contract No. 3, the earthworks are finished between Picton and Mittagong. The backward state of these excavations will not however involve any delay in the opening of the line to the Fitzroy iron mines, as Messrs. Larkin and Wakeford, the contractors for the formation, have also obtained the contract for laying the permanent way, and will carry on the two portions of the work simultaneously. The circumstance of some of the cuttings not being finished will be rather an advantage than otherwise to the contractors, as the rock they are getting out will be made use of for the ballasting. Beyond Mittagong the earthworks generally are in a very forward state; and if the permanent way were at once to be contracted for, the line might be opened right through to Marulan next year, instead of stopping at the iron mines. This however, cannot now be done, as the rails for that further length have not arrived. Messrs. Larkin and Wakeford have till the 1st of May next to finish their contract for the permanent way, and it is therefore probable that the Southern railway will be open as far as Mittagong about the middle of next year.

The first and third contracts on the Western extension are almost completed, and the second will take two or three months longer to clear up. Tenders for laying the permanent way from the Nepean to Blackheath, at the end of Contract No. 3, have for the third time been invited, those that were sent in on the first and second occasions being considered by the Engineer-in-Chief to be too high. The third set of tenders were sent in a week ago, but neither of them has yet been accepted, and they are at present under consideration. It is probable, however, that in the course of next week a contract will be taken for laying the rails as far as the formation is now completed over the Blue Mountains. The time allowed for this contract is till the 1st December, 1866. Before that date the tubular girder bridge across the Nepean at Penrith will probably be finished. Three of the four massive piers are now ready for the ironwork, and the rest of the masonry will be done in less than a month. We may expect that a commencement will very soon be made with the preparations for fixing the girders. It will be necessary to erect temporary staging between the piers, which are 186 ft. apart.

On the Northern extension—but little remains to be done on contract No. 1, and No. 2 has for some months been finished. On contract No 3, which terminates at Muswellbrook, a great deal of work has been done. A number of eight-feet culverts have been constructed, and several bridges have been built. Considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining the timber for the bridges; that now being used is brought all the way from Lake Macquarie, near Newcastle. Messrs. Blunt and Co. have till August next to finish the formation, and they will probably have it done by that time. Nearly four hundred men are employed on this contract. It is not intended to open any portion of the line beyond Singleton for traffic until the railway is completed to Muswellbrook.

It is stated to be the intention of the Minister for Works to continue the Morpeth Railway to the site within the town originally proposed for the terminus—a further length of three-quarters of a mile. This will necessitate the purchase of some valuable land, belonging to the two Steam Companies and to several other owners. At the time that it was proposed to construct the Morpeth line by a joint stock company, the whole of the land required to bring the railway through the town could have been gratuitously obtained; but owing to the opposition that the company encountered in the Assembly it was abandoned; and upon the work being taken in hand by the Government, exorbitant prices were asked for the land, in consequence of which it was decided to stop the line outside the town, adjacent to the Queen's Wharf. Probably under the belief that the line would not be taken any further, Parliament last year voted a sum for constructing coal shoots at the Queen's Wharf, to be connected by a viaduct with the railway, and this work is approaching completion. It is now, however, determined to extend the railway, and surveyors are about being sent up to take the levels of the additional piece of line. Should it be carried out, it is probable that the cost of the land will be considerably above that of the railway. It is doubtful whether the present or the prospective traffic on the Morpeth line warrants this further expense, and whether a tramway connecting the railway with the principal wharves would not afford all the accommodation that is required.

In anticipation of the approaching completion of the railway to Goulburn, a movement has been set on foot at Braidwood for urging on the Government the survey of a line between that town and Marulan. A committee has been appointed for the purpose of drawing up a memorial to the Governor for the above object; it being considered that the further extension of a Southern railway should be in that direction. Braidwood is due south of Goulburn, about fifty-eight miles distant, and is within twenty-eight miles of river navigation at Nelligen, on the Clyde; whereas the direction of the railway, if extended towards Albury, would be about west-south-west. It can hardly be expected, however, that the application for the survey of a line to Braidwood will be complied with, as no authority for such a survey has been given by Parliament. At present no lines are being surveyed beyond Goulburn, Bathurst, and Murrurundi, to which towns the Southern, Western, and Northern railways will in due course be extended. The policy hitherto adopted in regard to railway construction has been to proceed simultaneously with the extension of the three trunk lines into the interior, and it would be a complete departure from that policy to carry a branch line from the Southern railway to Braidwood, which, as compared with other inland towns, is conveniently situated with regard to river navigation.

COUNTRY WORKS.

The number of men employed on the main and minor roads during the past month was 816, with twenty-five officers. On the Southern Road, no eligible tender having been received for a contract near Liverpool it has been again advertised. The greater portion of the maintenance material has been delivered between Picton and Berrima, and between Berrima and Marulan the road is in very good order. Several small works have been let by task between Marulan and Goulburn, also one large contract for metalling. This will almost complete the metalling of the entire road from Picton to Goulburn. South of Goulburn, the metalling of the road from the boundary of the city to the Run of Water has been let. Some tasks for maintenance metal and for metalling over limited portions, have been arranged for. Thence southward, the works are confined to maintenance; and surveys for the final definition of the road from Bowning to Jugiong are about being commenced. Some small extensions of clearing contracts near Gundagai are in hand. The castings for Gundagai bridge are in progress; four cylinders have been received at the bridge, eighteen have been cast, and steps will be taken at once to proceed with the sinking of the remaining water pier; the conveyance of the superstructure will be proceeded with rapidly when the wool teams returning lower the rate of cartage. On the Clyde road the diversions between Currawan Creek and Nelligen are being proceeded with vigorously, and contracts for works in the minor streets of Braidwood are under consideration. The repairs of several bridges are in hand. On the Western Road the works have been chiefly confined to maintenance. The difficult work of replacing one of the piers of Denison bridge is being proceeded with. The Dubbo bridge is progressing very well; the work is now beyond all reach of flood. In the North—the contract for metalling a portion of the Morpeth road has been completed. Of the length comprised within the three towns of East and West Maitland and Morpeth, little more than half a mile now requires metalling. Some necessary repairs are ordered between Singleton and New Freugh, but as there is now no subsidy for this portion of the road, the amount available from tolls is necessarily small. Between Singleton and Muswellbrook the contracts have been completed for the supply of maintenance metal, and the roads are in fair order. A large contract has just been completed beyond Scone, and thence to Warland's Range the road is very good. From the Range to the Willow Tree the road is also in better order than it has ever been before. At the Willow Tree Flat, a contract for ballasting is in progress; thence northwards the works are chiefly for maintenance. The Walcha bridge is nearly completed. Blick's River bridge is in progress, and the Wyon bridge is nearly finished, after which the bridge party in the Clarence district will be broken up.

Under the Colonial Architect's Department, contracts have been taken for extensive alterations and additions to the gaol at Berrima, and for the extension of the Court-room at Newcastle; tenders have been called for repairs and alterations to the Orphan School at Parramatta; plans have been submitted for a new Court-house at Hay; plans are being prepared for a new Court-house at West Maitland. The powder-magazines and other buildings at Spectacle Island are nearly finished, and progress is being made with the new wing for the Lunatic Asylum at Tarban Creek.

The most important work at Newcastle is the formation of the Northern breakwater, which is steadily progressing, and causing the scouring away of the sandy point; about eleven hundred tons of ballast have been deposited during the past month. The extension of the new wharf for a further length of a hundred feet in length is completed; the wharf is now eighteen hundred feet in length. Nearly all the masonry is fixed for the foundations of No. 2 Kirkstall steam crane.

The bridge at Dunmore is finished with the exception of a portion of the hand railing, and the Kauri planking for the telescope; and considerable progress has been made with the approaches. The bridge is a very substantial-looking structure. There is an opening of forty-seven feet for the passing of vessels, on the telescope principle; it can be worked in five minutes by one man. The bridge will be completed in about two months.

At Pitnacree the ironwork for the lattice girder bridge is all on the ground, and the timber is driven for the framework for screwing down the piles, which will be commenced in about a fortnight.

Progress is being made with the construction of coal staiths at Morpeth. The first contract for a length of 225 feet of timber work is finished, and a second contract is in hand for a further length of 150 feet, beyond which there will have to be an embankment 400 feet long, to connect the shoots with the railway. The whole of the piles are driven, and the contract will be finished in about a month.

At Wollongong the masonry of the new basin is completed as far as can at present be proceeded with. The formation of the coffer-dam across the old basin has been interrupted through an accident, and not much more than half of it is at present fixed. The sea wall has been completed sufficiently for the accommodation of the steamers pending the deepening of the old basin.

At Kiama, so much of the excavation for the new basin will in two months' time be finished, as can be done until the coffer-dam is fixed. It is intended to use for this purpose the coffer-dam now being put up at Wollongong, on being done with there. The steamers' wharf is not yet commenced, but all the timber for it is on the ground.

The stone pier at Ulladulla is all above water, and will be finished in about two months. It is two hundred feet in length.

A party of fourteen persons from the department of the Engineers for Harbours started last month for Adelaide, for the purpose of making a survey of the River Murray. They will commence operations at Wentworth, and work up the river.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

The removal of the old Post Office in George-street is being proceeded with; the sheds at the back have been taken down, and a portion of the main building is dismantled. A house nearly opposite, recently occupied by Mr. Bate, draper, has been fitted up for the Telegraph Office. It is expected that in a few days tenders will be called for the foundations and basement of the new Post Office, so that the work may be commenced immediately the ground is clear. The new building will take about three years to finish.

The works for the completion of St. Andrew's Cathedral are being proceeded with. A contract has been taken by Mr. Toose for the internal decoration and finishing of the roof; and workmen are employed in preparing the fittings for the choir, also for the communion rails and the desks. Tenders have been invited for all the clerestory windows, which are to be of plain glass. The whole of the large windows are either fixed or ordered, excepting the large east window. Orders are sent home by this Mail for the organ, which is to be made by Mr. Walker, and will cost about £2000, the greater portion of which sum has been raised.

By the last Mail the news went home of the destruction by fire of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cathedral. It is intended to erect a much finer structure than the last on the same site, the design for which is to be prepared by Mr. Wardell, the Colonial Architect of Victoria. In the meantime a temporary building is about to be put up in the garden in front of the Archbishop's residence, at the corner of College-street and St. Mary's Road. The temporary cathedral will be constructed of colonial hardwood, upon stone foundations; it will be 170 feet in length by 60 feet in width; the walls—which will be of chamfered weather-boards—will be 25 feet in height; and the roof will be shingled. Three gables will be carried along the length of the building, supported on rows of hardwood columns. The floor will not be on a level, but at every thirty-two feet there will be a descent of two steps so as to enable the congregation in all parts of the church to see the high altar. Tenders have been called for the temporary building, which will take about two months to erect.

The most extensive range of buildings in course of erection in the city is a row of fourteen residences at Darlinghurst, the property of Mr. John Solomon. These houses occupy the whole of the frontage to the Darlinghurst road of what was formerly the Kellet estate, extending for a length of 380 feet. Each house has a depth of 91 feet, with a yard at the back 34 feet in depth opening to Kellet-street, and supplied with sheds and other buildings; some land on the opposite side of Kellet-street has been purchased for the erection of stables; the annoyance arising from the stables being too near the houses will be thereby avoided. In front there is a space of eight feet, enclosed with a dwarf wall with iron railings and gates. The first floor balconies are supported by fluted iron pilasters corresponding with the mouldings above. The houses are built of brick, the fronts being cemented; the upper portion of each is finished with an ornamental balustrade relieved by an enriched blocking, the centre panel of which is filled with a representation of some fruit (to be varied in each house) surrounded by its appropriate foliage. There are three lofty floors; the kitchens are at the back, on the ground floor, and the servants' rooms above them; all the rooms have moulded cornices and marble mantelpieces; the stairs are of cedar, French-polished, and the fittings are of grained oak; the floors are of pitch pine, and the skirtings are worked with Kean's cement. The houses are supplied with bath-rooms, store-rooms, and every other requirement for family residences. In the erection of his houses Mr. Solomon has employed neither an architect nor a builder; the whole of the work has been carried out by day labour. About two million bricks have been used in the buildings, and their cost, including the land, will be about £40,000. Two of the houses are completed, and the remainder are in a forward state.

The handsome office for the Pacific Insurance Company is almost completed externally; the greater portion of the roof is on; and a commencement is being made with the internal fittings.

Progress is being made with the extensive blocks of commercial buildings in the centre of Pitt-street, for Mr. Vickery and Mr. Bell.

We may notice amongst other private works some new stores just completed in Pitt-street for Messrs. J. and E. Rowe, wholesale druggists. The new building is two stories in height, eighty-seven feet in length and forty-one feet in width. As it was necessary to keep the ground floor open and clear, the first floor is suspended by cast iron columns, bolted to six strong roof trusses and also bolted to the floor beams; and they have been so arranged that the columns which are now in tension supporting the floor could be taken down by a couple of carpenters in three or four days, and leave the upper floor clear and open, and be re-erected to support it from below. The whole floor will carry 480 tons, or a permanent working load of 96 tons. The architect for the building was Mr. H. Brees, and the contractor Mr. William Vaughan.

The stone tunnels for the sewerage of Woolloomooloo are approaching completion, and in two months the Government will be able to sell the reclaimed land. The four principal streets in Woolloomooloo, running north and south, will be continued towards the new wharf, and crossing them there will be five new streets.

It was recently determined by the Municipal Council to call for designs for a new Town Hall, to be erected over the Markets. It has, however, subsequently been proposed to revert to the former plan, which was, the erection of one building for the Town Hall and the Central Police Court. The Council are now in communication with the Government on the matter.

It is proposed by the Municipal Corporation to erect gas works and a market upon the recently reclaimed land at the head of Darling Harbour. A portion of the grounds has been promised by the Secretary for Lands for these purposes, for which it is expected that about four acres will be required.

THE HARTLEY KEROSENE MINE.

The apparatus and appliances for the manufacture of kerosene oil at the new mine near Hartley, are rapidly approaching completion. The first bank of retorts are now finished and will immediately be dispatched to the mine. The buildings, which are all of iron, are being fitted under the superintendence of Mr. E. D. Nicolle, at the Sydney Ice Works. It is expected that the casting of the large stills will be finished in the course of a week; and it is fully anticipated that the works will be in full operation by the 1st of October. The works will for the present be capable of manufacturing 10,000 gallons of oil weekly, which quantity will be gradually increased. The enterprise presents very encouraging prospects; crude petroleum oil from Pennsylvania being quoted in the English market at £20 per tun. The mineral seems likely to find an extensive market in the East, orders having already been received from Singapore for a quantity to be sent on there for the purpose of improving the gas. There are gas-works at Bombay, Hongkong, Calcutta, Singapore, Shanghae, Madras, Java, and Cape Town, and other places, where it is anticipated this mineral will be used. The Bathurst papers report that a trial of the mineral for gas, without the addition of any other material, was recently made in that town under the superintendence of Mr. J. C. Stanger, and that it proved a great success, it being stated that 20,000 cubic feet of gas to the ton of mineral were obtained. This was an extraordinary result, the ordinary coal of the colony not giving more than 11,000 feet. Since the commencement of operations at the Hartley mine, about 250 tons have been delivered to the Gas Companies in this and the adjacent colonies. As the miners get into the hill, the depth of the seam increases, and also the quality of the mineral is somewhat improved. We have previously reported the formation of a company for working the mine. The capital of the company is £30,000, of which £25,000 is paid up, and it is not anticipated that any further calls will be required.

THE CADIANGULLONG COPPER MINES.

Before the end of this month, a very large engine, that has been erected at the Cadiangullong Copper Mines, will be completed and started, when a marked increase in the production is anticipated, as there is a considerable accumulation of ore on the surface ready for the crushing-machine. Additional furnaces have also been built, and the lodes are improving in quality and extent. The engine now erected is of forty-horse power, and the boiler is one of the largest in the colony. During the last year upwards of two hundred tons of refined copper have been produced and shipped; and in the ensuing year we may look forward to this branch of enterprise receiving an impetus from the success attending the operation of these mines. The establishment at Cadiangullong gives employment to upwards of three hundred people.

EXHIBITION OF FRITH'S "DERBY DAY."

During the past week Frith's celebrated painting of "The Derby Day" has been exhibited in Sydney. Unfortunately the picture did not make its appearance here until after peremptory orders had come out for its immediate return to England; it consequently could only be exhibited in Sydney for a week. The room in which the picture was shown — one of the lodge rooms at the Freemasons' Hotel in York-street—is small, and otherwise not well adapted for the purpose, though as regards light it was all that could be desired. The announcement of the arrival of this wonderful painting attracted crowds of people to the hotel, and during the whole of the time that it was on view the room was filled, often too full for many of the visitors to obtain a comfortable view of the picture. Amongst the visitors, who comprised all classes of the community, were his Excellency the Governor and Lady Young, and numbers of our most influential citizens. The admiration that was elicited from all who went to see the "Derby Day," and the intelligent remarks that were made respecting the more critical and difficult parts of the painting, showed a thorough appreciation of its merits; from one and all expressions of wonder and gratification were spontaneously evoked, at the number and variety of the incidents, at the skilful grouping, at the brilliant colouring, and at the many other artistic excellences. Most of the visitors spent a considerable time in the room carefully examining every part of the picture, and some visited it every day that it was on view. It is satisfactory to learn that during the various journeys that the picture has made in these colonies it has not sustained the slightest injury; and it is hoped that this circumstance will induce the owners of other celebrated paintings to allow them to be sent to Australia for exhibition. The "Derby Day" will be on view to-day for the last time, at an increased charge for admission, and to-morrow it will be forwarded by the steamer to Melbourne, whence it will return by the steamer London to England.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

The Lyster *troupe*, on their return from Queensland, gave twelve performances of opera, which terminated on Saturday week last. The season was altogether one of the most successful they have yet had in the colonies. Mr. Lyster has gone to Melbourne, where he will commence at the Theatre Royal a short season of four weeks, and will then visit the various inland towns of Victoria. It is stated that he will, if possible, produce "L'Africaine" on his return to Sydney in May next.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Heine—the former the celebrated blind violinist, and the latter a *pianiste* of considerable ability—are giving a series of concerts at the School of Arts, with a fair amount of success. The playing of Mr. Heine is generally regarded as superior to that of any other violinist who has appeared in these colonies—and it is certain from the excellent selections of classic and popular music that he has performed, and his extraordinary precision and full tone, that he is a finished musician in art and in feelings. The playing of Mrs. Heine is also very much admired. They are assisted by Mrs. Cordner and Miss James (amateur) as vocalists.—The Orpheonist Society gave their second subscription concert on the evening of the 1st instant, in the Masonic Hall. The programme was made up of twenty very choice selections from the most eminent composers. The choruses were effectively given by about sixty well trained voices; and the solo and concerted music was for the most part rendered by ladies and gentlemen amateurs, chiefly pupils of Madame E. Wallace Bushelle, who accompanied them on the pianoforte. In other parts Mr. J. J. Ryall acted as accompanyist, and Mr. D. Callen was the musical director. The spacious hall and gallery were both crowded by a discriminating audience, which repeatedly expressed its gratification by hearty applause.—A concert in aid of the Leichhardt Search Fund is announced to take place on Wednesday, the 23rd instant, for which all the leading professionals and several talented amateurs have volunteered their services.

The Prince of Wales Theatre has been opened for dramatic performances since the departure of the Opera Company, under the direction of Mrs. Charles Poole, with Mr. C. W. Barry as manager. The company comprises many of the leading favourites of the Sydney public, and includes, besides the two above named, Mr. Joseph Rayner, Mr. Vinson, Mr. Miran, Mr. J. Welsh, Miss Kate Ward, and Mrs. Crosby. Miss Cleveland is also announced to appear on the 22nd instant. Miss Annie Lockhart proceeded to Melbourne to fulfil an engagement at the Haymarket.

At the Victoria Theatre, Mr. Byers and Miss Julia Hudson are performing, but, with one or two exceptions only, they are not well supported.

INTESTATE ESTATES.

A Return, made under the Acts of Council, 11 Victoria, No. 24, and 15th Victoria, No. 8, of all moneys received, disbursed, and paid into the Colonial Treasury, in respect of estates of deceased persons, entrusted to David Bruce Hutchinson, Esq., from the 1st day of January to the 30th day of June, A.D., 1865, inclusive:—

Bernard Murray, Camberra, near Queanbeyan: At credit of estate, £24 12s 6d. Date of order to collect, 25th June, 1863.

James Lowrie, Deniliquin: At credit of estate, £27 10s 11d. Date of order to collect, 16th December, 1863.

W. B. Dickson, Albury: Paid £13 11s.; at credit of estate, £113 1s 7d. Date of order to collect, 8th January, 1864.

Jeremiah O'Horrigan, Forbes: At credit of estate, £11 4s 5d. Date of order to collect, 17th May, 1864.

James Fitzgerald, Wagga Wagga: Paid £9 10s; at credit of estate, £45 1s 9d. Date of order to collect, 18th April, 1864.

Loo Sam, Bombala: Received £4 4s 4d; at credit of estate, £4 4s 4d. Date of order to collect, 29th January, 1864.

Peter Nicholes, Araluen: At credit of estate, £5 11s 3d. Date of order to collect, 7th April, 1864.

Daniel Murphy, Wollombi: Received £20 1s, paid £7 15s 10d; at credit of estate, £22 15s 2d. Date of order to collect, 21st March, 1864.

Henry Sparrow, Kiandra: At credit of estate, £38 0s 2d. Date of order to collect, 8th April, 1864.

Sebastian Kaerpen, Foxlow: At credit of estate, £171 3s 5d. Date of order to collect, 16th February, 1864.

George Lang, Sydney: At credit of estate, £11 19s 10d. Date of order to collect, 20th March, 1862.

C. W. Sparrow, London: At credit of estate, £3 8s 4d. Date of order to collect, 17th February, 1864.

Henry Kirk, Richmond River: Paid £9 4s. Date of order to collect, 14th April, 1864.

John M'Nab, Wagga Wagga: Paid £7 4s 6d; at credit of estate, £2 9s 10d. Date of order to collect, 17th March, 1864.

Edward Ivill, Bungee: Paid £58 13s 7d; at credit of estate, £513 15s 1d. Date of order to collect, 4th March, 1864.

Matthew Hamilton, Wellington: At credit of estate, Date of order to collect, 25th May, 1863.

Talbot Tompson, Sydney: At credit of estate, £3 5s 7d. Date of order to collect, 29th January, 1864.

John Webb, Sydney: At credit of estate, £4. Date of order to collect, 29th March, 1864.

R. W. Pimlott, Sydney: At credit of estate, £2 2s 10d. Date of order to collect, 7th July, 1864.

Ann Fawcett, Wollombi: At credit of estate, 14s 1d. Date of order to collect, 6th June, 1864.

J. S. E. Edwards, Dubbo: Received £1, paid £1 13s; at credit of estate, £4 5s 6d. Date of order to collect, 18th July, 1864.

Samuel Boval, Casino: Paid £2 1s. Date of order to collect, 18th May, 1864.

John Sullivan, Jandra, near Bourke: At credit of estate, 7s 9d. Date of order to collect, 22nd March, 1864.

James Thornton, Tenterfield: At credit of estate, £12 4s 6d. Date of order to collect, 18th July, 1864.

Ellis Winebourne, Penrith: Paid £6 13s 11d. Date of order to collect, 17th September, 1863.

John Vickers, Narandera, near Wagga Wagga: At credit of estate, £5 17s 2d. Date of order to collect, 7th July, 1864.

William Smith, Narandera, near Wagga Wagga: At credit of estate, £11 2s 8d. Date of order to collect, 2nd July, 1864.

John Brown, Moruya: Paid £5; at credit of estate, £3 4s 9d. Date of order to collect, 26th November, 1863.

Michael Farrelly, Armidale: At credit of estate, £8 3s 9d. Date of order to collect, 24th August, 1864.

Michael Kinsella, Perry: At credit of estate, £7 13s 2d. Date of order to collect, 5th September, 1864.

Patrick Kenny, Araluen: At credit of estate, £6 13s 11d. Date of order to collect, 16th June, 1864.

William Tremby, Braidwood: At credit of estate, £439 8s 5d. Date of order to collect, 3rd May, 1864.

Henry Newsam, Wayland Creek: At credit of estate, £30 12s 4d. Date of order to collect, 11th November, 1864.

Richard Reece, Moulamein: Paid £1 15s 6d; at credit of estate, £12 9s 11d. Date of order to collect, 17th May, 1864.

James Kelly, Bourke: At credit of estate, £12 5s 5d. Date of order to collect, 14th June, 1864.

Henry Lang, Sydney: At credit of estate, £1 2s 6d. Date of order to collect, 17th August, 1864.

Henry Mace, Windsor: At credit of estate, £38 1s 3d. Date of order to collect, 19th September, 1864.

David Cooper, Cowl Cowl Station, Hay: At credit of estate, £25 8s 3d. Date of order to collect, 27th July, 1864.

John Phillips, Braidwood: At credit of estate, £7 16s. Date of order to collect, 24th August, 1864.

George Burt, Wagga Wagga: At credit of estate, 15s 1d. Date of order to collect, 29th August, 1864.

James Waldron, Wagga Wagga: Received £8 10s, paid 19s 6d; at credit of estate, £9 19s 8d. Date of order to collect, 23rd August, 1864.

John Brown, Deniliquin: At credit of estate, £23 19s 4d. Date of order to collect, 19th September, 1864.

Thomas Edwards, Wentworth: At credit of estate, £10 4s. Date of order to collect, 9th October, 1863.

William W. Fox, Muswellbrook: At credit of estate, £2 3s 6d. Date of order to collect, 9th March, 1864.

Joseph Acton, Queanbeyan: Paid £4; at credit of estate, 5s 3d. Date of order to collect, 14th November, 1864.

John Paterson, Grafton: At credit of estate, £6 14s 3d. Date of order to collect, 23rd September, 1864.

Thomas Ath or Atti, Dubbo: At credit of estate, £2 11s. Date of order to collect, 8th October, 1864.

Michael Maher, Bathurst: At credit of estate, £2 13s 7d. Date of order to collect, 2nd June, 1864.

Joseph Willett, Bathurst: At credit of estate, £7 10s 1d. Date of order to collect, 14th August, 1863.

Thomas Smith, Young: Paid £9 10s 6d; at credit of estate, £2 14s 6d. Date of order to collect, 27th July, 1864.

John W. Scrivener, Queanbeyan: Received £3 3s, paid £6 9s 6d. Date of order to collect, 13th June, 1864.

Alfred Clarke, Balmain: Received £4 6s, paid 18s 8d; at credit of estate, £9 18s 3d. Date of order to collect, 14th November, 1864.

Charles H. Thomas, Bourke: Paid £3 7s 6d; at credit of estate, £11 5s 5d. Date of order to collect, 4th October, 1864.

Thomas Smith, Shoalhaven: Paid £2 9s 7d. Date of order to collect, 27th July, 1864.

William Jamieson, Bland: Received £1, paid £54 11s 9d. Date of order to collect, 5th September, 1864.

Neil Walker, Grafton: Received £45 18s, paid £164 8s 2d; at credit of estate, £90 4s 1d. Date of order to collect, 10th November, 1864.

William Banks, Bree Walgett: At credit of estate, £4 3s. Date of order to collect, 3rd October, 1864.

William Brooks, Walgett: At credit of estate, £2 8s 3d. Date of order to collect, 3rd October, 1864.

Richard Henry Mill, Albury: At credit of estate, £12 10s 7d. Date of order to collect, 12th October, 1864.

James Taylor, Hadden Riggs: At credit of estate, £7 3s 1d. Date of order to collect, 29th November, 1864.

Charles Hook, Walgett: Paid £3 19s 2d. Date of order to collect, 16th November, 1864.

Thomas Terrill, Sydney: Paid £6 10s. Date of order to collect, 4th October, 1864.

Thomas Peters, Bourke: At credit of estate, £8 11s 10d. Date of order to collect, 14th November, 1864.

William T. Barker, Casino: Paid £45 18s 5d; at credit of estate, £57 14s 2d. Date of order to collect, 10th December, 1863.

Benjamin Williams, Sydney: Received £88 9s 11d, paid £82 0s 2d; at credit of estate, £6 9s 9d. Date of ooder to collect, 16th December, 1864.

Richard Smithers, Muswellbrook: Received £5 9s, paid 17s 6d; at credit of estate, £4 11s 6d. Date of order to collect, 23rd November, 1864.

Michael Lantry, Goulburn: Received £21, paid £10 17s 6d; at credit of estate, £10 2s 6d. Date of order to collect, 2nd June, 1864.

John O'Neill, Newcastle: Received £6, paid £1 0s 6d; at credit of estate, £4 19s 6d. Date of order to collect, 21st March, 1864.

Jong, Wellington: Received £8 4s 6d, paid £2 5s; at credit of estate, £5 19s 6d. Date of order to collect, 2nd December, 1864.

Thomas Crimmer, Deniliquin: Received £7 15s 9d, paid £5 10s 10d; at credit of estate, £2 4s 11d. Date of order to collect, 31st October, 1864.

George Allen, Tenterfield: Received £3 6s 6d, paid 15s 4d; at credit of estate, £2 11s 2d. Date of order to collect, 29th November, 1864.

Michael Quinlivan, Mudgee: Paid £8 16s; at credit of estate, £225 12s 9d. Date of order to collect, 21st September, 1863.

Henry Thomas, Mudgee: Received £9 2s 6d, paid £9 2s 6d. Date of order to collect, 16th November, 1864.

Thomas Jones, Coonabaraban: Received £3 7s 6d, paid £3 7s 6d. Date of order to collect, 3rd March, 1864.

James Cavanagh, Bourke: Received £8 10s 4d, paid £6 10s 6d; at credit of estate, £1 19s 10d. Date of order to collect, 19th November, 1864.

Timothy Bergin, Murrurundi: Received £76 19s 9d, paid £23 16s 3d; at credit of estate £53 3s 6d. Date of order to collect, 20th January, 1865.

William Coningsby, Wee Wa: Received £4 17s, paid £4 17s. Date of order to collect, 3rd October, 1864.

Andrew Orloff Lindgren, Forbes: Received £150 18s, paid £39 14s 9d; at credit of estate, £111 3s 3d. Date of order to collect, 8th June, 1864.

Thomas M'Kenzie, Bourke: Received £74 19s 6d, paid £11 5s 6d; at credit of estate, £63 14s. Date of order to collect, 16th January, 1865.

James or James D. Ennis, Sydney: Received £373 19s 7d, paid £28 3s 11d; at credit of estate, £345 15s 8d. Date of order to collect, 15th February, 1865.

Richard Stephens, Wagga Wagga: Received £9 1s 7d, paid £9 1s 7d. Date of order to collect, 15th November, 1864.

Peter Kane, Queanbeyan: Received £7, paid £6; at credit of estate, £1. Date of order to collect, 8th August, 1864.

John W. Stuart, Armidale: Received £12, paid £1 5s 6d; at credit of estate, £10 14s 6d. Date of order to collect, 19th October, 1864.

William Bell, Kurrigong: Received £10 7s 6d, paid £1 14s; at credit of estate, £8 13s 6d. Date of order to collect, 23rd September, 1864.

William Evans, Condobolin: Received £3 0s 5d, paid £1 1s 1d; at credit of estate, £1 19s 4d. Date of order to collect, 23rd September, 1863.

Luke Riley, Forbes: Received £1 18s, paid £1 0s 2d; at credit of estate, 17s 10d. Date of order to collect, 5th July, 1864.

Samuel Jarvis, Jerry's Plains: Received £96 2s, paid £6 6s 8d; at credit of estate, £89 15s 4d. Date of order to collect, 6th September, 1864.

James Dwyer, Bourke: Received £51 13s 9d, paid £13 17s 3d; at credit of estate, £37 16s 6d. Date of order to collect, 14th February, 1865.

William Harris, Walcha: At credit of estate, £8 7s 7d. Date of order to collect, 30th July, 1862.

John Nebe, Walcha: Received £10 2s, paid £6 13s 2d; at credit of estate, £3 8s 10d. Date of order to collect, 13th March, 1863.

John Dowling, Bland: Received £58 2s 3d, paid £4 8s 2d; at credit of estate £54 4s 1d. Date of order to collect, 10th January, 1865.

John or Jehoiada Barber, Goulburn: Received £74 3s 8d, paid £44 9s 8d; at credit of estate, £29 14s. Date of order to collect, 14th February, 1865.

W. D. Leslie, Sydney: Received £986 12s 2d, paid £58 19s 2d; at credit of estate, £927 13s. Date of order to collect, 8th March, 1865.

James Parsons, Penrith: Received £129 0s 1d, paid £28 1s 4d; at credit of estate, £100 18s 9d. Date of order to collect, 31st August, 1864.

John Brisbane, Murrurundi: Received 5s 3d, paid 4d; at credit of estate, 4s 11d. Date of order to collect, 10th January, 1865.

John Maley, Sydney: Received £24 4s 8d, paid, £2 1s 3d; at credit of estate, £22 3s 5d. Date of order to collect, 1st September, 1863.

Joseph Hilder, Picton: Received £7 2s, paid £6 9s 2d; at credit of estate, 12s 10d. Date of order to collect, 17th February, 1865.

Henry Kersey, Singleton: Received £14 16s 9d, paid £1 9s 4d; at credit of estate, £13 7s 5d. Date of order to collect, 13th April, 1865.

John Kelly, Wagga Wagga: Received £4 14s, paid £3 16s 9d; at credit of estate, 17s 3d. Date of order to collect, 24th January, 1865.

Simon O'Dea, Wagga Wagga: Received £3 2s, paid 15s 2d; at credit of estate, £2 6s 10d. Date of order to collect, 24th January, 1865.

John Evans Brooks, Sydney: Received £18 18s 9d, paid £14 3s 6d; at credit of estate, £4 15s 3d. Date of order to collect, 3rd April, 1865.

John Burke, Rylstone: Received 7s 6d, paid 6d; at credit of estate, 7s.

George Field, Bendemeer: Received £6, paid £5 18s; at credit of estate, 2s. Date of order to collect, 28th May, 1863.

James Young, Moama: Received £23 3s 7d, paid £12 0s 9d; at credit of estate, £11 2s 10d. Date of order to collect, 7th February, 1865.

Richard Griffiths, Moama: Received £11 1s, paid £10 17s; at credit of estate, 4s. Date of order to collect, 7th February, 1865.

Levi Smith Angel, Braidwood: Received £49 12s 6d, paid £22 2s 2d; at credit of estate, £27 10s 4d. Date of order to collect, 3rd May, 1864.

Charles Walker, Casino: Received 19s 3d; at credit of estate, 19s 3d. Date of order to collect, 6th March, 1865.

Fritz Schaller, Tumberumba: Received £44 11s, paid £8 4s 2d; at credit of estate, £36 6s 10d. Date of order to collect, 1st April, 1865.

Charles Birch, New Zealand: Received £8, paid £1; at credit of estate, £7. Date of order to collect, 23rd May, 1865.

James Smith, New Zealand: Received £12 7s 5d, paid £1 3s 11d; at credit of estate, £11 1s 4d. Date of order to collect, 23rd May, 1865.

Michael Roe, New Zealand: Received £21, paid £1 18s 6d; at credit of estate, £19 1s. 6d. Date of order to collect, 23rd May, 1865.

Jos. Schomberg, Bathurst: Received 17s, paid 12s 6d; at credit of estate, 4s 6d. Date of order to collect, 6th June, 1865.

Francis Kenny, King's Plains, Wellingrove: Received £5 9s, paid £5 8s 8d; at credit of estate, 4d. Date of order to collect, 8th March, 1865.

Sir F. W. Pottinger, Bart., Forbes: Received £116 12s 2d, paid £46 16s 8d; at credit of estate, £69 15s 6d. Date of order to collect, 12th April, 1865.

William O'Hare, Warialda: Received £11 10s 2d, paid £6 4s 11d; at credit of estate, £5 5s 3d. Date of order to collect, 1st May, 1865.

Edward Seaton, Coonamble: Received £187 10s, paid £11 3s 6d; at credit of estate, £176 6s 6d. Date of order to collect, 8th February, 1865.

John Thomas, Goulburn: Received £191, paid £11 7s; at credit of estate, £179 13s. Date of order to collect, 28th February, 1865.

William Brewster, Gosford: Received £15 9s, paid £1 9s 6d; at credit of estate, £13 9s 6d. Date of order to collect, 12th June, 1865.

Henry Kirk, Richmond River: Paid, £9 4s. Date of order to collect, 14th April, 1864.

Samuel Swain, Goulburn: Paid £287 11s 10d. Date of order to collect, 13th November, 1862.

William Hart, Yass: Received £125 18s, paid £7 18s 11d; at credit of estate, £117 19s 1d. Date of order to collect, 10th March, 1862.

James Holden, Moama: Paid £75 17s 10d. Date of order to collect, 12th December, 1861.

George Hartley, Wellington: Paid £33. Date of order to collect, 16th March, 1863.

David M'Grael, Hargraves: Paid £1 16s 5d. Date of order to collect, 22nd April, 1863.

Patrick Tighe, Tarrago: Paid £5 1s 6d. Date of order to collect, 9th June, 1863.

Robert Glasson, Adelong: Paid £55 19s 3d. Date of order to collect, 6th May, 1862.

Henry Myer, Parramatta: Paid £5 19s 4d. Date of order to collect, 23rd February, 1863.

Thomas Goodall, Newcastle: Paid, £841 0s 7d. Date of order to collect, 20th February, 1863.

Total received, £3285 6s 5d; total paid, £2370 6s 2d; total at credit of estates, £4398 7s 2d.

COMMERCIAL.

STOCK AND SHARE CIRCULARS.

W. Barton.—The share market has been very inactive this month. Transactions of any import have been in bank shares, for which capital is daily offered at last prices, but shareholders, for want of other profitable investments, are indisposed to sell even at the present maximum rates. Prospectuses have been issued during the month as follows:—The Currawang Copper Mining Company, situated twenty-two miles from Goulburn, containing 832 acres of freehold land. Capital £60,000, in shares of £1 each. 20,000 shares retained by the projectors as fully paid for their interest. The Glanmire Gold-Mining Company, formed for the purchase of the Glanmire Estate, consisting of 3130 acres of land, seven miles from Bathurst. Capital £40,000, in shares of £2 each. The estate is thus offered to the public for £27,000—£16,000 to be paid in cash, and £11,000 in 5500 shares, considered to be fully paid. The Australian Glass and Porcelain Manufacturing Company. Capital £160,000 in shares of £10 each. Banks: Business has been mostly in the shares of the Bank of New South Wales, at gradually increased prices up to £42, at which there are still buyers. A pretty good business has also been done in Commercial Bank shares, at similar advances. The half-yearly meeting was on the 25th July, when the dividend was declared at the rate of 17 per cent. per annum as before—the reserve remaining at £104,000; but £4079 at credit of profit and loss. I quote £51 17s 6d as the last price realized. The Joint Stock Bank held their meeting on the 31st July. The dividend was the same—that is at the rate of 12½ per cent. per annum. The reserve was increased to £80,000, and £1374 remained at credit of profit and loss. These shares have advanced—the old to £14 15s, and the new to £5 5s. The City Bank shares have hardly maintained the prices ruling before the meeting for dividend, which took place on the 24th July. The dividend was the same as the last, namely, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. The reserve was increased to £5000, and £675 remained at credit of profit and loss. £10 7s 6d is the price offered, while sellers demand £10 10s. Steam: Australasian Steam shares are the same, namely, £16 10s, per share. The opposition with the Queensland Company continues, and the result is shown in the following statement put forth at the meeting on the 31st July. A loss had accrued in the operations of the half-year of £10,801, and there then remained, at credit of profit and loss, the sum of £2517—£5068 was transferred from the insurance fund to this account; and as no division of profits had been made at the last meeting, a dividend was now declared at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. The Hunter River Steam Company had the meeting on the 15th August. A dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum was declared as before, and £2290 remained at credit of profit and loss. I quote £12 10s as the value of the shares. Nothing has been done in Illawarra or Clarence and Richmond Steam shares; but at the meeting of the proprietors of the latter company, on the 31st July, an increased dividend was declared at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the old, and of 7 per cent. per annum on the new shares, leaving £176 at credit of profit and loss. Insurance: The term of thirty-one years, for which the General Assurance Company was instituted, being about to expire, a special general meeting was held on the 2nd August, at which it was determined to continue the business of the company for a further period of 99 years. The capital to be increased to £80,000 in shares of £5 each, 30s per share to be paid up, and present proprietors to have two shares for every one now held, at a premium of 10s per share. The remaining 4000 shares to be offered to the public at 20s. premium—premiums to go towards the formation of a reserve fund. The dividend to be limited to 15 per cent. per annum, until the reserve fund shall equal the paid up capital. The fire branch to be discontinued, but the marine, together with the Pitt-street premises, to be retained; the affairs of the present company to be wound up, and the surplus divided *pro rata*. The shares may be quoted at £8 10s. New South Wales Marine Assurance remain at £4. Sydney Insurance shares have suffered a further reduction of 7s 6d in consequence of disasters already noticed. I quote £2 5s; whilst Pacific and United shares are buoyant, the former at £4 5s, the latter at £1 8s. Miscellaneous: Gas Light shares are at £13 2s 6d. The meeting was on the 16th instant. The dividend was at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum as before. The reserve was £19,000, and £4285 remained at credit of profit and loss. At the meeting on the 24th July, the Pyrmont Bridge Company declared a dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum. The shares are offered at £2. In Coal shares there has been nothing done. At the meeting of the Wallsend Company, on the 27th July, the dividend was at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum as before; and at that of the Bulli Company no dividend was declared—the expenses exceeding the profits. Other mining shares are neglected. Debentures: Neither Government nor other debentures are inquired for, whilst the banks afford an interest on deposits up to 6½ per cent.—August 19th.

Lennon and Cape.—Our month's summary of the transactions in our share market for this mail is almost a second edition of our July report, and, with the exception of a slightly increased demand for bank stock, there is hardly any alteration either in the amount or number of stocks dealt in. Banks: New South Wales are scarce and in favour, and have gradually advanced from £41 to £42. Commercials are also scarce, and have realised £52 10s with dividend, and from £50 10s to £51 17s 6d ex dividend; at the half-yearly meeting, on the 25th ultimo, a dividend at the rate of 17 per cent. per annum was declared. Australian Joint Stocks have been the shares principally dealt in this month—they are in great favour, and have realised £15 cum div., and £14 10s and £14 15s ex div.—the new shares (£3 paid) have been freely dealt in at £4 15s, £5, and £5 5s; at the half-yearly meeting, on the 31st ultimo, a dividend at the rate of 12½ per cent. per annum was declared, £5000 added to the reserve fund, now amounting to £80,000, and £5000 written off bank premises. City Bank's have not been in demand, the few sales made are £10 10s. and £10 7s 6d; at the half-yearly meeting, on the 24th ultimo, a dividend at rate of 8 per cent. per annum was declared, and the reserve fund increased to £5,000. Bank of New Zealand shares have not been dealt in, and Union Banks are not offering. Steam.—Australasian Steam, prior to their half-yearly meeting on the 31st ultimo, a good parcel of shares changed hands at £16 10s, and a small lot £17. Since the meeting no sales are reported, although buyers are in the market at the above price less the dividend paid. The half-year's report shewed excess of expenditure over earnings for the half-year of £10,801 12s 10d, from the half-year's earnings however £9967 18s 9d had been carried to depreciation account; £8928 15s 7d to Insurance account; and £25,771 4s 6d spent in repairs and new boilers. An amount of £5063 1s 1d was taken from the Insurance fund (leaving £30,000 at credit of that fund) and added to the balance at credit of profit and loss, from which a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum was declared. Hunter River New Steam realised £12 10s prior to their half-yearly meeting on the 15th instant; a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum was declared, and a balance of £7311 9s 6d remains at credit of profit and loss. Clarence and Richmond Steam: We note a sale this week at £7 17s 6d. At the half-yearly meeting on the 31st, an improved report was exhibited—a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum was declared on the old stock, and 10 per cent. on the new shares. Illawarras—no sales are reported. Queensland Steam: A small sale has been made this week at £3 10s. Insurance: Comparatively nothing has been done in these stocks; the late disastrous fires have caused a disinclination on the part of capitalists to invest in this description of security. Sales are reported since last summary of Australian Generals at £8 8s and £8 10s; New South Wales Marine at £4, Sydney Insurance at £2 5s, and Pacific at £4. Miscellaneous: Gas—a sale of the old shares is reported at £13 2s 6d; at the half-yearly meeting, on the 16th, the usual dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum was declared—the sixth and last instalment of £1 per share has been called for on the new shares. The prospectus of the Australian Glass and Porcelain Manufacturing Company is before the public, with a capital of £100,000 in 10,000 of £10 each. Mining: We have no alteration to report in these securities. Peak Downs Copper shares have changed hands at £1. The Wallsend Coal Company have declared a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. The prospectus of the Currawang Mining Company has been issued, with a capital of £60,000, in £1 shares—the prospects for both gold and copper are good, the terms of the prospectus are very favourable, and the undertaking is well worthy the attention of speculative investors. The prospectus of the Glanmire Gold Mining Company is also before the public, with a capital of £40,000, in £2 shares, and is worthy the attention of the speculator; the prospects of success are said to be good. Debentures: Comparatively nothing has been done in this description of security since last report; a few New South Wales Government 5 per cents. interminables have changed hands at 92; City of Sydney 6 per cents., at 95; Illawarra Steam 7 per cents., at 100; and New Zealand Government 8 per cents. at 100½.—August 19.

J. Mullens.—I note a considerable change in the share market during the past month, both as regards business done and prices ruling. Some heavy transactions have taken place in Bank stock, at rates considerably in advance of last month's quotations. New Projects: Several new schemes are now launched on the market, some for the enlargement or alteration of existing companies, and some altogether new. The Australian General Assurance Company has determined to increase the number of its shares from 4000 to 12,000, the new shares to be of £5 each, with £1 10s paid up. Of the new shares 8000 will be allotted to the old shareholders at 10s per share premium, and 4000 will be offered to the public at £1 per share premium; the extra 10s being the price of the goodwill of the existing business. The premiums will go to the formation of a reserve fund. It is also intended to limit the liability of shareholders. The Pacific Insurance Company proposes to double its paid-up capital, by the issue of new shares; 4000 to the present shareholders at a premium of £1 per share to be added to the reserve fund, and 6000 shares to be transferred to a London register and used there for the formation of a local proprietary on such terms as the board may deem most advantageous for the interests of the company. The Glanmire Gold Mining Company is formed for working in a variety of ways the Glanmire gold-field, eight square miles in extent, within a few miles of Bathurst. The company will purchase the freehold, and develope its resources by leasing or working its auriferous deposits and reefs. The liability of shareholders will be limited, under the Mining Act, to the amount of their shares. The Currawang Copper Company proposes to develope a copper lode in the neighbourhood of Goulburn, the present workings in which are said to give great promise of a rich mine. The Australian Glass and Porcelain Company is a manufacturing project, for making here, articles which are subject to heavy expenses in importation. The details of all these will be found in the daily papers. Half-yearly meetings.—These have been numerous, as is usual at this period of the year. The various dividends and alterations of reserves will be found in the price list attached. The only matter worthy of note here is the call made by the Australian Gas Light Company for the last instalment of £1 on the new shares. Owing to this, I quote them at £11 ex dividend, but no sales have been made since the meeting. Banks.—Australian Joint-Stock Bank shares have been in good demand, both for old and new shares. The rise is from 7s 6d to 10s per share. Bank of New South Wales shares have advanced £1, and are scarce. City Bank shares are in fair request at last month's rates. Commercial Bank shares have risen £1 10s per share. Bank of New Zealand shares are wanted at last month's prices. Steam Companies: These securities are neglected, and only a few sales have been made at quotations. Insurance Companies: These stocks have been in more demand. Sydney Insurance have declined, owing to a heavy fire in the city. There are now buyers at quotations. I have placed a large number of Pacific Insurance shares at £4, but since the notice of an increase of capital, sellers ask £4 10s. Mining and Miscellaneous Companies: There has scarcely been a transaction in this direction during the month. Gas shares are in moderate demand at full rates. Debentures: Sales to a moderate extent have been made at quotations.—August 19th.

W. Chatfield.—The share market has been very inactive since the departure of the July mails; transactions have been chiefly confined to bank stock. Meetings: Commercial Bank on 25th July, dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, and bonus of 5s per share, £4074 7s remained to credit of profit and loss. Australian Joint Stock Bank on 31st July, dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. and bonus at the rate of 2½ per cent., £5000 to reserve fund. City Bank on the 24th July, dividend at the rate of 8 per cent., £3620 added to reserve fund, £671 19s 4d retained to credit of profit and loss. Australasian Steam Navigation Company on 31st July, £8928 15s 7d placed to credit of Insurance account, £5063 from insurance account placed to credit of profit and loss to pay dividend at the rate of 5 per cent., excess of expenditure over earnings during the half-year £10,801 12s 10d. Clarence and Richmond Steam on 31st July, dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. on old stock, and 10 per cent. on new. Hunter River New Steam Navigation Company on 15th August, dividend at the rate of 10 per cent., £2290 to depreciation account, leaving £7314 undivided profits. Australian Gas Company on 16th August, dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. for the half-year, with bonus at the rate of 2½ per cent., £4285 8s 6d left to credit of profit and loss. Pyrmont Bridge Company on 24th July, dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum. Peak Downs Copper Company on 31st July, no dividend. Banks: Bank stock is in demand and rates ruling higher; £51 10s and £52 is being asked for Commercials; business done at £51 10s and £51 17s 6d. Bank of New South Wales stock is scarce; sales effected at £42. Australian Joint Stock Bank shares are firm at £14 10s; I notice sales at £14 15s. City Bank stock is not so firm; buyers at £10 7s 6d. Steam: Very little business done in this species of stock; there have been no sales of Australasian since the half-yearly meeting. Sales of Hunter River New Steam reported at £12 10s cum. div. Clarence and Richmond at £7 17s 6d. Insurance:—Since the fire on the 20th July there have been few transactions in insurance stock—Pacific are firm at £4, at which price the market is bare—Sydney Fire and Marine have been sold at a reduction of 10s on former rates, in other companies' stock there is no alteration. Australian Gas are firm at quotations. Mining: Peak Down copper have sold at par—Sales of Hartley Kerosene Oil and Paraffine Company's shares, £1 paid up at £2. Debentures: I have no change to report; there is great difficulty in moving stock of this nature. I notice sale of interminables at £92, City of Sydney at £[illegible]; Illawarra Steam Company's at par.—August 19th.

STOCK, STATION, AND PRODUCE CIRCULARS.

Mort and Co.—Wool: The attendance at yesterday's sale was limited, and the bidding slack. There is little or nothing offering likely to attract attention in the present state of the market. The only parcels in our catalogue worthy of notice was one in grease, 22 bales, JMK, a northern wool, which brought 8d per lb. A couple of small lots of scoured wool brought 19½d and 20d. Sheepskins: About 2000 were quitted at from 6¼d to 7¾d per lb. Tallow: Owing to the orders for Chili, as well as the neighbouring colonies, this market continues very firm, indeed may be quoted at an advance of about 10s on last week's prices. At the sales to-day, mutton brought £35 10s, and best beef £33 to £34; medium quality, £32 to £33. We sold 90 casks. One parcel of 21 casks, not to hand, although catalogued, had to be passed. Hides: Of those catalogued one large parcel did not arrive. We quitted nearly 700 at the following rates: inferior to dry and medium, 5s to 8s; fair to good, 10s to 14s 7d. A parcel of extra weights brought 16s 6d. Produce Sale.—Wool: Mixed, M, 1 bale at 5d; ditto, OR x R, 1 at 3d; greasy, ditto, 1 at 6½d; ditto, JMK, 22 at 8d; scoured, R in circle over HA, 2 at 20d; ditto, DN in triangle, 1st, 3 at 19¾d; fleece, DN in diamond, one 2nd, one third, 2 at 12¾d; mixed and black, WR, 1 at 8d; scoured, ditto, 1 at 12¾d; greasy, JMK, 1 at 5½d. Sheepskins: 1 lot at 5½d; M, 1 bale at 6½d, 3 bundles at 6¼d, 1 lot at 6¾d; diamond, 1 bundle at 6½d, 1 ditto at 7¾d. Tallow: M, 4 casks at £32; W in square, 33 at £33 15s; AR, 2 at £33 5s, 1 at £32 5s; P in circle, 10 at £33 15s; diamond, 3 at £33; JG, 1 at £33 5s, 18 at £33 12s 6d; MG, 18 at £33 5s. Hides: W in square, 114 at 14s 7d, 47 at 10s 3d, 50 at 11s 9d; J, 56 at 9s 6d; EB, 40 at 14s; W in square, 38 at 16s 6d, 40 at 11s; diamond, 33 at 10s 6d, 27 at 9s 6d, 20 at 9s, 55 at 9s 6d; C, 10 at 8s 6d; JC, 14 at 8s 9d, 15 at 8s 9d; JG, 28 at 12s 3d, 38 at 7s 3d; M, 1 lot horns at 8s 6d.—August 17th.

Richardson and Wrench.—Wool: The small quantity of this staple now in the market being mostly odd lots, scoured northern wool and fellmongered parcels, scarcely affords any criterion of the effect produced by the late news of the closing of the May sales, nor do we expect that any particular movement will take place in prices until the new clip makes its appearance. Satisfactory as is the intelligence from the home market to producers, proving, as it does that there are plenty of buyers for nearly any quantity submitted for sale, it is hardly so to speculators, as there can be no doubt that all large purchasers of this staple have again had their operations attended with very considerable loss. These continued losses must sooner or later produce their effect, and for our part we shall be glad to see, for the sake of both buyer and seller, a more reasonable range of prices current for the ensuing clip than has invariably been the case of late years, as it follows that unless the two markets work with something like regard to each other, the local one will be spasmodically either up or down, and producers will be compelled to seek the London market on their own account. The ruling prices are merely nominal, the market being nearly bare of any fleece wool of any kind or condition. Tallow: The market has been well supplied during the past month, and the demand active. A considerable quantity has been taken for the neighbouring colonies, and rates are now from 20s to 30s above last month's prices. Good shipping parcels may be quoted at £30 to £33. Hides: Were in fair request during the earlier part of the month, and prices seemed likely to advance, but the market is at present dull and quotations remain unaltered—say, for fair to good, from 11s to 14s. Stations: This market has been very inoperative during the past month, which inaction is mainly attributable to the firm attitude of owners, who are unwilling to reduce their prices, the more so as the lambing-down is close at hand, and a good one expected, and the clip is now nearly ten to eleven months grown. Buyers are still watching the market, and as several Northern properties will have to be realised after shearing, they seem desirous of seeing these operations pass the hammer before making their investments, unless a decided bargain comes in their way. We have several negotiations going forward, and expect to bring about some large transfers. Prices are nominal. Cattle stations are more inquired for, and good properties to the West and North would bring good prices.—August 19th.

O. B. Ebsworth.—Wool: The English news is unsatisfactory, and account sales to hand shew losses on nearly every shipment of wools purchased at the commencement of this season. Many growers at that time were under the impression that they could not obtain the value for their produce in this market, and were advised to ship on their own account. By this time they will have learnt their mistake, and will be convinced of the folly of putting high reserves. Unless they are importers as well as growers, they will find it to their advantage to sell in Sydney. At auction to-day there were only odd lots and some northern wool offered. The biddings were very languid, and prices barely sustained. Sheepskins in good demand, but the lots offered varied very much in condition and quality. Choice parcels, free from seed, brought 7½d to 8d per lb. Tallow: The demand is good both for home consumption and the other colonies, and also a limited quantity required for foreign market. This has tended to advance prices above what shippers can afford to pay. Hides dull of sale and must decline in value.—August 17th.

Irwin and Turner.—Wool: The catalogues for this week comprised about 130 bales, of which some 120 were sold. Most of the parcels offered consisted of odd lots, balances of clips, which were taken at current rates. 46 bales were disposed of thus:—Skin, NZ, L, 5 bales at 14d; ditto ditto, MS, 13 at 14¾d; ditto ditto, I in diamond, 2 at 16d; mixed, ditto, E, 1 at 8½d; fleece (sold with all faults), JB, 10 at 14d; mixed, ditto, 1 at 9½d; fleece, Clark and Co., 9 at 17d; locks and pieces, ditto, 4 at 9½d; lambs, ditto, 1 at 10½d per lb. Sheepskins are without alteration on the quotations of last week. We sold at auction, yesterday, over 7000, at from 6d to 8d for full woolled; inferior, 3½d. Particulars of sale are as follows:—JH, 6 bundles at 7d; GA, 2 at 7¼d; MDS&Co, 1 ditto at 3½d, ditto 1 lot at 8d; FB&Co, 4 bundles at 6¼d; H, 5 bundles at 7¾d; G&Co, 1 lot at 7d; JF, 1 bale at 6d per lb. Tallow: The demand for the Chilian market has had the effect of causing an advance in price. The lots offered this day were comprised principally of station parcels, and were taken as follows:—JB, 2 casks at 33s; Z, 1 at 33s; R&F, 11 at 33s 9d; GA, 5 at 33s 3d; DW, 2 at 32s 9d; JE, 12 at 33s; EW, 2 at 33s 3d, 2 at 33s 3d; N, 1 at 32s 6d; T, 2 at 33s; DC&Co, 2 at 33s, ditto 2 at 32s 6d per cwt. Hides: This market continues depressed, and no improvement is anticipated. Prices since the delivery of the home correspondence have ruled about 1s per hide lower. At our sale this day over 2300 were submitted, of which about 1800 were disposed of thus:—15 at 8s, 11 at 7s 9d, 90 at 9s 3d, 25 at 12s 6d, 102 at 9s, 25 at 6s 3d, 10 at 10s 3d, 33 at 5s 6d, 60 at 13s, 106 at 14s, 9 at 7s, 3 at 4s 9d, 8 at 5s 3d, 237 at 9s 4d, 550 at 13s, 21 at 8s 6d, 35 at 11s 9d. Calfskins: 403 at 1s 3d, 20 at 4s 6d each. Cocoanut Oil: 150 casks at £32, 1 cask at £32 15s, 9 casks at £32 per tun. Leather: 4 rolls brown harness at 10d, 27 sides kip at 13½d, 5 rolls brown harness at 9½d per lb.—August 18th.

Mr. Brewster.—Stations: I have had numerous inquiries for good healthy station properties, and have placed several under offer, with the view of giving an opportunity to inspect the same. Store Cattle: The continued dry weather deters purchasers from operating until after there is a good fall of rain, as both grass and water are now getting very scarce throughout most of the squatting districts; if the weather shortly breaks, I anticipate an active demand in the spring. Store Sheep: Nothing doing at present, holders being indisposed to sell now, so near shearing and lambing; very full prices have been offered for some large lots, but sellers prefer holding until they have secured their wool and increase.—August 18th.

PROPERTY CIRCULARS.

Mort and Co.—Since our last report, some amount of business has been transacted, the sales having attracted considerable attention. The result, however, has not been in any way to affect the value of property, and we may report the market without alteration. The inquiry for city property continues good, and ready sales can be effected at full market value. Suburban property remains unaltered, and not much business has been done; as the spring advances, however, we anticipate more activity. Country properties we cannot, notwithstanding recent sales, which have been of some importance, report any improvement in. The many and serious causes which have depressed this class of property have been such as to prevent their rallying from up to the present time.—August 19th.

Richardson and Wrench.—The market remains firm, and we are glad to report an increasing demand for investment in real estate. We note again the extraordinary feature referred to in our last circular—the total absence of city freeholds in the lots disposed of during the month. Our sales have been extensive, but they nearly altogether consist of country estate, no eligible city lots having been brought forward, although we have ready buyers to a large amount. Several important city properties will, however, be shortly offered to competition, and materially test the market. The spring having fairly set in, more interest is manifested in suburban lots, and we have inquiries for residences and grounds near the city; also, for good sites on the railway line. The country properties sold during the month have, considering the market for this description of investment, realised fair prices, though in some instances much below what was anticipated. Our sales since last mail comprise the following:—320 acres, Monaro, Polack's farm, £680; 320 acres in the same district, £520; 600 acres ploughed ground, Sutton Forest, with public-house, £650; 6 acres of land, Botany, £90; 103 acres, Shoalhaven, Rouse's farm, £220; 53 acres, Moruya, Monro's farm, £400; 1 acre, Dawson Road, Rockhampton, £70; 4½ acres land, Ashfield, £114; Greystaines estate, 410 acres, Prospect, with residence, £4550; cottage and allotment, Darling-street, Balmain, £700; land, South Kingston, Newtown, 20s. per foot; cottage, Burnett-street, Redfern, £250; land, South Head Road, Paddington, £3 to £3 10s per foot; land, Brisbane-street, Parramatta-street, £2 15s per foot; land, Blue's estate, North Shore, 35s per foot; 1 acre and cottage, Mudgee, £175; 500 acres, Mount Maitland estate, Kurrajong, £1400; Oakfield Estate, 640 acres, Mudgee, with residence, £3400; 1920 acres, Coolah, County of Bligh, 1488. Also the following lands in the same district, known as Lawson's grants—2547 acres, £1337; 2258 acres, £1129; 2225 acres, £1112 10s.; land, St. John's Road, Forest Lodge Estate, Glebe, £2 5s. per foot.—August 19th.

SYDNEY EXPORT REPORT.

F. Ebsworth.—Wool: The conclusion of the May sales shows an improvement in all descriptions that were free from seed and healthy in staple; but clothing wools, tender, seedy, and inferior were neglected, and could with difficulty be disposed of at an average loss of 15 per cent. At this series the foreign houses operated more freely than usual, which is indicative of a weak market, as prices generally rule more favourably when manufactures are being largely exported, instead of the raw material being diverted from the English mills. During the month there have been but few sales of consequence, and the market has rather improved for good scoured and strong stapled descriptions. Locks, seedy and low skin are, however, quite neglected. On account of the unfavourable season, and limited quantity of grass, the prospects of the coming clip are not satisfactory, and it is with regret that we notice in some large districts that the scab has again broken out; parties are, however, prepared for this calamity, and therefore it will probably be immediately checked. Tallow: During the month orders have been received from the east, west coast, and neighbouring colonies, causing prices to advance 40s per ton, and stopping shipments to the United Kingdom. The quantity coming to hand is not more than is required for these orders and manufacturing here, so that the season is virtually closed for export to London, except a few parcels that must be forwarded on owners' account. Hides: The result of the last sales in London being most unsatisfactory, purchasers have withdrawn from the market until a corresponding fall takes place on this side. During the month, average parcels have realised from 2¼d to 2½d per lb. gross weight, but account sales do not show more than 2d as the net proceeds of shipments to London, after deducting expenses here, commission, exchange, and interest. Cocoanut Oil: The principal arrivals, about 120 tuns, are being shipped to London on owner's account; no fish oils in the market in first brands. Freight to London: Clean wool, ½d per lb.; greasy, 12s per bale; tallow, 40s; hides, 30s; kaurie gum, 40s; bark, 35s; copper ore, 15s per ton weight; oil, 50s per 252 gallons gauge of casks; measurement goods, 30s per 40 cubic feet in quantities; specie, 2s 6d per cent. Exchange, 60 days': Bank bills firm at 1½ premium, document drafts par. Large quantities of gold dust and specie are being transmitted by sailing vessels direct to London, on account of the alteration in the Exchange at the Eastern ports. Prices current.—Wool: 1st scoured, 1s 9d to 1s 10d; 2nd ditto, 1s 6d to 1s 8d; 3rd seedy and low, 1s 1d to 1s 4d; 1st fleece, none; 2nd ditto, 1s 3d to 1s 5d; 3rd and low, 1s to 1s 2d; first greasy, 9d to 10d; 2nd ditto, 7d to 8d; 3rd ditto, low and seedy, 6d to 7d. Tallow: 1st mutton, £34 to £35; 2nd ditto, £33 to £33 10s; 1st beef, £33 5s to £33 15s; 2nd ditto, £30 10s to £32. Hides: Market very unsettled. Good shipping, 2¼d to 2½d per lb gross weight; dry, 6s to 7s 6d; butchers', 10s 6d green.—August 19th.

SYDNEY LABOUR MARKET.

W. B. Haigh.—This market becomes more active as the winter passes away, and numerous engagements have taken place for most descriptions of out-door work; still for the present there is a good supply of agricultural and garden labourers, bushmen, &c.; more especially grooms, draymen, carters, storemen, porters, and those who want only light occupations. All classes of female servants are more numerous than usual for town or country. For mechanics the demand and supply are about equal. Wages generally as in my last, viz.:—Compositors (*Sydney Morning Herald*), 1s 2d per 1000; ditto (*Empire*), 1s ditto. With board and lodging or hut-room, and rations: Blacksmiths and carpenters, £50 to £70 per annum; married domestic and farm servants, £45 to £50 ditto; grooms, coachmen, and gardeners, £35 to £45 ditto; farm and garden labourers, £28 to £30 ditto; surveyors' men and ploughmen, £30 to £35 ditto; bushmen and rough carpenters, £35 to £40; porters and butlers, £30 to £40; shepherds and stockmen, £25 to £35 ditto; families shepherding from 3 to 4 flocks, £45 to £70 ditto; nurse and housemaids, £25 to £30 ditto; general servants, £19 to £26; cooks and laundresses, £23 to £30 ditto.—August 19th.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—August 19.

City of Adelaide (s.), 1000 tons, Captain Paddle, from Melbourne 17th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Gillespie, Messrs. Gosling, Coghill, Ling, Daniells, Furlonge, Noble, Hook, and 33 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Kiama (s.), 200 tons, Captain Housiar, from Merimbula and Wollongong 18th instant. Passengers—Rev. Mr. Slater, Miss Dowling, Messrs. Waring, Foreman, and 8 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

Gordon, brig, 151 tons, Captain Watson, from Mauritius 7th July. P. Boyer, agent.

Eagle (s.), 400 tons, Captain Hills, from Maryborough, 16t instant. Passengers—Messrs. Croft, Reid, Lewis, and 5 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Clutha, schooner, 130 tons, Captain Bruce, from Adelaide 11th instant. Passengers—Mrs. J. Bruce, and 4 in the steerage. Captain, agent.

August 20.

Hunter (s.), 264 tons, Captain Sullivan, from Clyde River. Passengers—Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. M'Grath, Miss Moss, Miss Gurgan, Miss Duffy, Miss Murphy, Messrs. Walker, Roberts, and 14 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

Yarra Yarra (s.), 500 tons, Captain Moppett, from Brisbane 17th instant. Passengers—Messrs. C. Nash, W. A. Gammon, C. O'Hare, and 13 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—August 19.

Bertha, for London.
Wonga Wonga (s.), for Melbourne.
City of Brisbane (s.), for Brisbane.

August 20.

Melrose, for Hongkong.
Rachel, for Melbourne.
Samoa, for Tahiti.
Albatross, for New Plymouth.
Vistula, for the Clarence.
Southern Cross, for Adelaide.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—August 21.

Spray, for Geelong; Pacific, for Mauritius; Rajah of Cochin, for Shanghai; Malcolm, for Melbourne.

CLEARANCES.—August 19.

Albatross, schooner, 86 tons, Captain Braund, for New Plymouth. Passengers—Messrs. Webster, Dawcett, Henrys, Williams.

Malcolm, brig, 183 tons, Captain Henderson, for Melbourne.

Rajah of Cochin, ship, 1008 tons, Captain Birkett, for Shanghai. Passengers—Messrs. Reid and servant.

Wonga Wonga (s.), 700 tons, Captain F. H. Trouton, for Melbourne, Adelaide, and King George's Sound. Passengers—Mrs. Hunter, Miss Cavanagh, Mrs. Bicknell, Mrs. Salveros and child, Mrs. Pendergast, Messrs. Leathsome, F. J. Walker, J. Dargin, A. W. Robertson, M. Cohen, W. M'Kellar, and 22 in the steerage.

City of Brisbane (s.), 700 tons, Captain F. C. Knight, for Brisbane. Passengers—Mrs. Bell and servant, Mrs. M'Kenzie, Mrs. Gillespie, Mrs. Hogan, Miss Hogan, Mrs. L. Hope and servant, Messrs. A. Bell, E. M. Langhorne, S. Langhorne, F. J. Gosselin, M. M'Kenzie, Prince, J. D. Gray, Noble, Hon. L. Hope, Tozer, Ash, Naylor, Jenkins, Larch, Hagenburt, and 24 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—August 19.

General Wool, Lurline, Murray, from Newcastle, with 440 tons coals; Arthur, from Macleay River, with 1300 bushels maize, 1 box eggs; Sylph, from Brisbane Water, with 8000 feet timber; Star of the Evening (s.), from Wollongong, with 255 tons coals; Nanbuccra, from Nanbuccra River, with 30,000 feet cedar, 17 bags maize, 7000 shingles; Cawarra (s.), from Morpeth, with 180 bales hay, 10 bags bone-dust, 100 bags maize, 1 coop fowls, 1 case eggs, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—August 19.

William and Ann, from Shell Harbour; Lurline, Murray, Alexandra, Village Belle, George Jessie, for Newcastle; Elizabeth, for Manning River; Star of the Evening (s.), for Wollongong, Agenoria, for Kiama; Sylph, for Brisbane Water; Sarah Barr, for Manning River.

IMPORTS.—August 19.

City of Adelaide (s.), from Melbourne: 6 half-tierces tobacco, Watkins and Leigh; 3 cases, W. Drynan; 1 case, E. Harris; 1 case, Fox and Co.; 2 cases, Drew and Page; 7 packages agricultural implements, Becket and Co.; 75 chests tea, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 50 chests tea, 1 parcel, Fraser and Co.; 1 case, 4 bundles steel, Brooks; 10 packages, Ardern and Edmondson, 17 packages, Newton, Brothers; 2 cases, A. M'Arthur; 3 cases, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 1 case, Thompson; 90 packages Chinese goods, Kon Wah; 1 parcel, Cubitt; 7 cases, Maddock; 1 parcel, Ethridge; 1 parcel, Wyndham; 1 box, Cowper; 1 trunk, Leverrier; 1 trunk, Kreft; 1 case, Bourne; 1 sack seed, Law, Somner, and Co.; 2 cases, Farmer and Co.; 40 bundles bags, Hocking; 52 bundles bags, W. Wright; 1 parcel, Bennett; 3 cases, Stewart; 2 cases, M'Arthur and Co.; 2 cases, Warren; 5 packages, Falk and Co.; 2 cases, Hyam and Co.; 1 parcel, Cook and Co.; 6 cases, M'Arthur; 1 bale, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 9 cases, W. Drynan and Co.; 1 case, Hunter and Co.; 1 parcel, Macnab; 1 parcel, Eastway and Co.; 1 parcel, Molison and Black; 3 packages, Andrews; 1 parcel, Chapman; 1 parcel, Whitworth; 1 case, Petersen; 1 case, Woolnough; 3 cases, Palmer; 1 parcel, Morris; 2 cases, Petersen; 244 ingots 8 pieces 48 cakes zinc, Order.

Gordon, from Mauritius: 3540 bags sugar, Order.

Eagle (s.), from Maryborough: 2 hogsheads tallow, 28 hides, Mort and Co.; 7 bales wool, 2 casks tallow, 18 hides, D. Jones and Co.

Clutha, from Adelaide: 3265 bags sugar, Order.

August 20.

Yarra Yarra (s.), from Brisbane: 2 packages gold-dust (£500), Bank N. S. Wales.

EXPORTS.—August 19.

Albatross, for New Plymouth: 10 quarter-casks 55 cases brandy, 60 cases whisky, 3 cases liqueurs, 90 cases geneva, 105 cases wine, 48 cases gin, 25 cases 100 casks beer, 162 bags sugar, 10 cases claret, 15 cases ginger wine, 9 cases coffee, 82 packages candles, 7 cases vinegar, 10 cases pickles, 2 boxes raisins, 10 drums oil, 2 cases curry, 10 boxes corn flour, 4 casks currants, 6 kegs dried apples, 20 cases sardines, 9 cases sarsaparilla, 5 casks soda crystals, 112 bags guano, 45 bags bone-dust, 3150 palings, 50 bags maize, 120 bundles iron, 31 packages rope, 5 cases salmon, 4 barrels peas, 6 cases herrings, 4 pockets hops, 6 packages preserved meats, 5 drums turpentine, 4 barrels barley, 4 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 200 mats sugar, Colonial Sugar Company.

Additional per Spray, for Geelong: 700 cocoa nuts, 1000 spokes, J. J. M'Dermott.

Malcolm, for Melbourne: 2300 bags maize, H. H. Beauchamp; 2000 spokes, W. Wright.

Rajah of Cochin, for Shanghai; 1100 tons coal, Bulli Coal Company; 6 horses, 4 cows, Reid.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Shanghai.—By the Rajah of Cochin, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Tahiti.—By the Samoa, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Hongkong.—By the Melrose, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Grafton.—By the Grafton (s.), this day at 7.30 p.m.

For Melbourne.—By the City of Adelaide (s.), on Tuesday, at 3.30 p.m.

For Brisbane.—By the Telegraph (s.), on Tuesday, at 4.30 p.m.

For Gladstone and Port Denison.—By the James Paterson (s.), on Wednesday, at 4 p.m.

For Maryborough.—By the Eagle (s.), on Wednesday, at 5 p.m.

For Rockhampton.—By the Boomerang (s.), on Wednesday, at 4 p.m.

MAILS BY THE JEDDO.

The Royal Mail Steamship JEDDO will be dispatched with the usual Mails on TUESDAY, 22nd August. The times appointed for closing are—For Registered Letters, at 3.30 p.m. on MONDAY, 21st instant, with the exception of those addressed to the United Kingdom, which may be registered between the hours of 9 and 10 a.m. on the 22nd. For ordinary Letters not addressed to the United Kingdom, 9 a.m. For ordinary Letters addressed to the United Kingdom, 11 a.m. For Newspapers not addressed to the United Kingdom, 8 a.m. For Newspapers addressed to the United Kingdom, 10 a.m. All Letters and Newspapers posted in the iron receivers must be so posted before 7 a.m. on the 22nd instant.

Late Letters addressed to the United Kingdom via Marseilles can be posted at the General Post Office, and at Moore's Wharf, up to 1 o'clock p.m. on the 22nd instant. Such Letters, however, will not be dispatched unless they bear an extra sixpenny stamp, as a late fee, in addition to the ordinary postage.

W. H. CHRISTIE, Postmaster-General.

Custom-house.—Entered Outwards: August 17, Active, schooner, 136 tons, Captain M'Donald, for Melbourne; City of Brisbane (s.), 504 tons, Captain Knight, for Moreton Bay; Bahia, ship, 566 tons, Captain Smith, for London; Constance, barque, 351 tons, Captain Elliot, for Auckland; Maid of Honour, barque, 176 tons, Captain Anning, for Mauritius; Native Lass, schooner, 106 tons, Captain M'Leod, for S. S. Islands.

The cargo of the Kiama (s.), consists of 60 bags potatoes, 200 cheeses, 200 sides bacon, 12 packages tobacco, 40 hides, 6 bags bacon, 3 horses, and sundries.

The City of Adelaide (s.) left Melbourne on the 17th instant at 1.10 p.m.; cleared Port Phillip Heads at 4 p.m.; passed Cape Shanck at 5.25 p.m.; Wilson's Promontory at 1 a.m. on the 18th; Gabo Island at 5.15 p.m., same day; Cape St. George at 6 a.m. on the 19th, and arrived alongside the Company's Wharf, Sydney, at 3 p.m. same day. Had fresh westerly winds to Gabo Island, from thence light variable winds and fine weather throughout. Passed the following steamers on the 18th instant:—City of Melbourne at 2.15 a.m., Blackbird at 11.50 a.m., and City of Hobart at 6 p.m., two miles north of Cape Howe.

The Yarra Yarra (s.), left Brisbane on the 17th instant, at 3.30 p.m.; rounded Cape Moreton at 9.40 p.m.; passed Cape Byron at 9 a.m. on the 18th; Smoky Cape at 1.20 a.m. on the 19th, Seal Rocks at 2.30 p.m., and arrived alongside the Company's wharf, Sydney, at 3.20 a.m. on the 20th. Passed an emigrant ship, supposed to be the Young Australian, off Evans' Head, bound north; Balclutha (s.), at 8.30 p.m. on the 18th, five miles south of South Solitaries; Florence Irving (s.), at 9.50 p.m., off the Bellinger. Had fresh S. and S.W. winds to Seal Rocks, from thence light southerly, with S.E. swell.

The Eagle (s.) left Maryborough at 5 a.m. on Wednesday, 16th, crossed the bar at 5.45 p.m. the same day, passed Cape Moreton at 5.30 a.m. on the 17th, passed the Lady Bowen off Cape Byron at 7 p.m. the same day, passed Smoky Cape at 4 p.m. on the 18th, passed Newcastle at 11 p.m. on the 19th, and arrived at Sydney at 10 a.m. on the 20th. Experienced light winds from the S.E. and N.E. from the bar to Cape Byron, from thence to Sydney moderate breeze from S.E. to S.W., with head sea.

The Hunter (s.) brings up 2 bales wool and sundries.

The barque Sorata has been sold by Messrs. Molison and Black to Mr. Lockhart, for £3250. She will be placed in the Okitiki trade.

Royal Sydney Yacht Squadron.—The annual general meeting was held at the Club Rooms, 22, Bridge-street, on the 3rd instant, and was very numerously attended. A statement of the receipts and disbursements of the club for the year ended 31st July, 1865, showed that after all the engagements were paid the club's assets amounted to £233 15s. 11d., which was considered highly satisfactory. The chairman reported that the Bishop of New Zealand, and Bishop Patteson, owner of the yacht Southern Cross, had been elected honorary members of the club. The following members were elected office-bearers for the present year, viz.—The Hon. William Walker, commodore; James Milson, jun., vice-commodore; H. C. Dangar, treasurer; J. F. Josephson, and J. Grafton Ross, auditors; G. H. Howell, secretary; and a committee consisting of S. C. Burt, F. J. Jackson, J. P. Roxburgh, W. O. Gilchrist, Captain Pockley, Edward Wyld. The yachts belonging to the club are—Alert, cutter, 54 tons owned by the commodore; Era, ditto, 25 tons, the vice-commodore; Xarifa, ditto, 31 tons, Charles Parbury; Peri, ditto, 18 tons, C. H. Dangar; Vivid, ditto, 25 tons, S. C. Burt; Southern Cross, schooner, 93 tons, Bishop Patteson; Mischief, cutter, 11 tons, J. P. Roxburgh; Why Not, ditto, 8 tons, J. A. Brown; Ida, ditto, 9 tons, J. J. Josephson; Scud, ditto, 13 tons, S. C. Burt; Gitana, ditto, 9 tons, F. J. Jackson; Mazeppa, ditto, 6 tons, R. F. Pockley; Julia, ditto, 9 tons, R. C. Want.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

August 19th.—Moonta, ship, 637, Marsh, from Wallaroo.

DEPARTURES.

August 19th.—Eli Whitney, Fleace, for Melbourne, with 600 tons coal.

August 19th.—Deva, brig, Eldred, for Nelson, with 336 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

August 19th.—Adolphus, West Hartley No. 2, and Fox.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

August 13.—Elizabeth Kate, from Liverpool; Mariposa, from Sydney.

August 15.—Alexander, from Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

August 15.—Holmesdale, for London; John Banks, [illegible] Esperanza, for Newcastle.

Captain W. J. Beeden, of the barque Benjamin Heape, reports that "on passing the island of Aututaki, South Pacific, a boat put off, and reported that a terrific hurricane had occurred on the last two days of February, which swept away everything in the shape of food, rooted up trees, and even destroyed the yams, leaving the inhabitants in a pitiful state. The missionary despatched the boat on seeing the ship coming, and begged flour, bread, and anything eatable that could be spared. We gave him fifty pounds of flour, and about fifty pounds of bread. We could not part with more. I sent a note to the missionary, promising (as he wished it) to report the state of matters."—*Argus*, August 15.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVAL.

August 1.—Aboyne, from London.

LAUNCESTON.

ARRIVAL.

August 12.—Lady Emma, from Newcastle.

MAURITIUS.

ARRIVAL.

June 16.—Alfred Marie, from Sydney.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—August 18.

100 bags flour, N. Caston
72 packages ironmongery, 2 bales twine, 100 kegs nails, 16 bundles steel, 10 anvils, J. Levick and Co.
1000 sacks flour, Beilby and Scott.
60 packages glass and earthenware, J. Isaacs.
50 hogsheads, 100 quarter-casks brandy, L. Rawack and Co.
1045 sacks salt, T. J. Skinner
100 half-barrels 600 quarter-barrels gunpowder, Macdonald, Smith, and Co.
359 packages ironmongery, hardware, &c., Rabone, Feez, and Co.
5 cases drapery, Petersen, Boesen, and Co.
6 hogsheads, 10 quarter-casks, 107 cases brandy, 10 cases cottons, J. Alger
47 packages drapery, Young, Lark, and Bennett
6 bales sacks, 5 cases glass, 19 packages drapery, Cohen and Levy
21 cases hardware, 1 case cutlery, 2 cases twine, 1 case plate, F. Lassetter
60 hogsheads 40 quarter-casks rum, 170 quarter-casks wine, Bligh, Harbottle, and Co.
25 cases oilstores, T. Metcalfe
487 bags wheat, A. S. Webster
23 packages drapery, A. M'Arthur and Co.
1 case instruments, Brush and Mac Donnell
250 cases ale, G. A. Lloyd and Co.
9 casks ink, 5 cases stationery, Myers and Solomon
2 cases mirrors, 3 cases fancy goods, W. Saber
28 packages drapery, &c., R. Gray
100 cases brandy, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.
4 cases saddlery, W. H. Simpson
10 cases galvanized iron, W. S. Friend and Co.
1 diving dress, W. A. Lockhart
300 casks whiting, E. C. Weekes and Co.
71 cases hardware, ironmongery, fancy goods, &c., S. Hoffnung and Co.
8 packages stationery, 4 casks glassware, 4 cases oil, 20 casks peas, 20 frames felt, 26 cases glass, S. Owen and Co.
28 casks coffee, 242 cases oilstores, 2 cases blue, S. A. Joseph.
4 packages drugs, 1 case pills, W. Pratt
2 cases opium, Allan, Street, and Norton
8 bales waste, 14 cwt. cordage, 32 packages ironmongery, &c., 209 barrels gunpowder, P. N. Russell and Co.
15 cases furniture, 13 packages earthenware, Metcalfe, Powell, and Co.
282 hides, 6 hogsheads tallow, Ferguson, Webb and Co.
112 cases galvanized iron, 20 cases confectionery, 30 hogsheads 40 quarter-casks 250 cases brandy, Caird, Paterson, and Co.
6 cases stationery, J. J. Moore
4 cases billiard tables, A. Moore and Co.
2 cases clothing, Lee and Co.
72 bags sugar, Brown and Co.
8 packages merchandise, C. and J. Abrahams
30 quarter-casks sherry, 15 hogsheads, 40 quarter-casks brandy, D. Cohen and Co.
8 packages machinery, Elliott, Brothers
358 bags wheat, G. Luker
1 bag malt, 3 packages hardware, R. and F. Tooth and Co.
2 cases perfumed spirits, Buyers and Co.
130 tons potatoes, R. J. Hardy
200 sacks flour, Henriques, Joubert, and Co.
135 cases wine, Brown and Co.
1 case perfumery, W. T. Pinhey
15 hogsheads rum, 100 cases old tom, T. J. Dean

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

August 18.—South Australian (s.), from Adelaide; City of Melbourne (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

August 18.—Agnes Jessie, Union, Scotia, Adeline Bourke, for Newcastle.

August 19.—Torquil, for Newcastle.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVALS.

August 18.—Sophia, from Hamburg; Lady Young (s.), from Sydney.

ROCKHAMPTON.

ARRIVAL.

August 17.—Boomerang (s.), from Sydney.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

August 19, 9 a.m.

Brisbane	S.W. Fine. Bar. 30·184. Ther. 55·7.
Grafton	W. Fine.
Tenterfield	S.W. Fine.
Armidale	N.W. Fine. Bar. 26·778. Ther. 44·2
Tamworth	N.W. Cloudy, fine.
Murrurundi	Calm. Frosty.
Singleton	Calm. Fine.
Newcastle	S.S.W. Fine, hazy. Bar. 30·338. Ther. 54·0.
Sydney	W. Fine. Bar. 30·333. Ther. 48·7.
South Head	S.W. Fine.
Penrith	N. Fine.
Bathurst	S.W. Foggy.
Mudgee	Calm. Fine.
Dubbo	N.E. Fine.
Orange	Calm. Frosty, fine.
Young	Calm. Fine.
Forbes	Calm. Fine.
Wollongong	Calm. Fine
Kiama	Calm. Fine.
Goulburn	Calm. Very cold, dense fog. Bar. 28·096. Ther. 46·5
Braidwood	Calm. Fine, hazy.
Araluen	S.E. Frosty.
Queanbeyan	Calm. Fine, frosty.
Yass	S.W. Dull, like rain.
Gundagai	W. Very fine.
Tumut	Calm. Fine.
Kiandra	W. Freezing.
Albury	N.N.W. Fine, clear. Bar. 29·732. Ther. 53·8.
Deniliquin	Calm. Fine. Bar. 29·930. Ther. 49·
Hay	Calm. Fine.
Melbourne	N.E., light. Fine. Bar. 30·236. Ther. 48·44.
Queenscliff	N., fresh. Fine. Bar. 30·22. Ther. 53·50.
Cape Schanck	N., light to mod. Fine. Bar. 29·94. Ther. 55·
Cape Otway	N.E. Fine. Bar. 29·838. Ther. 51·
Portland	N., fresh. Cloudy, fine. Bar. 30·130. Ther. 56·53.
Guichen Bay	N. by E., strong. Dull. Bar. 30·026. Ther. 56·
Adelaide	N.N. Sultry. Bar. 29·893. Ther. 63·50.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
August 19.	8.30 a.m.	S.W.	Light, and clear.
	Noon.	Calm.	Clear.
	5 p.m.	East.	Light, and cloudy.
August 20.	8.30 a.m.	S.W.	Light, and clear.
	Noon.	N.E.	Ditto, and cloudy.
	5 p.m.	N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41". Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic Variation (1864), 10° 1' 38" East. Height above the Mean Sea Level, 155 feet.

The Time Ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1 h. p.m. Sydney Mean Time, or 2h. 55 m. 14s. a.m. Greenwich Mean Time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., and Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind, estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind, estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches per square foot. Temperature of Water, taken at Dawes Point.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

August 18th, 1865. Civil Reckoning.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·289	48·6	66·	W.	0·04	5	0	0	2·5
P.M. 3	·240	56·6	58·	S.E.	0·25	7	0	0	
" 9	·295	48·4	93·	W.N.W.	0·04	1	0	0	2·0
Mean ...	30·275	51·2	72·3		0·11	4	0		2·3

Evaporation, 24 hours.......... 0·073.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade			
Maximum	58·0	Sun—maximum	111·6
Minimum	43·3	Grass—minimum	39·4
Mean	50·7	Sea water	57·3
Range	14·7		

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

August 19th, 1865. Civil Reckoning.

Station.	Barometer (At 9 a.m.)	Temp. in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Cloudy sky.	Max. in shade (For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m.)	Minimum in shade.	Rain.
Sydney	30·338	48·7	79	W.	0·04	0	58·0	43·4	0
Newcastle Town	30·314	55·9	75	S.S.W.	1·00	1	66·2	42·8	0
Lighthouse	30·386	51·4	86	N.W.	1·00	1	56·6	43·2	
Armidale	30·113	54·3		N.W.	1·00	3			
Bathurst	30·379	33·0	78	S.W.	4·00	0	59·0	20·0	
Goulburn	30·341	35·6	95	W.	0·25		58·9	31·9	
Albury	30·305	45·1	67	W.N.W.	1·00	0		26·6	0
Deniliquin	30·308	43·0	92	Calm.	0	6	66·1		

Bathurst.—Foggy and frosty.

George R. Smalley, Government Astronomer.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Drays, Buggies, Waggons, Spring-carts, &c.

MESSRS. PITT AND SULLIVAN.—At Mr. J. Pullagar's Yards, at 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MR. J. SOLOMON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Clothing, Boots, Fancy Goods, Platedware, Watches, Ironmongery, Holloware, &c.

MESSRS. LISTER AND BARNETT.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Unredeemed Pledges.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Earthenware, Glassware, Electroplated Ware, &c.

MR. W. DEAN.—At his Warehouse, at 11 o'clock, Sheathing Metal; at Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.'s Stores, at 3 o'clock, Damaged Mauritius Sugars, Cape Raisins.

MESSRS. CHANDLER AND CO.—At their Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, License of the Signal Hotel, South Head; on the Premises, 1, Jamison-street, at 11 o'clock, Fancy Goods, Stationery, Cutlery, Perfumery, Meerschaum Pipes, Bagatelle Boards, Household Furniture, &c.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Butcher's Shop and Dwelling, Botany Road, Redfern; Houses and Land, at Camperdown; Farm, at Illawarra; Land, at Parramatta and Bathurst.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Pianoforte, Household Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Spring-cart, and Harness.

THE SHERIFF.—On the Premises, Pott's Point, at noon, Horses, Harness, Carriage, Chaffcutter, Household Furniture, and Effects.

DIARY.

1865. August	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	High Water at Fort Denison. Morn.	After.
21 Monday	6 36	5 30	8 9	8 28

Moon.—New, 21st, 5h. 22m. p.m.

CONTENTS OF SUMMARY FOR ENGLAND.

	Page.
Summary of News, from 20th July to 19th August	5
Administration of Justice	5
Religious Memoranda	5
The Threatened Coup-de-Etat at Melbourne	6
General Cameron's Recall—the War in New Zealand	6
Government and Constitution of the Fijis	6
Effects of Immigration on the Law of Labour	6
The New Zealand War:—Comments on Passing Events—Departure of General Cameron—Death of Lieutenant-Colonel Kempt—Command in New Zealand—Destitution amongst the Rebel Maories—Spirited Skirmish with the Rebels at Warea	7
Births, Marriages, and Deaths	7
Machinery and Manufactures:—Wheeler's Patent Amalgamator and Concentrator—City Rope Works—Steam Fire Engine—Firebricks—Meat Preserving	8
Volunteer Intelligence	8
Monthly Commercial Review	8
Shipping Summary	8
Insolvencies during the Month	8
City Improvements	3
Railways	3
Country Works	3
The Cadiangullong Copper Works	3
Hartley Kerosene Mine	3
Frith's "Derby Day"	3
Music and Drama	3
Intestate Estates—Return from 1st January to 30th June, 1865	3
Commercial Circulars	3

The Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1865.

Two public men (Mr. Lowe and Mr. Duffy)—very different in their antecedents and connections—who entered upon political life under very different auspices, but both having had some years' colonial experience, have given their opinion to the British public on the character and operation of our political institutions. Neither can be said to have leaned originally to aristocratic theories, although both are rather of a resolute temperament, and would hardly wield a despotic sceptre with that gentleness which Homer ascribes to Ulysses. It is, however, of great moment that the true state of the facts should be apprehended by England, and these gentlemen are capable of giving the double aspect which political life presents, and so assist in the national judgment on the question of Parliamentary reform.

It must, however, be remembered that the laws of the colonies are not uniform, and that the suffrage is more widely extended in some than in others. In New South Wales the slight restrictions left by the British Parliament have been reduced. In Victoria a new system of self-registration has limited the number on the electoral rolls. The law of New South Wales prior to the last enlargement of the suffrage continues in operation in the new colony of Queensland. In South Australia the suffrage is nearly universal. The opportunity to vote is so easily obtained in most of these colonies that no one is excluded but by his own choice, or because his vagabond habits refuse him a local habitation. Again, in all the Australias vote by ballot exists. Upon the propriety of adopting this measure there was found no very great difference of opinion, nor is there any party anxious for a return to open voting. The duration of Parliaments in almost all the colonies is five years, and occasionally propositions have been made to reduce the term. The subject is, however, regarded by the public with considerable indifference. A Parliament has rarely ceased by effluxion of time—generally, indeed, it has not lived out half its days.

What, then, has been the complexion of political life since the new system was initiated? Here, again, considerable distinction is required to be made. In South Australia the original frame and form of society stamped everything with the impression of political equality. Yet there exists besides the Assembly a second Chamber chosen by the entire colony from one constituency, and this form of government has for the present carried on the affairs of the colony with much success. This is to be ascribed to the fact that, speaking generally, there was a *tabula rasa*—no old interests to combat—no old monopolies to reduce—but still more to the sound and sober temperament of the original middle class immigration who have acquired and maintained a considerable power over popular opinion.

It is remarkable that in South Australia only the old land law enacted by the British Parliament remains in undisturbed force, and that there is no very strong party in opposition to it. In New South Wales and Victoria there has been incessant political agitation, partly arising from the conflict of the popular and pastoral interests and partly from the unfriendly spirit diffused in consequence of that collision of classes which will long survive where there has been an exclusive Government and a great inequality of conditions. The object of the dominant political party here has been to efface and eradicate every remnant of power not entirely representative of the popular will. This has not been accomplished without a struggle. The victors have carried their triumphs to the utmost, and often to the sacrifice of their own material and permanent interests. To some extent the same feeling has existed in Victoria—where the most valuable lands of the country were occupied as pasture, and under laws which have ceased to be adapted to a growing population. But the changes made under the same inspiration have been ruthless and wasteful, and accompanied with those feelings of exasperation which lead parties in the hour of their success to scorn and trample upon their political enemies.

The observation of political life leads inevitably to the conclusion that although there may be temporary checks to this general tendency, the end of legislation will be to make everything bend to the immediate will of numbers. It is not possible for the masses of the people to understand, to see, or to admit anything which does not affect their personal or immediate interest, and it is not possible for them to vote into office any who do not offer to them, as a return for their support, some immediate and personal advantage.

It is very commonly thought in England that whatever be the distribution of votes, the persons chosen as representatives will always be of the educated and higher classes. Doubtless there is much more social power to counteract and compensate the political declension in Great Britain than in the colonies. No doubt, in all revolutions members of the aristocracy have great temporary advantages; but to realise them for the moment—for preserving them is out of the question—it is requisite that they should go rather beyond the times, and present that contrast which always strikes between the social distinction and the apostleship of universal equality. If persons were sought to stem the current of democracy it should be rather among those who have had no original social distinction, and who might, therefore, be heard while they scattered some wholesome but unpopular truths; but nothing can be more powerless than an aristocrat who, seeking a popular vote, declares himself against the popular will. However respected in private life, or however unconsciously venerated for his descent and social position, while he might be preferred as a creditor, he would be rejected as a politician.

In England the question of the ballot is mixed up with the influence of wealth and social rank; in the colonies it has no operation of the kind. The perfect independence of labour on capital would oftener suggest an ostentatious opposition of the workman to the party of his master. On the other hand, workmen who would have no fear of voting against their employer would be effectually coerced by men of their own class, and to them the ballot is and has proved a protection. In England the operation would be larger and would be one of the means of transferring power from those who have long enjoyed it to those who would bid higher for the succession.

As to the shortening of Parliament, this seems to be rather recommended as a necessary pendent to other reforms, than as possessing a peculiarly democratic complexion. The last Parliament of New South Wales reached its last term of five years, and nothing could be more odious than its composition—nothing more necessary than its dissolution. The system of corruption had become perfectly organised and unblushing. In truth there is no sense of responsibility of members to their constituents, excepting within a very short time of an election. Political life in colonies resembles rather a procession, in which the travellers onward snatch on every hand what opportunity may throw in their way. The number who have risen into notoriety and sunk out of sight is not to be told. Many who were most demonstrative when Parliamentary government was introduced have gone from public recollection. Power given capriciously, and quickly withdrawn or abandoned, can never impose any serious obligations. "Live while you live" is the motto adopted by that kind of wisdom which makes the most of the people. The development of Australian democracy will probably not be better or worse than has usually followed a similar system of government elsewhere, although here checked and moderated as it undoubtedly is by the general competence which results from the wages of labour. This, however, may be said without the smallest doubt or hesitation—that whenever the Constitution which prevails in these colonies shall be adopted in Great Britain, political power will pass from the hands that now wield it into other hands; and although there will be many a sharp contest—perhaps fierce battle—the great historic names of England will disappear from Government and Administration, and the present institutions of the country will pass away. Whether a republic could exist in Great Britain or not, a Constitutional monarchy would be impossible. Those who believe this, nevertheless may wish that the statesmen of England may never refuse such changes as are required by the altered views and relations of the great body of the people, and that the door of the Constitution may be wide enough to admit all who are capable of understanding its machinery and submitting to its restraints.

The recent mail from England brought us a short correspondence between Mr. W. Fane de Salis, a director of the Australian Agricultural Company, and Sir Roderick Murchison, respecting the probable discoveries of petroleum oil in Australia. The statement of Sir Roderick, that the mere existence of bituminous shale affords no grounds for presuming on the existence of a store of oil, has so far been sustained by our experience. No oil springs, and no trace of them, have as yet been discovered, although in the neighbourhoods of bituminous shale they have been eagerly looked for. But so large a portion of our territory is still geologically an unknown land, that we can form no conclusions as to the nonexistence of such springs. It is only within the last few years that the Americans have become acquainted with their own stores of subterranean wealth, although the oil district had been long occupied by agricultural settlement. With our thinly populated pastoral country it is not wonderful, therefore, that we should know but little of its treasures. The very surface is to a large extent unexplored, and this is especially the case in the mountainous districts. What is below the surface is still more unknown.

But if we have not oil springs, and may even never be able to find them, we have in abundance the material out of which oil can be manufactured. The oil can be extracted cheaply, and the process at the present price leaves a large margin of profit. We have here a new industry which is capable of indefinite expansion. The consumption of kerosene oil in these colonies is very large, and is constantly increasing, and even when we have supplied our local demands we shall have a foreign market in the East which is easily accessible. In addition to the oil, there is a demand for the mineral itself. It is found to be very valuable for the production of gas. Some of it has been experimented on at our own gas works, and some at Melbourne. An order has been received, too, to send a consignment for trial at the gas works at Singapore. Mr. Charles Watt, an accomplished analytical chemist resident in Sydney, has stated that many samples of shale brought to him for analysis are too strongly impregnated with sulphur to be available for the extraction of oil. The sulphur unfits the oil for household purposes, and there is no known economical method of extracting it. These shales, however, might perhaps still be available for the purpose of gas manufacture.

At present, no locally-manufactured kerosene oil has been brought into the market. All that has been done has been on an experimental scale. But these experiments are so conclusive that capital is being freely adventured in the enterprise. Machinery is being set up for distilling the oil, and before very long the first supplies may be expected in the market.

The principal deposit of the oleaginous mineral that has at present been discovered is near Hartley, in the valley of the Lett, and is within a few miles of the line traced for the Great Western Railway. It is very similar in character to the Boghead mineral of Scotland, but of a superior quality, and the seam is a very fine one. The country in the neighbourhood is very rugged, and it has yet to be ascertained how far the seam extends, and at what points it may be conveniently accessible. Several different parties are examining the country, and its mineral resources will soon be more fully known than they have hitherto been.

In no other locality has the Boghead mineral been found at present, but in different parts of the colony there are varieties of oleaginous shale and cannel coal, from which oil may be distilled. But it has yet to be tested how far the inferior quantities will pay for heating. The proprietors are in many cases making experiments with a view to determine this point. The great wealth which has been obtained in America from the production of kerosene oil naturally awakens sanguine anticipations that the production of kerosene will also give a great impetus to the trade of this colony. It is true that nature does not present us with the oil ready made, but the necessity for artificial distillation will not run away with all the profits. The production of kerosene is not only a new industry, but it promises to be a very profitable industry, and on both accounts it will be very welcome to the colony at the present juncture.

In Tasmania there exists an oleaginous material to which the name of dysodile has been given. It does not produce anything like the same percentage of oil that the Hartley boghead coal does, and may not, by any process known at present, be worth working. But as there are extensive coal-fields in Tasmania, and as the petroleum mineral is always found in connection with coal-fields, it is quite possible that valuable discoveries may yet be made there. The production of kerosene in this colony will stimulate the search elsewhere for suitable material from which to manufacture it.

In Queensland, too, there are extensive coal beds, but they have but slightly been examined, as they possess at present but a slight commercial value. No search has been made there for kerosene material, but if success attends the industry in this colony the fever is sure to spread.

New Zealand, too, has its coal fields, and they are gradually being developed. It is possible enough, too, that that colony may also have the more valuable deposit, and the colonists are enterprising enough to look for it wherever the Maories will let them.

Any novelty is sure to take, and for a time perhaps may be overdone. It is impossible at present to foresee to what extent mineral treasures of a petroline character may be developed, or how far operations therein may prove profitable. All we can announce is that the colonists are awake to the possibility and the importance of the new industry, and that speculative enterprise is afoot. How far it will go has yet to be shown.

It is curious to note how possible wealth may long remain neglected. The existence of the petroleum mineral at Hartley has been known for years, fragments of it lying on the surface of the ground. But its identity with the Boghead coal had never been shown, and but for the great American discoveries it might possibly have remained long neglected. However, its virtues will be tested now.

The Stamp Act.—In the *Sydney Mail* of last week, occurs an editorial statement to the effect that the decision of the Commissioner of Stamps as to the liability of bills and promissory notes to the duty, "has neither been withdrawn, nor formally cancelled by any one having authority to do so." In a communication from the Treasury we have been requested to contradict this statement as erroneous, on the ground that "immediately upon the publication of Mr. Barton's opinions a letter was addressed to the deputation who waited upon that gentleman, in which they were informed that the Treasurer declined to endorse his opinions so published and that the payments of duty under the Act would still be insisted upon in all cases." We give the above explanation, as requested; but, at the same time, it is no contradiction. The statement made in the *Sydney Mail* seems to us in no way invalidated. Mr. Barton's decisions have certainly not been "withdrawn." It is not even pretended that they have been. Have they been "formally cancelled?" Certainly not. All that the Treasurer has done has been to "decline to endorse" them; and this was done in a communication which has never been printed. The public has an explicit statement of the Commissioner's decisions; it knows nothing whatever of the terms in which the Treasurer has repudiated those decisions. Surely a private and unpublished letter cannot be accepted as a "formal cancellation" of a decision which, after having been officially given, was published all over the colony. Even if there had been an admittedly formal cancellation, the public would still be embarrassed to know whether the Treasurer had authority to override the decisions of a Commissioner who had been specially appointed by Act of Parliament to give decisions in connection with the working of the Stamp Act. The doubt, however, will not much longer remain, for the Crown Solicitor has received instructions to take the necessary steps for obtaining the decision of the Supreme Court on the subject.

Colonial Enterprise.—It will be remembered that Mr. John Lobb, of Pitt-street, in this city, exhibited some splendid specimens of colonial bootmaking in the School of Arts, which were afterwards forwarded to the Great Exhibition of 1862, in London, and there obtained the first medal against all competitors. This success led to his appointment as bootmaker to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. After two visits to England, in furtherance of his business, he has now opened a large shop at 396, Regent-street, London, in connection with the one in this city. He has lately had several interviews with his Royal Highness the Prince, who has issued orders to him for several pairs of boots, to be made of kangaroo skin from New South Wales.

Fitzroy Pig Iron.—The following is a report by Messrs. P. N. Russell and Co. on the quality of the Fitzroy pig iron:—"We have made several experiments with the Fitzroy pig iron, and in each case found the quality excellent. It is dense in texture, runs very clean, gives a good skin, and, being remarkably strong, is particularly suitable for machinery, fine ornamental castings, girders, and other iron castings where strength is required. It is far superior in quality to any pig iron imported by us either from England or Scotland, and the loss in melting is not so great. We have found the average loss on English and Scotch iron to be from 5 to 10 per cent., and on the Fitzroy iron from $2\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 per cent."

The Harbour Fortifications.—On Saturday last, a distinguished party, consisting of his Excellency Sir John Young, Lord John Taylour, Lieutenant-General Sir D. A. Cameron, Colonel M'Neill, Lieutenant St. Hill, the Colonial Secretary, Secretary for Works, and Captain Hixon, R.N., accompanied by a few ladies, proceeded in a steamer down the harbour, and inspected the batteries, and also the sites of those proposed to be erected. The excursion was intended by way of compliment to the General and his staff, and also in order to point out to him the plan of fortification recommended by Sir William Wiseman.

Gaol at Port Macquarie.—A representation having been made to the Colonial Secretary that the old gaol at Port Macquarie might be made use of for the reception of a number of prisoners from Sydney, the Sheriff was directed to visit and inspect the place. Certain alterations and repairs are to be made in the gaol, after which about a hundred and fifty prisoners will be sent there from Darlinghurst gaol, which has for some time past been extremely crowded.

District Court.—In the New Trial Motions for Saturday last, instead of Inveney v. M'Grath, the name of the plaintiff should have been Tierney.

Intercolonial Rifle Match.—Selection Practice.—The third special practice of small-bore riflemen who are competing for selection to shoot in the forthcoming Intercolonial Match, commenced on Saturday, the 12th instant, was resumed on Saturday last. On the first day mentioned the shooting was at 200, 300, and 500 yards, and it was intended to complete the practice by shooting over the four remaining ranges on Saturday; but in consequence of the large number of competitors present, the competition at the 900 yards had to be postponed, the evening having advanced so much as to partially obscure the targets from view. The shooting, therefore, embraced three distances only, namely 600, 700, and 800 yards, five shots being fired at each range by each competitor, with any rifle, in any position, Wimbledon targets and scoring. Mr. Rayner and Mr. Slade tied for top place, with 54 points, while Messrs. Smith, Brownlow, Glennie, and Wickham tied for third place with 50. Mr. Rayner was highest aggregate scorer, with 110, being a better score by five points than any ever previously made on the range over the same distance under the same conditions. Mr. Slade was second, with 108, and Mr. Brownlow third, with 104. The weather was beautifully fine, with a moderate but most variable breeze from the left front. Captain Harbottle was present, as representative of the committee and umpire. The names of the competitors and scores made are appended.

	200.	300.	500.	600.	700.	800.	Total.
Mr. Rayner, No. 6 (W.)	19	17	20	17	18	19	—110
Slade, No. 1 (W.)	17	18	19	18	17	19	—108
Brownlow, No. 1 (W.)	19	17	18	18	18	14	—104
Glennie, No. 2 (K.)	18	16	19	16	18	16	—103
West, Balmain (W.)	15	18	18	18	13	18	—100
Wickham, No. 2 (W.)	17	17	16	15	18	17	—100
Smith, No. 1 (H.)	16	15	19	17	17	16	—100
Ormsby, No. 4 (W.)	17	16	17	14	19	16	— 99
Ensign Phillips, No. 1 (W.)	18	17	15	17	15	16	— 98
Mr. Sharp, No. 2 (W.)	19	15	19	18	17	10	— 98
Sergeant Strong, No. 2 (K.)	17	16	17	15	15	17	— 97
Mr. J. Dickson, No. 3 (W.)	16	16	16	14	19	16	— 97
Compton, No. 3 (H.)	16	16	17	15	17	14	— 95
Lieutenant Richards, No. 5 (W.)	18	16	19	7	15	18	— 93
Mr. Thrum, S. S. (T.)	16	16	15	10	15	19	— 91
Douglass No. 2 (T.)	19	11	17	16	16	12	— 91
Captain Windeyer (No. 2 (W.)	17	14	16	17	16	10	— 90
Corporal Lynch, No. 3 (W.)	18	15	19	15	14	9	— 90
Mr. Boyce, St. George's (W.)	16	15	12	12	18	12	— 85
Corporal Dickson, No. 3 (W.)	18	14	19	9	13	14	— 84
Mr. Sladen, Par. (W.)	17	15	15	12	17	6	— 82
Phillips, Balmain (W.)	18	13	14	16	12	8	— 81
Corporal Cooper, No. 1 (K.)	16	13	15	13	6	6	— 81

Restoration of the Sydney Common.—We have much satisfaction in announcing that the negociations between the Municipal Council and the Government with reference to the desired restoration to the city of the Sydney Common have been brought to a successful termination, and that the land in question is to be handed over to the Corporation for the citizens. It was in 1861, during the mayoralty of Mr. Sutherland, that the discovery was accidentally made of a Proclamation having been issued by Governor Macquarie, on the 5th of October, 1811, granting a thousand acres of land as a common for the inhabitants of Sydney. The land thus granted commences at the city boundary, near Darlinghurst gaol, and extends back southward from the South Head Road. It would appear that the fact of such a grant having been made by Governor Macquarie could not have been known by subsequent Administrators; otherwise they would not have allowed the alienation of a considerable portion of the land, and the erection on it of the Victoria Barracks and numerous other buildings. The right of the citizens to the Common has at various times been represented by the City Council to the Ministers, but hitherto the claim has not been recognised. Latterly, however, the matter has been energetically taken up by the present Mayor, Mr. Woods, who was deputed by the Council to wait upon the Secretary for Lands in reference to the claim; and it is to his Worship's exertions that the citizens are indebted for the satisfactory settlement of the affair. A few days since the Secretary for Lands officially notified that such of the land originally set apart for the Sydney Common as still remains unsold or unappropriated to public purposes other than commonage will, in accordance with the original dedication, be handed over to the city for the purpose so intended, and will be placed in the custody of the Mayor and the Municipal Council of Sydney, as the representatives of the city. It is intimated, however, that the claims of the citizens to that portion of the land which has been sold and to that appropriated for public purposes must be considered to have lapsed, from the citizens having for so long a period slept on their rights. It is further stated that the land purchased for additional water supply will also be handed over to the Corporation, but that no grant of the land in question can be issued pending the debt for water supply guaranteed by the Central Government. As a large piece of valuable land is now to be handed over to the city, it remains for the Municipal Council to determine to what use it shall be put, so as to be of the greatest advantage to the citizens.

Supposed Accident at Rockhampton.—A telegram was received in Sydney, on Saturday, from Rockhampton, by which it is inferred that the gun fired at 1 o'clock there had burst and two persons were killed. The following is the telegram, "Big gun burst to-day—two men smashed."

Football.—A match was commenced on Saturday afternoon, on the University ground, between the players of the University and the Sydney Club. After an exciting struggle, which lasted an hour and a half, during which no goal was obtained, the match was drawn, owing to a misunderstanding with regard to rules. Subsequently a scratch match was made, and afforded excellent sport. About two hundred persons were present as spectators, and were entertained by the numerous scrimmages and spills. The bounds were kept much clearer, and the contestants had a better opportunity of playing the game than they have had in any of the matches this season.

The Leichhardt Concert.—We are happy to perceive that the whole of the musical profession has come forward to assist at the concert of Wednesday next for the benefit of the New South Wales Leichhardt Search Fund. The cause is one of common humanity, and whether Leichhardt and the remains of his little band are found dead or alive, it is the duty of the colonists of New South Wales to use every means to know for a certainty their whereabouts. That Leichhardt or his people live there is but small hope. The whole of the colonies have gone into the matter with most exemplary zeal;—and is this colony, from which Leichhardt came and went, to be isolated from the good work? Musically speaking, the concert at the Masonic Hall on Wednesday next will be a great success, and the combination of nearly the whole of the professional and amateur talent of this metropolis an intellectual pleasure not to be overlooked by any music-loving citizen. We refer our readers to the programme compiled by Mr. Cordner and Sussmilch—independently of which there is to be an interesting souvenir to the lady visitors—a carte de visite of the lost explorer—worth the full amount of the admission and worthy a place in any album.

Sydney Quarter Sessions.—We have been requested to remind jurors and witnesses that the sittings of the above Court will commence this morning, at Darlinghurst, and that their punctual attendance will be necessary.

The Late Mr. John Beeby, of Adelaide.—It is with exceeding regret that we are called to chronicle the unexpected death of Mr. John Beeby, senior partner of the firm of Beeby and Dunstan, the well-known millers of Adelaide. Two or three weeks ago, he was suffering from a severe cold, which subsequently confined him to his house, and low fever supervening, he expired at his residence on North-terrace, on Saturday afternoon, July 29. The report of his decease caused general surprise and sympathy, for it was hard to believe that a gentleman who so short a period previously was in the bloom of health and the prime of life should have been struck down in the midst of a prosperous career. The deceased was formerly connected with the Rev. F. W. Cox's church, but being a Baptist in principle, he joined in calling the Rev. S. Mead to the church in Flinders-street. Here he formed one of the deaconate, and has engaged in earnest Christian labour in connection with that cause ever since. By his hearty manners and kindness of disposition he has made many friends who will much mourn his death. It is a painful coincidence that Mr. Dunstan, the second partner in the firm, is at the present time dangerously ill.—*Adelaide Express*.

Perilous Sport.—The *Queensland Times* of 15th instant mentions that a very serious accident occurred on Thursday last, to Mr. Thomas, a gentleman on the staff of Messrs. Peto, Brassey, and Betts. He was riding through the bush near the railway line, a few miles beyond Gatton, with an assistant in attendance, when an emu suddenly broke cover, and both horsemen set off in pursuit at full gallop. They had not proceeded far, however, before Mr. Thomas's horse ran his rider against a tree, and, the head of the unfortunate gentleman coming with full force in contact with one of the branches, he was thrown to the ground in an unconscious state. On being taken to Gatton, he was attended by Dr. Gillespie, and a telegram was sent to Dr. O'Doherty by Mr. Willcox, who happened to be in the neighbourhood. His skull is fractured and the patient considered in a critical state. It is hoped, however, that with care and attention Mr. Thomas will ultimately recover.

Further Particulars of the Poisoning at Bundure Station.—The *Deniliquin Chronicle* of 12th instant says:—From official reports just received, we find that on Friday, the 4th instant, Mr. John Powell, of Jerilderie, informed the police stationed there that some twelve or thirteen men had been poisoned at Bundure, through the mixing of arsenic with flour; and, in one instance, with a fatal result. The constables proceeded immediately to the station, which is situated on the Yanko Creek, and found the coroner, Dr. Stuart, already there, and in charge of the body of Michael M'Cabe, who had deceased. On Monday last a jury was formed, and an investigation into the cause of death opened; the Coroner having performed a post mortem examination, the contents of deceased's stomach were removed, and placed in a sealed jar, which, with a portion of a damper suspected of containing poison, will be transmitted to Sydney for the purpose of being analysed. Some other evidence being taken, the inquiry was adjourned until the 28th instant to allow of the report of the Government analyser being received from the metropolis. It is difficult to see how such a catastrophe could have occurred, had ordinary and strictly necessary precautions been taken for the separate storing and safe giving out of such materials as flour and arsenic.

Volunteer Rifle Match.—Some months ago a rifle match was arranged between ten men of the Second South Middlesex, and ten men of No. 2 Company, Sydney Battalion, to be shot during the month of August. The match on this side was shot on the morning of the 18th, when the average made by No. 2 was extremely good. The conditions were, Enfield rifles, in Hythe position, ranges 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards, five shots at each. The highest scorer was Mr. Glennie, with 62, Mr. Douglass being second, with 60, and Captain Windeyer third, with 53. The average per man was the exceedingly good one of 51. Lieutenant Blackmore, of No. 1 Artillery, acted as umpire for the English Company. The shooting of the representatives of No. 2 was as follows:—

	200.	300.	500.	600.	Total.
Captain Windeyer	15	9	13	16	— 53
Colour-sergeant Strong	12	• 6	18	11	— 47
Corporal Evans	12	10	14	10	— 46
Private Hordern	13	11	12	13	— 49
M'Crea	13	9	13	8	— 43
Glennie	15	18	18	11	— 62
Douglas	16	14	16	14	— 60
Wickham	18	8	10	16	— 52
Linsley	12	11	15	11	— 49
Roberts	16	10	14	9	— 49
					510

Auction Sales This Day.—We are requested by Mr. W. Dean to direct attention to his sales this day, viz., at his Warehouse at 11 o'clock, old sheathing metal, and at Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.'s. stores, Margaret-street, at 3 o'clock, damaged sugars, and Cape raisins. See advertisements.—Adv.

Municipality of Redfern.—The usual fortnightly meeting of council was held on the 17th instant. Present—The chairman (Mr. T. Wild), and councillors Renwick, Ball, Ellison, and Williamson. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The chairman of the finance committee brought up a report recommending payment of various accounts amounting to £47 7s. 4d. which was adopted on the motion of councillor Williamson, seconded by councillor Ellison. The improvement committee reported that a letter had been received from Mr. Kettson, of Botany Road, respecting the state of the gutters near his premises. The chairman was requested to order the watercourse there to be cleared out. That Mr. Heness of Mariana-street had made complaints respecting the flow of water from a lane near his house, and the committee had inspected the place; but being private ground, no order could be given on the subject. That a letter had been received from Mr. Stanley requesting that the kerbing fronting his premises in Cleveland-street may be lowered. Agreed to on condition of the expense being defrayed by him. That the letter of Mr. Baptist complaining of injury to his wall at the corner of Pitt and James streets, referred to the committee, had been taken into consideration, and, after an inspection of the place and inquiry into all the circumstances, it was considered that the damage complained of was not caused by the improvements effected in James-street by the council. The clerk was therefore instructed to inform Mr. Baptist that the council cannot accede to his request to under-pin the wall of his house. In reply to questions put by councillor Williamson, the chairman stated that letters had been sent to the Colonial Secretary and Surveyor-General on the 4th instant, respecting the applications made some time ago to the Government for additional councillors and the alignment of the streets of this municipality, but that no reply to either has yet been received. A letter was read from Mr. Taylor respecting the footpath in front of his houses in George-street. Referred to the improvement committee. On the motion of councillor Ball, seconded by councillor Williamson, the chairman was requested to procure six trestles for use on the roads under repair. Adjourned.

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THE SYDNEY MONTHLY OVERLAND MAIL.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER JEDDO.

FROM THE 20TH JULY TO 19TH AUGUST, 1865.

From 20th to 28th July.

A SERIOUS accident happened in George-street, on Thursday, the 20th instant, about 11 o'clock, whereby Mrs. W. B. Tooth and Master Tooth, a little boy about 5 years of age, were violently thrown from their carriage, and narrowly escaped being killed. The carriage horses took fright, and, running away, upset the vehicle. The lady and her child were much hurt, but not dangerously so.

The Philharmonic Society gave the fifth concert of the season at the Masonic Hall, on the 20th instant.

The eighth anniversary of the Woolloomooloo Presbyterian Church, under the pastoral care of the Rev. John M'Gibbon, was celebrated by a tea meeting and a public meeting on the 18th instant.

A great and terrible fire broke out in the city on the night of Thursday, the 20th July, shortly before 9 o'clock, and, in spite of the exertions and skill of the firemen and those who assisted them, the devouring element raged fiercely for nearly two hours before it could, in any degree, be got under. The two large brick-built stores of Messrs. Frazer and Co., at the corner of York-street and Barrack-street, were burnt down, and an immense amount of property utterly destroyed in the flames.

A complimentary banquet was given by his friends and supporters to Mr. Geoffrey Eagar, in honour of his recent election as one of the members for West Sydney, at the Lyceum Theatre on the evening of the 20th instant.

The discovery in this colony of mineral shale producing kerosene oil is more extensive than is generally supposed. Notification has already been made of the formation of a company called "The Hartley Kerosene Oil and Paraffine Company," and the trucks of their raw material forwarded to Sydney have for some days past attracted the attention of passengers by rail. The district of Hartley appears to be very rich in this mineral wealth, for other localities have been discovered said to be quite equal to that now being worked by the recently formed company.

Eight more cylinders for the Gundagai bridge have been cast at the Fitzroy Iron Works, and are now en route for their future resting place—in the bed of the overflowing Murrumbidgee. These cylinders will make a total of ten cast, two of which were placed in their position on the south bank of the river some two months ago.

In the Orange district, in Queanbeyan, and other parts of the colony, the weather has been extremely cold. Ice and snow have, in many districts, been almost as common as during an ordinary winter in England. In the Molonglo River there has been ice three inches thick.

A supplement to the *Government Gazette* issued on Saturday, the 22nd instant, contains a proclamation by his Excellency further proroguing Parliament to the 5th September next.

Mr. Keene, the Government Inspector of Coal-fields, now on a visit to Singleton, has found iron ore at M'Dougall's Hill, a short distance from the town, and close to the Great Northern Railway line. Mr. Keene has reason to believe that limestone abounds in the same locality. The importance of this discovery cannot be over-estimated, as an iron mine successfully worked in this neighbourhood must of course add greatly to the prosperity of the town and district.

The members of No. 2 Volunteer Fire Company have received their new steam fire-engine per the Earl Dalhousie.

There has been a good harvest of maize in the Clarence River district.

On Sunday, the 23rd instant, a dispute arose between two Chinamen at their camp, Bald Hills, Tambaroora. One seized a dagger and stabbed the other in five places in the abdomen and side, and the wounded man died immediately afterwards. The assassin attempted to escape, but was pursued and captured.

On Wednesday, the 19th instant, the homestead of Mr. Joseph George, a much esteemed settler upon Berthanagra Creek, was totally destroyed by an accidental fire.

On Saturday afternoon, the 15th instant, a lad, named Fraser, fell out of a railway carriage, whilst the train was in full motion, near Haslam's Creek, and, strangely enough, escaped comparatively unhurt.

The body of Robert Codling, a seaman, who was drowned by the sinking of the bark Ada, was recovered from the vessel by Mr. M'Nab, the diver, on Saturday afternoon, the 22nd instant.

The Amateur Backus Minstrels last Monday evening appeared in a concert, at the School of Arts, in aid of the funds of the Benevolent Asylum; the entertainment being under the patronage of the officers and committee of the institution. There was a large attendance, but the hall was not quite filled.

Mr. George Smith, formerly Mayor of this city, has procured a lot of rabbits from the Barwan Park Warren, Geelong, with the intention of turning them out at the Quarantine Station.

The usual monthly meeting of the New South Wales Acclimatisation Society was held at the School of Arts last Monday evening. Mr. Josephson, M.L.A., was placed in the chair. Several interesting papers were read by the members. Dr. Bennett mentioned that a living specimen of the straw-throated ibis (Geronticus spinicollis), from Baffle Creek, has been presented to the Society by Captain Hannah, of the schooner Wave of Life, and had been placed in the aviary of the Botanic Gardens. He believed this to be the first time the bird had been seen in captivity in Sydney. It was stated that this species of ibis is to be seen frequently about Liverpool Plains and the Lower Namoi. Dr. Bennett also read a letter received from Mr. E. K. Cox, of Ryalstone, giving some curious information relative to the wombat, or native badger.

An attempt is being made to obtain from the Government some pecuniary assistance for Mr. Morriss, who was ruined by the bushrangers burning down his stores at Binda.

For some time past, Mr. Harpur, the manager of the Burwood Colliery, has had a number of men engaged in putting down a bore on the estate of Dr. Mitchell, near to the smelting works, where on Thursday afternoon, the 20th instant, a seam of coal was struck at a depth of 171 feet below the level of the sea. The seam struck is supposed by some to be that known as the bore-hole seam, at present worked by the A. A. Co.; but this fact cannot be verified until further data have been obtained.

Two children, aged five and nine years respectively, belonging to a family of the name of Bruce, were lost in the bush, on Saturday night, the 22nd instant. As the night was miserably wet, fears were naturally entertained for their safety. Search was commenced and continued until eleven o'clock, but without success. By eleven o'clock on the following morning, a strong muster of friends on horseback recommenced the search, and to the delight of all they were quickly discovered by their father, who had the satisfaction of bearing them back in triumph. It appeared that the children camped under a currajong tree, and the elder, when night came on, stripped to his shirt and trousers in order to make a comfortable bed for his little brother.

On Wednesday evening the German Glee Club "Concordia" had a social evening, at which they entertained themselves and their friends, at Mr. Clark's Assembly Rooms, in Elizabeth-street.

Mr. Wilkinson and Mr. Oliver, barristers-at-law, are to be appointed joint Parliamentary draughtsmen, in place of the late Mr. C. K. Murray.

At the Glanmire diggings, last Wednesday afternoon, a party working on the Winburndale Rivulet struck the coarsest gold that has yet been found on this field, one nugget weighing a quarter of an ounce.

Amongst the recent deaths we have to record the following cases:—A woman named Dante, who was severely burnt at Macquarie Fields, and was admitted into the Sydney Infirmary on the 14th, died in that establishment on Wednesday night, the 19th instant. —About noon, on Thursday, the 20th instant, a child named Mary Jane Moran, aged three and a half years, was missed from the home of her parents at East Maitland. She was afterwards found drowned in a water-hole, about twenty-five yards from the house.—A young girl, fourteen years of age, the daughter of a Mrs. Dargue, was accidentally burned to death, at Major's Creek, on the 19th instant.

The annual meeting in connection with the Home Visiting and Relief Society was held last Wednesday evening, in the large schoolhouse, Castlereagh-street. A report was read and adopted. Several excellent speeches were made by gentlemen present.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Young Men's Presbyterian Institute was held last Wednesday evening, in the Free Church, Macquarie-street—Professor Smith, vice-president, in the chair. An interesting and instructive essay on the "Origin of Language and Alphabetic Writing," was read by Mr. Alexander M'Conaghy.

Mr. Henry Parkes delivered a lecture at Windsor on Wednesday evening last, on the subject of Richard Cobden's influence on the English nation.

The annual general meeting in connection with the Ragged Schools was held last Tuesday evening, in the hall of the School of Arts. The attendance was large, completely filling the body of the hall. His Excellency presided, and spoke in aid of the charity. A report was read and adopted, and several resolutions were unanimously agreed to. The Bishop of Sydney, the Hon. George Allen, and the Rev. Messrs. Smith, Moreton, and Kelynack were amongst the principal speakers.

Friday, 28th July to 4th August.

It has been officially announced that her Majesty's permission has been granted to Mr. James Martin, Q.C., to retain the title of "Honorable" within the colony of New South Wales, in accordance with the terms of the despatch from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, dated 28th December, 1863.

On Friday evening, the 28th ultimo, a lecture on the Life and Death of the late Abraham Lincoln was delivered in the Prince of Wales Theatre, by the Rev. John Graham, of the Pitt-street Congregational Church. Sir John Young was present, and many of the principal personages of this community.

George Spaight, the secretary of the Waratah Coal Company, and also of the Peak Downs Copper Mining Company, absconded from Sydney in the ship Guipuzcoano, which sailed on the 19th ultimo for Callao. It has been found that Spaight has dishonestly appropriated between £360 and £400.

The man Dacey, who committed a murderous assault on his wife, near Illalong, a short time since, has escaped with only two months' imprisonment in the Yass gaol, through some defect of evidence.

A savings' bank is about to be established at Araluen.

A half-share at the prospecting claim, Grasset's lead, at Forbes, is said to have lately realised two hundred and fifty pounds.

Mr. John Colley, of Kiama (who has succeeded in making a very fair sample of sugar from the *Sorghum*, or Chinese sugar-cane) has had a mill erected for crushing the cane, which has been found to answer every purpose contemplated by the enterprise of the proprietor.

Meetings for the rebuilding of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cathedral, and for completing St. Andrew's (Anglican), continue to be held in many localities throughout the colony. Large sums are being raised for both these objects.

On the 28th ultimo the inquest respecting the origin of the fire which occurred on the premises of Messrs. John Frazer and Co., at the corner of York and Barrack streets, begun before the City Coroner on Monday last, was resumed and concluded, at the Post Office Hotel. The verdict of the jury was as follows: "We find that the premises of Messrs. John Frazer and Co. were destroyed by fire on the night of the 20th instant, but how the fire originated we have no evidence to show."

A correspondent of the *Pastoral Times*, in a letter dated the 23rd July, states that between Wentworth and Deniliquin there are over one hundred half-caste children growing up in heathenism.

During the early portion of the past week we had fine and clear but very cold weather in Sydney, and on the coast line generally. In many parts of the interior the weather is reported to have been of a bleak and thoroughly wintry character. On Thursday, the 3rd instant, rain set in, and continued to fall during the night. On the following morning there was in Sydney a thunderstorm, in which there was a heavy fall of hail, sleet, and rain.

The Balmain Amateur Dramatic Association gave a performance at the School of Arts, Balmain, on the 28th ultimo. There was a numerous and well-pleased audience.

The first selection practice for the next Intercolonial Rifle Match took place at the Volunteer rifle range, Paddington, on Saturday afternoon. On the conclusion of the firing, Mr. J. M. Leigh presented the Leigh gold medal to the winner, Mr. Slade, with appropriate remarks, to which Mr. Slade replied in suitable terms. This gold medal was won by Mr. Slade some time since.

The inquest, begun before the City Coroner on the 24th of July, was resumed and concluded at the Observer Tavern, Lower George-street, yesterday. The investigation was on view of the body of Robert Codling, a seaman of the Ada, who was drowned by the sinking of that vessel on the night of the 7th ultimo; and the evidence went very fully into the circumstances attending the collision between the barque Ada and the R.M.S.S. Jeddo, which was the immediate cause of his death. The jury found that the deceased died from drowning in the Ada, in consequence of the collision, which they believed to have been accidental.

A specimen of one of those elegant waders, the Australian Spoonbill, has been recently shot in a small lagoon near the Shoalhaven River, in the neighbourhood of Warri. This bird is of rare occurrence in the Braidwood district. Its tongue is rudimentary in its form, and its plumage milk white, with the exception of a few black silky filaments on the large feathers of the wing, whilst the bill—fully eight inches in length, and of extraordinary shape—identifies the bird with its name.

Mr. A. Gordon delivered, last Monday evening, in Christ Church schoolroom, a concluding lecture on the Missionary Journeys of St. Paul. The subject was treated in an interesting manner, and was illustrated by reference to maps and coloured views of some of the scenes of the Apostle's labours.

The Rev. Mr. Price, the Church of England clergyman at Wee Waa, died recently, after a few days' illness.

A Chinaman at Tambaroora, named Ah Sam, murdered another Chinaman, named Gar Yah, on Sunday, the 23rd ultimo. The murderer has been committed for trial.

It is reported that the Police Magistrate of Wee Waa has been called upon by the Colonial Secretary to show why he should not be dismissed from the public service for having, when the bushranger Thompson was brought before him at Narrabi, admitted the prisoner to bail. Thompson, it will be remembered, was tried at the last Circuit Court at Tamworth, and, being found guilty, was sentenced to fifteen years' hard labour.

The skeleton of a man was found in the bush near Lewis Ponds, in the Western district, on the 26th ultimo. It is supposed that these bones are the remains of an unfortunate man named Patrick Byrnes, lost thereabouts three years ago.

The annual tea and public meeting in connection with the Surry Hills Young Men's Mutual Improvement Society was held last Monday night, in the Wesleyan school-house, Surry Hills.

The half-yearly meeting of the Australasian Steam Navigation Company was held last Monday afternoon, at the offices of the company, Sussex-street. Mr. J. Brewster presided. The manager, Mr. S. Clark, read the report, which was adopted by the meeting.

The Sydney Bethel Union held their annual meeting at the Mariners' Church, George-street North, on Tuesday evening last. His Excellency presided. A report was adopted, and resolutions moved and passed.

The monthly meeting of the Horticultural Society of New South Wales was held last Wednesday evening. Mr. R. T. Henderson in the chair. Papers of practical utility were read by the members, and many beautiful exhibits laid on the table.

The second subscription concert of the present season was given by the members of the Orpheonist Society, in the Masonic Hall, last Tuesday night. It was given in aid of the fund for the restoration of St. Mary's Cathedral, and was such a success that it led to a repetition on Wednesday night.

An unfortunate being, named David Jones, a Scotchman, was found off the Randwick Road on Tuesday in a dying state. It is supposed that he must have attempted to kill himself.

A very interesting lecture was delivered last Tuesday evening by the Rev. S. C. Kent, in the Newtown School of Arts. The subject was "Dr. Arnold and Tom Brown's School Days."

The monthly meeting of the Philosophical Society of New South Wales was held last Wednesday evening, at the Australian Library. The Rev. W. B. Clarke presided. Mr. G. R. Smalley read a paper "On the Theory of Encke's Comet;" and Mr. G. Krefft read a paper "On the Manners and Customs of the Aborigines on the Lower Murray and Darling."

On Wednesday night, the Rev. Dr. Steel delivered, at his church in Macquarie-street, a lecture "On the Domestic and Social Economy of the Ancient Jews."

Amongst the recent deaths we have specially to record the following cases: A little girl, named Honora Hurley, fatally injured by her clothes taking fire at her residence at Paddington on the 25th ultimo, died on Friday last.—A man, named William Stone, who lived at Newtown, died there last Sunday morning from injuries which, as it is said, he suffered in a fight some days since.—Mrs. Elizabeth Pierce died very suddenly last Monday morning, at Newtown, from disease of the heart.—An aboriginal, named Jackey Hippey, eighteen years of age, died in the prison at Darlinghurst on Sunday morning.—A child named William Holmes died at Wallsend from the effects of the bite of a snake, on Tuesday last.

Last Saturday's *Lachlan Reporter* says:—A man named M'Cadden, who resides at Spring Creek, Young, has brought loading upon the road from Goulburn during the past few weeks. He says that twelve of his bullocks perished from the intense cold while on the trip.

There has of late been an unusual mortality amongst the blacks of the Lower Murrumbidgee.

The annual general meeting of the Sydney Yacht Squadron was held at the Club Rooms, 22, Bridge-street, on Thursday, and was very numerously attended.

A fine specimen of limestone was brought to the *Herald* Office on Thursday, from the district of Illawarra. It was taken from a dyke 12 feet thick recently discovered on Mount Kembla by Mr. Benjamin Nixon.

On Thursday morning, a seaman named Henry Rogers attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, when in a lodging in Clarence-street.

The result of the coroner's inquest as to the cause of the fire at St. Mary's has been the return of the following verdict by the jury:—"We find that on the night of the 29th June the Cathedral of St. Mary was destroyed by fire, but we have no positive evidence to show how it originated. We are, however, of opinion, that those in charge of the censer were careless in scattering the burning charcoal shortly before the service terminated, some of which fell through between the flooring boards behind the altar, and of which occurrence the cathedral authorities were not informed."

Friday, 4th to 11th August.

In the trial of a case in the Supreme Court—Church and another *versus* North—commenced on the 3rd and terminated on the 4th instant, some very peculiar revelations were made as to certain parties engaged in the beer and spirit trade who, it was admitted, had "doctored" and "restored" undrinkable ales and spirituous liquors, with a view to rendering them saleable.

Mr. John Wells, who has for many years held the office of accountant at the Treasury, is to succeed Mr. Lane as Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

A handsome monument of black marble has just arrived from England, to be placed over the vault containing the remains of the late Dean Grant in the Roman Catholic Church at Bathurst. The block is six feet long by three and a half wide, and has a beautiful polish. In the centre is a brass cross, inlaid with various rich colours, and at the ends of the arms are figures representing the four Evangelists. The monument is otherwise appropriately ornamented, and bears a suitable inscription.

A dinner was given to Mr. Hurtle Fisher on the 1st instant, at Tattersall's Hotel, by some supporters of the turf in this colony who wished to welcome his arrival, and to show how they appreciate his energy in importing to the Australian colonies some of the best racehorses that England has produced.

The offence of "planting" horses—that is concealing them in out-of-the-way places in the bush for the purpose of obtaining "smart" money from the owners—is stated to be on the increase at Forbes. It appears to be a mild form of the bushranging epidemic.

A stray bullock bolted from a herd of cattle in Hunter-street, Maitland, on the 1st instant, and rushed into a shop, to the no small consternation of the shopkeeper and his wife. The animal was, however, soon got out, with much less difficulty and damage than might have been anticipated.

A public meeting of residents at the North Shore was held on the evening of the 4th instant, at the School of Arts, for the purpose of obtaining signatures to a petition to the Government against an application that had been made by Mr. Milson, sen., to purchase a Crown land reserve at Lavender Bay. Resolutions were passed affirmative of the purpose for which the meeting had been convened, and a petition to the Government was adopted and signed.

The *Yass Courier* states that the telegraph wire (second line) has been broken between Bogolong and the Five Mile Creek, and forty yards of it stolen.

There have lately been some extraordinary yields of gold in the claims at Araluen, near Redbank. In one, it is stated to be no uncommon thing to get as much as forty-six ounces in a day. Upon one occasion half an ounce was obtained from a single shovelful of dirt.

Some curious information has recently been afforded by a Mr. Yarrington, respecting the Scrub Turkey and its habits. Its nests are described as being extremely large. Mr. Yarrington states that he has seen the large nests he has described, "on the Boyne and Auburn Rivers, on the Cooyah and Toowoomba ranges in Nanango, on Gowrie, and the Bottle Tree Plains, between Maryborough and Gayndah," that, in fact, one nest which he found on the Munduberah run, "appeared more like a small thatched cottage than anything else."

A powder magazine is now being built by three of the principal business firms of West Maitland, viz., Messrs. Cohen and Co., Capper and Sons, and Strachan and Co. The site of the magazine is in Rutherford paddock, about 300 yards from the road.

During the past week there has been a heavy fall of rain, but the weather has, during the last twenty-four hours, appeared likely to take a decided change for the better.

Sir D. A. Cameron, late Commander of the Troops in New Zealand, with his staff, arrived in Sydney by the steamer from Auckland, on Monday, the 7th instant, and purposes to return to England by the next mail steamer. General Carey was also a passenger by the steamer, and will at once proceed to Melbourne to relieve Brigadier-General Chute, who will succeed General Cameron in the command of the troops in New Zealand.

The concert in which Mr. Heine (a blind violinist, who has earned European eminence as an instrumentalist, and before the most critical audiences) made his first appearance in Sydney, took place last Monday evening at the School of Arts.

Preparations have been commenced for the temporary building required for the accommodation of those who attended divine service at St. Mary's Cathedral.

On the 7th instant, the Rev. Thomas Smith again delivered his lecture on the Life and Times of George Whitfield; and on the same evening Mr. Wilkins delivered a lecture on "Congregational Singing," in the Wesleyan Church, York-street.

A new process for preserving meat (so as to keep it fresh) is engaging public attention. Samples were examined by the Minister for Lands, the Speaker of the Assembly, and other influential persons, on Saturday last, at the office of Mr. T. Dawson, the auctioneer. The process was stated to consist of immersing the meat intended for preservation in a liquid, and the meat, with the bone in it, subjected to the preservation, will, if hung up in the air, keep good several weeks. A tin was opened in presence of the above mentioned gentlemen, and the beef found to have the appearance and smell of meat as it ordinarily hangs in a butcher's shop. It is proposed to have the process patented in all the colonies.

Two men robbed a man named Tuffy at Goulburn, last Wednesday week, one of them attempting to throttle him whilst the other secured his money. They brutally ill-used the poor fellow and broke one of his ribs.

The twelfth monthly meeting of the Church of England Sunday-School Union was held last Monday evening, at the Church Society's Rooms, in Phillip-street, when the Rev. William Stack, of Balmain, delivered an interesting and instructive lecture on the History of the Antediluvian World.

During the past week the Kent-street Primitive Methodist Chapel Anniversary has been observed with the usual devotional exercises and social gatherings.

Last Tuesday evening, Mr. R. W. M. Johnson delivered, at the Temperance Hall, in Pitt-street, an admirable lecture on the life and writings of Douglas Jerrold, in the presence of a numerous audience.

A *soiree* in connection with the Newtown School of Arts was held last Tuesday evening. The hall was crowded. After tea the audience were entertained with music, and short addresses were delivered at intervals. The chair was taken by Mr. S. C. Brown, and there were also present on the platform the Rev. Messrs. S. C. Kent, Donald, Agnew, and Oram; Mr. Thomas Holt, of the Warren, and members of the committee.

At the selection practice for the Intercolonial Rifle Match on Wednesday last, Mr. Slade's total was 124 points, and Mr. Brownlow's (the next under him), 120.

Amongst the recent deaths we have to record the following cases: An unfortunate man, named John Levey, died in the Infirmary on the 1st instant, from the effects of wounds suicidally inflicted upon himself at Bargo, about three weeks since.—A man, named Charles Joseph Holmes, died in the Infirmary on the 3rd instant, from the result of an accident which happened to him in June last, when he fell from a ladder whilst he was in a delicate state of health.—Mr. James Gregory, of Tattersall's Hotel, Grafton, died suddenly on Monday, the 31st ultimo, of congestion of the heart.—A man named William Parker committed suicide, in a lodging-house, at Newcastle, by cutting his throat with a razor, on Saturday morning last.—A vine-dresser named Nicholas Foran, in the service of Mrs. Bettington, of Oaklands, near Parramatta, was accidentally killed by falling down a cellar, on the 3rd instant.—Mr. Henry Poulton died near Singleton, last Wednesday week, from injuries received by the upsetting of a cart.—At sunrise on Monday morning, the 31st ultimo, an aged man, named Lawrence Griffith, was found dead by a Chinaman, in front of the gateway of a sheepyard at Cook's Corner, a station belonging to Mr. Icely, near Carcoar. From the appearance of the face it is supposed he died in a fit.—A distressing instance of self-destruction occurred in Sydney on the 9th instant. Bridget Burke, the wife of a butcher of that name, living in Union-lane, cut her throat with a razor. The poor creature was evidently suffering under mental depression after her confinement, and had obviously been predisposed to insanity.—A telegram states that Mr. Gill (who was thrown from his horse and severely injured on Sunday last, near Bowning) died, on Thursday, the 10th instant.

At the meeting of the members of the Young Men's Presbyterian Institute, held last Wednesday evening, in the Free Church, Macquarie-street, Mr. H. Hossack in the chair, an essay on the Scottish hero William Wallace was produced by Mr. J. Campbell, and some of the topics introduced by the essayist gave rise to a short debate.

The Rev. W. Kelynack delivered a lecture at the New Wesleyan Church, at the Glebe, on Wednesday evening, on the subject of "George Stephenson, his life, and its lessons."

The claims on the Gravel Hill, at Glanmire, are turning out well, as the drift there, which runs to a depth varying from twelve to forty feet from the surface, has been ascertained to be all more or less auriferous.

The first of a series of lectures in defence of doctrines publicly denied by a Unitarian Minister of Sydney, was delivered last Thursday night, at the Baptist Church assembling in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, by the Rev. W. Ridley.

On Monday evening last, the members of the Pitt-street Young Men's Mutual Improvement Society elected their officers for the ensuing year.

On Tuesday evening last a considerable flame was observed in a south-easterly direction from Maitland by many residents of the town. On inquiry, it was ascertained that an old and deep worked-out coal pit, known as Tulip, Nixon, and Christian's, situated about a mile from Rathluba, had been on fire for three or four years past, and had, from some cause, burst out into flames.

The *Clarence and Richmond Examiner* calls attention to a very fine specimen of the pineapple grown on the river by Mr. Sommervale, on an island in the north arm of the Clarence River. It is stated that the fruit produced is quite equal to the famous Moreton Bay pines.

The Warialda mailman, coming from Tamworth, was stuck-up on Wednesday, the 9th instant, about forty miles from that place, by an armed man. The mailman said he recognised Captain Thunderbolt, who stuck him up near the same place in April last.

The *Tumut Times* states that the race of aboriginals known as the Doomut or Tumut blacks is fast becoming extinct, another of the tribe having succumbed to death. For some time past, Hannibal Hamilton, king of the Tumut tribe, has been declining, and on Saturday night he died. Hamilton was about fifty years of age, and for several years was in the service of Mr. E. G. Brown, of Blowering.

The skeleton of a human being was found, a few days ago, about two miles from Grudgery station, near Forbes.

Friday, 11th to 19th August.

The celebrated picture, Frith's "Derby Day," which has for the last few months been exhibited at the principal places in the other colonies, arrived here on Wednesday, the 9th instant, and has during the past week been on view in one of the lodge-rooms at the Freemasons' Hotel, in York-street. His Excellency and suite visited the exhibition on Tuesday last.

A valuable horse, belonging to Mr. James Campbell, of Waverley, having got astray, fell over the steep cliff terminating the Flag-staff Reserve, on the night of the 10th instant. The animal was found dead in Argyle-street next morning.

On the 11th instant, the Colonial Treasurer was waited upon by a deputation of masters of vessels trading to the North, with reference to the placing of lights at the entrances to the Manning, Clarence, and Richmond Rivers. Mr. Smart promised that the matter should receive the earnest attention of the Government; he would confer with Captain Hixson, and if it were found practicable the wishes of the deputation should be carried out.

The first anniversary of the Pitt-street Young Men's Mutual Improvement Society was celebrated on the night of the 11th instant, by a social tea meeting and soiree in the Congregational School-room. About four hundred persons partook of the repast, which was plentifully supplied with every appropriate comestible. Music and recitations followed, and contributed to the entertainment of the company.

More animation is now to be seen at the Wentworth gold-field than has existed for some time. The lower levels having been flooded, the energies of the miners have been all directed to the working of the upper levels, and, in nearly all cases, have the results proved far beyond previous anticipation.

The third trial match of the series of competitions now being conducted by the Rifle Association, with a view to the selection of the ten best shots to represent the colony in the next Intercolonial Rifle Match, was commenced at the Volunteer Rifle range last Saturday afternoon. The list of competitors was, on that occasion, headed by Mr. W. Rayner.

Mr. Alexander Gordon repeated his lecture on Pompeii, on the 11th instant, in the Schoolroom at Fairfield.

A curious contest recently took place between the farmers residing near the Tom Thumb Lake in the Illawarra district. The lake has an outlet to the sea, which is occasionally stopped up by the sand of the beach. When this is the case, the settlers on the south side of the lake have a convenient short cut to Wollongong, and therefore an interest in having the lake cut off from the sea. The settlers on the low lands to the west of the lake are, however, subject to inundations when the waters are thus dammed up, and therefore determined upon destroying the natural causeway. Hence the contest. The police were compelled to interfere; but the waters were eventually all drained off the flats on the margin of the lake.

News received from New Caledonia states that, by an ordinance dated the 25th of June last, the Governor of New Caledonia has divided the islands of the Ouvea (Ueu) Group into three districts: Ouvea, Faiaoue, and Mouli. The districts are placed under three separate chiefs—Bazite, Ouenegay, and Doumaye. Each chief is directly responsible to the Commandant of the Lifu Group. Liberty in religion is declared to be common to all, and the chiefs are to see that such freedom is maintained.

Mr. G. K. Ingelow, the manager of the Oriental Bank Corporation, a much respected citizen, died at his residence, in O'Connell-street, on the 10th instant.

On Tuesday evening last the second anniversary of the commencement of the business carried on by the Sydney General Co-operative Society was celebrated by a social tea meeting and soiree, at the Hall of Temperance, Pitt-street, which was very numerously attended by the members of the society.

Last Wednesday week an interesting experiment was tried at the Iron Works at Pyrmont. A firebrick manufactured by Messrs. Bradford and Co., of Balmain, was tried against one of the best Scotch bricks imported by the Gas Company. Both were exposed on the bridge of the furnace to the most intense heat for twenty-four hours, and when taken out were found to be very slightly and equally affected.

The cup to be presented by Mr. J. Woods, the Mayor of Sydney, to the Australian Jockey Club, and to be run for at the approaching Spring Meeting at Randwick, arrived by the mail steamer Northam, and is now on view at the shop of Mr. Cooke, jeweller, Pitt-street. This cup, which is a large and very handsome one, of silver gilt, was ordered from a well-known house in England, through Mr. Buchan Thomson, honorary secretary to the Jockey Club, in January last. The value of this beautiful piece of plate is about 150 guineas.

A meeting of the members and promoters of the Mutual Improvement Society in connection with the "Free Church of England," Bourke-street, was held last Monday evening in the schoolroom. Mr. C. Kidman was called upon to take the chair. An inaugural address was delivered by the Rev. P. P. Agnew, the president of the society. The Scots Church Mutual Improvement Society had an entertainment of a musical character on the same evening, at the Scots Church Schoolroom on Church-hill.

A meeting of St. Andrew's Cathedral General Committee was held at the Church Society's house in Phillip-street, last Monday afternoon. The Bishop of Sydney presided. The architect was authorised to call for tenders for the clerestory windows; and it was also determined that the floor of the nave should be laid with black and white marble. It was also announced that a contract had been taken for the completion of the roof internally.

An interesting lecture on the electric telegraph was delivered a few evenings ago by Mr. E. C. Cracknell, to the scholars and students of Camden College. The chair was taken by the Principal of the college—the Rev. S. C. Kent.

A prize meeting of No. 1 Company Rifle Club was held on the Volunteer range, on Monday last. The conditions of the competition were 200, 500, and 600 yards, five shots at each range, with Enfield rifles, Hythe position, Wimbledon targets and scoring. Mr. Slade was top scorer with 41 marks, and having succeeded for a Kerr rifle—which the members of the club have been competing for during several months—on two previous occasions, this prize has now finally passed into his possession. Mr. W. Freeman was second, with a score of 39; and Mr. T. Wickham third, with 37 points.

An amateur Ethiopian entertainment was given last Tuesday evening in the Hall of the School of Arts, in aid of the funds of St. Mary's Literary Institute at Balmain.

The fifth lecture, in connection with the Young Men's Presbyterian Institute, was delivered in the Free Church, in Macquarie-street, last Wednesday evening, by the Rev. William Kelynack, on "The Poetry of Cowper." There was a large audience, to whom the lecturer expatiated in eloquent and emphatic language, upon the moral excellence and poetic beauty which characterised the writings of the bard of Olney.

A meeting was held last Wednesday evening, at the Central Coffee Rooms, George-street, for the purpose of forming a Hook and Ladder Company. Mr. G. Lees occupied the chair. Plans were submitted to the meeting of an apparatus devised by Mr. P. Quealy, which it was proposed to construct for the purpose of saving both life and property from the upper rooms of buildings in the event of fire. The apparatus consists of a long carriage, with ladders, capable of reaching to a height of a hundred feet; there is also to be a sliding platform for sliding down goods, with a cork mattress at the bottom to act as a break.

Bushranging has been recommenced in the New England District. The Baraba Mail has been robbed by the ruffian known by the *sobriquet* of Captain Thunderbolt. Another party is reported as having robbed stations near Tamworth.

Mr. Forsyth's establishment for rope-making—to which as a new and important branch of colonial industry we directed attention a few days since—is now so far completed that the manufacture and supply of this useful article have been commenced. The "City Rope Works," as they are to be designated, are situated near the southern end of Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

At the fourth match, on Wednesday last, of the series now being conducted by the Rifle Association, preparatory to the Inter-colonial Match, the top scorer was Corporal Lynch.

The Conference of the lay and clerical delegates of the Anglican Diocese of Newcastle, assembled on Tuesday last.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

THE general state of things in the Judicial Department of this colony has been a good deal changed of late.

During the last session of Parliament an Act was passed for the appointment of a fourth Judge to the Supreme Court. The death of Mr. Justice Milford left another Judgeship vacant. After a good deal of discussion it was decided to make both these appointments on the spot, instead of sending to Europe for one of the Judges, as was at first proposed. The senior Puisne Judgeship, became, as a matter of right, vested in Mr. Justice Wise. Mr. J. F. Hargrave, then Solicitor-General, was appointed third Judge; and the fourth Judgeship in the Supreme Court, created under the Act of last session, was conferred upon Mr. Cheeke, one of the Judges of the Metropolitan and Coast District.

It had been well understood that these appointments—or one of them at all events—had been made in opposition to the wishes of the Bar. It was currently reported that one member of the Bar, of high standing, but opposed in politics to the present Ministry, had been proposed by Mr. Darvall—then Attorney-General—for one of the vacant judgeships, but that the Ministry had refused to appoint him. At this, too, as the gentleman in question had the confidence of a majority of the profession, there was much dissatisfaction. Some confirmation of these rumours was afforded by the fact that when Mr. Justice Hargrave and Mr. Justice Cheeke were sworn in, the barristers' benches were empty. Only one member of that learned body was present in professional costume (with wig and gown), and this was a gentleman who is not in the habit of practising. But another barrister was there in plain clothes, and any number of attorneys. Since that occasion, however, everything has gone on smoothly. Both of these Judges have been treated with every respect whenever they have sat. And it is right to add that, however the Bar may feel on the subject, such of the public in general as have an opportunity of observing the daily working of the Courts appear very well satisfied with both appointments and with the mode in which the new Judges have performed their duties.

At the time the Act for the appointment of a fourth Judge was passed, there was a heavy arrear of business in the Supreme Court. This arrear had been accumulating for a long time, and there appeared little hope of clearing it off. Already, however, there is a considerable improvement in this respect.

In such business as has to be dealt with by the Court in Banc—such as new trial motions, demurrers, &c.—there is still, no doubt, a good deal of arrear. But, as the Court is now constituted, there is every reason to believe that this will gradually be disposed of, and a fresh accumulation prevented. Such a result will be materially contributed to by the falling off in the business at *nisi prius*. At two or three of the last sittings for the trial of causes there has been a palpable shortening of the list; but at the sittings now drawing to a close the number of cases brought to trial has been less than during any previous sittings for many years. On several of the days appointed for jury trials there have been no cases to try. And this has occurred for two or three days consecutively. Again, except for a few days, there has been but a single Judge and a single jury sitting on any one day during this time. Formerly there were always two of the Judges and two juries constantly at work. Sometimes all three Judges were obliged to sit. And even then many cases went over from time to time, to the great inconvenience of all parties concerned.

If this could be hailed as a proof of a material diminution of litigation it would be very satisfactory. But it is very doubtful whether there is any such diminution. There is reason to fear that the stream of litigation has but run in a different direction. In the first place, many suitors who have heretofore resorted to the Supreme Court have, we believe, of late taken their cases to the District Courts. The law they get there may not perhaps be the very best on all occasions. But it is quite good enough for all ordinary purposes. And they have the advantage of greater speed in its administration, as well as of cheapness. In the second place, the number of squatting cases, which formerly used to consume so much time, are fewer and farther between; being generally dealt with by arbitration. Thirdly, the heavy expenses which attend protracted litigation in the Supreme Court have, in very many cases, the effect of inducing persons who are forced into that Court to consent to any sort of reasonable arrangement which may save them from these expenses. It is probable that as the arrears are cleared away and actions at law—from the issue of the writ to the signing of judgment—more rapidly disposed of, there will be more cases for trial.

The Judges then, or some of them, have had a comparatively easy time of it of late, instead of being worked like galley slaves, as was the case not long since. But they have yet much to do. There is a good deal of Chamber business to be disposed of, and some of the questions which arise in this jurisdiction are of great difficulty and importance. Within this last few days, for instance, a judgment has been pronounced by Mr. Justice Wise which will affect a numerous class of cases coming before the Court. It is to the effect that no person who is ousted from a corporate (or other) office by *quo warranto* can be made to pay costs. There are often, too, cases reserved for judgment upon which repeated consultations are necessary. But it is satisfactory to find that, with all these duties, the Judges will now have some opportunity for recreation as well as for that study which is necessary to keep pace with the progress of legal science.

In the equitable jurisdiction of the Court there is also considerable improvement. But it is in another way. The death of Mr. Justice Milford, who was Primary Judge in Equity, threw the business of this branch out of order for a time. But the Chief Justice has taken upon himself the Primary Judgeship, and since he has entered upon the duties of that office has sat ordinarily two or three times a week, getting through the business with unusual speed. He has also made several reformatory rules of practice, and purposes, it is understood, with the assistance of the other members of the Court (which will be readily afforded him), to simplify, shorten, and cheapen the process in Equity in many respects. There is nothing in the system of Equity to make it necessarily that engine of annoyance and extortion which it has sometimes been. It is in the mode of administration—the piling up of order upon order, reference upon reference, and costs upon costs—that it has been so oppressive. Under a reformed administration it may, perhaps, be rendered both speedy and cheap. And it is certainly calculated to afford substantial justice in many cases which the common law would not reach.

One consequence of the more frequent and regular sittings in Equity and the more rapid disposal of business in the analogous jurisdictions—ecclesiastical, insolvency, &c.—is that some members of the Bar devote themselves more exclusively to practice in this branch of the profession than they have hitherto been able to do. The leaders, however, practise, as heretofore, both in Equity and at common law. But the falling off of business in the latter branch, of which mention has been already made, prevents this general practice from entailing the difficulties and inconveniences which it used formerly to do. The increased business of the District Courts also creates work for the Bar as well as for attorneys, who are there admitted to practise as advocates. Members of the legal profession have, therefore, upon the whole, not much to complain of. Still the professional emoluments of even the most eminent must, we imagine, fall considerably short of what they were some years ago. Both classes in the profession are very full; and the young men who are studying for the Bar, or serving their clerkship prior to admission as attorneys, will more than supply any demand for additional practitioners that is likely to arise. There is, consequently, no opening for English or Irish lawyers. Men of eminence would no doubt make their way here, as others have done before them. But such men have, we should imagine, quite as good a chance by remaining where they are.

The criminal business has latterly been very heavy in all the Courts; but the beneficial working of the new law for the suppression of bushranging must ere long lighten the criminal calendar. With the increase of these open outrages against person and property, which were recently so general, there was, as there has always been, a proportinate increase of many other crimes. And the prompt punishment of one set of criminals will drive many others to honest courses who might, if things remained as they were, be disposed to devote their energies to preying upon their fellow-men.

Other changes have been made in the department of Justice besides those already noticed. Mr. Darvall had already left for Europe ere the new Judges were appointed, and since the elevation of Mr. Hargrave to the Bench there have been no "law officers of the Crown" in New South Wales. This must occasion a good deal of inconvenience in some respects. But the administrative difficulties resulting from the absence of these great legal functionaries are probably much less than is generally supposed. There is a Crown Solicitor who is "well up" in his profession, and can, no doubt, conduct the ordinary business of the department as well as it could be conducted by the most learned member of the Bar. When questions of difficulty arise counsels' opinions can be taken by the Government, as by private individuals, and Crown prosecutors are retained for each sittings for criminal business, in Sydney or on Circuit, by whom indictments are filed and prosecuted. It is when the Government comes to lay out its work for the next session that the greatest need will, we apprehend, be felt for permanently responsible advisers in matters of law. When it shall become absolutely necessary to fill these vacant posts some difficulty will, we believe, be found in doing so. The present Administration is not in favour with the Bar, and there will be few, if any, of the seniors disposed to accept office; while a junior in good practice would be seriously injured by elevation to temporary seniority. But there are rumours of some change of system. It is reported, among other things, that there will be a proposal to detach the law officers from the Cabinet, and to substitute a Minister of Justice. These reports, however, are not much to be relied upon, and it is doubtful whether Parliament would, at once, sanction any such change. The general opinion seems to be, nevertheless, that the arrangement would be a good one.

Mr. M'Farland, late Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, has been appointed to the Judgeship in the Metropolitan District Court, rendered vacant by the promotion of Mr. Justice Cheeke. The office of Chief Commissioner has been combined with that of Master in Equity, and Mr. Deffell, the Master, holds both appointments. To facilitate this arrangement some additional powers have been conferred, by rules of Court, upon the Chief Clerk of the Equity branch, and thus, with a little extra labour on the part of the Primary Judge, the new arrangements seem to be working very satisfactorily.

There have not been, of late, many appeals to the Privy Council against the decisions of the Supreme Court, and in most of the cases where such appeals have been resorted to the judgments of the Court have been upheld. The most memorable of these cases is that in which the decision of the Lords in Council was received by the last mail—Berry v. Graham. But although in this case the judgment of our Court is sustained it is only upon one of the two grounds on which the appeal went. The Court held that the municipality of Shoalhaven had never been duly constituted; first, because a town and a rural district were combined; secondly, because the municipal boundaries were altered by the Government so as to include parties who had not joined in the petition for incorporation. The Privy Council has held the second objection to be fatal, but has not sustained the first. Consequently several other municipalities which were supposed to have no legal status in consequence of such a combination of town and rural district as existed at Shoalhaven, will now, most likely, resume active operations. This, however, is not likely to lessen the work of the Courts, but rather to increase it. No statute has been more productive of litigation than that under which these municipalities were created, and the more extensively it is worked, the more practice it will bring to gentlemen of the legal profession.

RELIGIOUS MEMORANDA.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

AN active canvass has been made throughout the colony for the purpose of raising funds necessary in order to the speedy completion of St. Andrew's Cathedral.

The church of St. John, at Burrangong, was consecrated by the Bishop of Goulburn on the 16th instant. The edifice will seat about two hundred persons; and it has been erected mainly through the efforts of Mrs. Wilkie, in memory of her husband Captain Wilkie of the XII. Regiment, who died at Burrangong in 1862.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Meetings are still being held in connection with all the churches with a view to secure the re-edification of St. Mary's Cathedral. The temporary cathedral is to be erected in the garden near the Archbishop's residence, and at the corner of St. Mary's Road.

The Rev. S. A. Sheehy, Vicar-general, and the Rev. Mr. Forde, have gone to Brisbane for the benefit of their health.

The monument to be erected in the church at Bathurst in memory of the late Dean Grant has been received in Sydney.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The third anniversary of the Rev. Dr. Steel's pastorate of the Macquarie-street church was celebrated by a soiree in the Temperance Hall on the 25th June. The hall was crowded on the occasion. The speakers were, the Revs. Dr. Steel (chairman), A. Thomson, J. Bickford, T. A. Gordon, John Graham, J. Voller, Dr. Beg, R. Boag; Professor Smith, Hon. S. D. Gordon, M.L.C.

The Rev. Dr. Beg, late of Melbourne, has accepted the unanimous call of the congregation to become the minister of Chalmers Church, Redfern.

WESLEYAN.

The anniversary services of the Wesleyan Sunday School, Surry Hills, were held in the school-house, Bogany-street, on the 14th instant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SYDNEY RAGGED SCHOOLS.—The annual general meeting in connection with these schools was held in the School of Arts on the 25th ultimo. The report stated that there were 412 scholars in the Sussex-street, Globe-street, and Glebe schools; 215 boys and girls had been admitted, and 204 had left. Of these, some had removed from the district, a large proportion had gone to service or to schools of a higher grade, and scarcely one had left without receiving some benefit. The letters received from employers who had taken scholars into their service were extremely satisfactory. The income had been £775 18s. 5½d., and the expenditure £766 0s. 6d. Addresses were delivered by His Excellency Sir John Young, the Bishop of Sydney, Hon. George Allen, M.L.C., the Revs. T. Smith, G. H. Moreton, and Mr. G. F. Wise, Mr. T. Holt, and Mr. Caldwell, M.L.A.

MARINERS' CHURCH.—The annual meeting of the Sydney Bethel Union was held in the Mariners' Church on the 2nd instant. His Excellency Sir John Young presided, and the meeting was addressed by ministers and laymen of different denominations.

APPOINTMENTS.—Alexander Oliver, Esq., and William Hattam Wilkinson, Esq., barristers-at-law, to be Parliamentary Draughtsmen. Mr. John Wells, to be Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade. Mr. Charles Henry Robinson, to be an assistant draughtsman in the Department of the Registrar-General. Mr. James Daniel Cronin, Mr. John J. Eaton, and Mr. Thomas Brennan, to be Chief Clerk, First Clerk, and Clerk, respectively, in the Pay Branch of the Treasury.

VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—Lieutenant and Adjutant Baynes has been appointed a captain in the Sydney Battalion; and Mr. Michael Golden to be an ensign in the same.

ST. MARY'S TEMPORARY CATHEDRAL.—We notice that preparations have been commenced for the erection of a temporary building for St. Mary's Cathedral. Some difficulties having occurred in the way of obtaining the use of the vacant adjacent sites, it has been decided to put up a building in the garden in front of the Archbishop's residence, at the corner of College-street and St. Mary's Road. The temporary cathedral will be constructed of colonial hardwood, upon stone foundations; it will be 170 feet in length by 60 feet in width; the walls—which will be of chamfered weatherboards—will be 25 feet in height; and the roof will be shingled. Three gables will be carried along the length of the building, supported on rows of hardwood columns. There will be three entrances from College-street, and two from St. Mary's Road. The entrance to the sacristy will be opposite to the door of the Archbishop's residence. The floor will not be on a level, but at every thirty-two feet there will be a descent of two steps, so as to enable the congregation in all parts of the church to see the high altar. It is understood that the preparation of the design for the permanent structure will be entrusted to Mr. Wardell, the Colonial Architect of Victoria, by whom the design for St. John's College was drawn.

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THE THREATENED COUP-D'-ETAT AT MELBOURNE.

An Administration like that of a neighbouring colony, that accumulates round a branch of the Legislature such terrors as may induce it to surrender its convictions, differs nothing in moral character from the robber who enters, pistol in hand, a banker's parlour and forces him, under a threat of "consequences," to give an order for money at the counter. In the case of the thief the police might be on his trail, and he might be called afterwards to account for the victory he had achieved: but when a Ministry have made their project of violence "a fact accomplished," and have the forms of law sufficiently perfected, they may laugh at all future complaints and defy the retribution they have deserved. In this case we have only to hope that like professional assailants of the property of their neighbours, the Cabinet which has plotted this intimidation may find that they are in the hands of men who with the courage of conscious rectitude and a better cause may defy an attempt at coercion. In a House like the Assembly of Victoria, the responsibility of Ministers is greater than that of the Assembly which they guide.

When we consider what kind of men are projected into legislative seats, and what their previous knowledge of the forms and restraints of constitutional government, it is not wonderful that a considerable number blindly follow the signals of their leaders. The importance of principles of government—of respecting legitimate power and authority, and avoiding pernicious precedents—in short, of anything that places reason and intellect above brute force—is too faintly perceived by many such men. If the Ministers were to propose it they would probably assent to the proposition to ascend in person the steps of the Upper Chamber—smash the tables and benches, and, with the weapons administered by the fray, drive out the recusant councillors. The more incapable of judging of facts, and of yielding to the force of mutual obligations, the ordinary members may be, the greater the responsibility of those who undertake to guide them. The blame of the Ministry of Victoria is the greater that some of their number have had the education of gentlemen, and that others are in circumstances above the dependence on office, although neither of these descriptions will include them all. Their self-respect as well as their notions of political justice ought to have revolted from the barbarous career into which they have launched with such unmanly violence.

It is in these movements that we see the issue of that abstract notion of government which leads men to think that the will of the majority, either tacitly or openly expressed, should have instantly and without contradiction the force of law. It is not considered that many may have been blinded by prejudice; that they may have been deceived by false statements; that they may have been carried away by temporary and personal interests; that they may be involving the country in which they live—but over whose destinies they have no right to have an absolute control—in consequences which may be ruinous hereafter. That a number of persons have squatted down on a corner of New Holland—the property of a great Empire—does not give them a natural right to legislate for it: and the assumption that they possess it on this ground would be ridiculous, if it were not a most mischievous as well as prevalent delusion. The Imperial Government has thought proper to grant a Constitution framed upon a request of the Victorian community, and in this Constitution, according to the system of the British legislation, a second Chamber has been established. What was the object of its establishment?—to carry out the will of the first Chamber!—to do precisely as bidden!—to obey every impulse of the popular breath! Was it not its design specially to sift, revise, contradict, and reject, according to its own convictions of right and expediency? If it possesses not this power, where is its usefulness? It is only to reason in a circle, and to return to the starting point, to say that the will of the people—meaning numbers—however got at or assumed to exist, shall be instantaneously and universally obeyed by the Legislature,—the very thing the appointment of a second chamber, based upon a different franchise and holding its tenure of power under different conditions, was designed especially to prevent. For any Government to endeavour to hinder the exercise of that power so confided, is simply revolution. It may not assume the forms of revolutionary action common in Europe, although it has sometimes nearly approached it.

The history of the treatment of the second Chamber in Victoria, shows how brutal is that force which is sometimes brought to bear upon its deliberations. Not only have we had denunciations at the hustings, and insulting speeches in the Assembly, but a savage mob was once seen at the portals of the Chamber, and the deliberations of the members have been interrupted by threats of personal violence. We shall probably see this repeated under the same auspices. In truth there seems to be but a very short interval in the scheme of these gentlemen between physical violence and political opposition. If the mob want leaders they will probably find them in the highest ranks of the Assembly. We have been informed that one conspicuous member uttered in public, not long ago, his admiration of the guillotine as a resort in politics. In his opinion the guillotine was the great fact of history—and its image "lived in his heart, and he would like to see it brought into activity as one of the instruments of Government," or words of similar import. It is probable that when these sweet sentiments were uttered, reason had lost by the ordinary process all dominion over the tongue. But people drunk, occasionally say what they think when they are sober, and we should be loth to trust with power to give practical development to these amiable thoughts, any person who, under whatever inspiration, could give them utterance.

[Sydney Morning Herald, August 4.

GENERAL CAMERON'S RECALL—THE NEW ZEALAND WAR.

The retirement of General Cameron from the command in New Zealand will at least clear the position, and shew in some measure with whom the blame of that personal conflict must rest, by which both the influence of the Governor and of the General have been impaired, to the great encouragement of the insurgents and to the cost of the community. We need not dwell upon a subject so trite as the mischief of divided authority. Some one must be supreme, that some one may be responsible. But here we have the Governor and the General giving each other pointed contradiction in reference not merely to matters of opinion but also statements of fact. Who is to arbitrate between them?

The state of war in which New Zealand has so long existed seemed to have required that the military should be under the immediate direction and control of the Executive. If this would involve the exposure of the military through the ignorance of civilians, or imply a greater degree of trust than the Government of England is inclined to repose in the civil representative of the Queen, what would be more natural than to combine in one hand the functions of General and Governor? It may indeed be said, and probably with truth, that the function of an Executive dealing with civil interests is likely to require a different mind and manner than is suited to war:—that the pecuniary interests of the colony and the demands of exigent factions might warp the judgment of a Governor charged with the command of armies. What, however, is this but to say that in a time of war, and in the presence of an enemy, the ordinary political organisations should be greatly modified, if not suspended. Experience has proved it to be necessary, if war is to be prosecuted with efficiency and to attain speedily its desired end, that there should be no civil obstruction. It is the privilege, perhaps the duty, of every civilian, to dispute all encroachments of power—all suspension of ordinary processes for those more summary and despotic; but it is obvious that when a state of war demands the application of strong and decided measures, this civil pertinacity is highly obstructive and very costly, and that if the interference of civil functionaries during war or in its direction be permitted, the designs of a military commander must be disclosed. His reasons for a line of action will be promulgated, and he cannot do without risk that which it is necessary should be done. A strict responsibility ought to be held over all military men, and they should be required to give an account of their conduct when the time of action is past; but it is obvious—and it has been proved repeatedly during the progress of this war—that the clashing of civil and military authority must hinder the adoption of prompt and effective measures, and mar some that have in them the early promise of success.

What is the story that is to be told to the world? For several years ten thousand men have been coping with a native population not more than four times their number. They have been assisted by a considerable militia and a large and varied expenditure, and they have also possessed entire command of the sea. Yet at the close of several campaigns the only result which can be shewn to the world is a quarrel of civil and military authorities, and the accumulation of a vast amount of debt. With respect to the natives, the result has been a destruction of all that missionary labour and civilisation affected during many years—the development of a gross and savage superstition; and the only clear and distinct hope which seems to present itself to the colony for the settlement of the native difficulty is that the ancient quarrels of this people will bring them into internecine war, and so relieve the nation of the burden of conquest by their mutual destruction.

We purposely refrain from giving an opinion in reference to the merits of General Cameron. Those who are on the spot are best able to appreciate them. It may be fair to remember that the demonstration made at his departure is not only an expression of goodwill from those who have united in it, but a declaration of hostility against the Government with whom he has come into collision. The history of testimonials and ovations has repeatedly shown that the great chance of any man to have the acclamations from the multitude is not so much in the merit of his service or in the fervour of public gratitude, as in the fitness of the demonstration to set off by contrast the worthlessness and unpopularity of some one else. General Cameron, however, does not require the events of the New Zealand war to assign him a high place among the military heroes of the British Empire. His fame preceded him, and it is very satisfactory that nothing in his military career in New Zealand has tarnished the lustre of his honourable name. That fame should be embellished in such a war is not to be expected. It is a war of ambush, of great personal risk, but one where no laurels can be gathered.

In the midst of all these distractions there is rising in New Zealand the old quarrel which we have so often seen, and which every colony is destined to see in its turn. The central Government naturally confers upon some locality great advantages, and upon certain individuals great gain. These are in a great degree an abstraction from the general opulence and a tribute paid to the fortunate city. The restless impatience of this supremacy is the first symptom of that localism which seems ridiculous when noted from afar, but assumes more than the distinction and fervour of patriotism on the spot. Auckland and Wellington are now rivals, and the people of Auckland will feel with increasing impatience a change in the seat of government which is not only a distinction conferred upon another city, but to them a very serious deprivation. Looking at the map, and marking the difference of position and circumstances in the settlements of New Zealand, it is hardly possible to avoid the impression that, however wise the choice of a seat of government, supposing political unity be preserved, a better plan in the infancy of the colony would have been to have imposed a political division on territories so distinct, and to have adapted the system of government in each to the several peculiarities which can hardly be treated in common.

The mail which brings these voices of discontent and acclamation bears also its notes of mourning. The loss of Colonel Kempt, so well known among us for his gentlemanly bearing and kindly temper, repeats only the common lot of mankind: but the new sacrifice of a gallant officer and his men in a war without adequate results rouses another class of emotions.

[Sydney Morning Herald, August 9.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT AND CONSTITUTION OF THE FIJIS.

A letter of much interest, containing the new Constitution of the Fijis adopted by its inhabitants, appeared in our issue of yesterday, under the signature of Mr. Calvert, an able and successful missionary. The extensive territory that passes under this name is no longer coveted for colonisation, and the interference of foreign nations will, we may hope, be confined to those good offices which may aid the only persons likely in the first instance to effect the civilisation of the people. We presume that the difficulty with America is either settled or forgotten, and there is no longer any chance of the British Crown assuming the responsibility of annexation. It may be doubted if the chiefs when they tendered their allegiance precisely understood the extent of the subjection this must have included. The experience of New Zealand would naturally have produced a shyness in accepting the burden of such a dependency, even if the policy of England had not undergone very considerable change. For many years the idea of acquiring territory was associated with the expansion of trade. The exclusion of all other countries excepting on such terms as might be consistent with interests purely British, was once the favourite idea of English statesmen. The epoch of free trade has, however, loosened the influence of these old ideas, and the opinion now prevails that colonies are rather an incumbrance than a benefit, and that those who choose to settle a new territory should be left to work their own way by their own means, and take such chances, good or bad, as may befall them. In this way the parent State renounces the obligation to watch over the proceedings of British subjects who have to defend themselves.

That the natives of any country may understand the duties which they owe to all who are domiciled with them, it is requisite that they should be instructed, and that they should have some form of government which may have sufficient consistency and permanence to sustain foreign relations. It is not to be expected that a people who have emerged from barbarism will understand these duties or observe them very punctually unless under some powerful influence. The missionaries have probably acquired this authority for the present, and it depends partly upon their prudence whether it shall prepare the way to a more mature and perfect system of government, or lead to those deplorable collisions in which the restraining influence of Christianity itself may be lost. A very sad lesson is taught by the experience of New Zealand. It is there shown how dangerous it is to attempt a policy which would be repugnant to the current of civilisation, to the establishment of commerce, and to the expansion of the civil element side by side, and, in ordinary affairs, in ascendancy of the ecclesiastical. The good men who had charge of the Missions of New Zealand for a quarter of a century sought the ideal of Church life, and lost the golden hour when the interests of the colony and of the natives might have become identical.

The form of government adopted by the Fijians is probably the only one adapted to their present condition. It is a federation of chiefs, who recognise a supreme authority created by themselves, and confided annually in the hands of one to be called The President. This federation probably will not be permanent. The passions of a semi-barbarous people will hardly permit them to submit to any regular authority for any length of time, unless it be accompanied with a force which would soon change a confederate into a monarchical system. It may be that those who have suggested this form of government clearly perceive its tendency, and would not be averse to such a result. It requires a high degree of enlightenment, as well as a great complication and variety of well balanced interests, to work out any federation, and preserve a political equality between parties whose jealousies and ambitions will often be excited by a sense of unequal power. This, however, is only to say that the Fijians are like other human beings, only in a lower condition of civilisation, and that they must feel or fight their way into a consolidated Government and a steady and permanent Administration.

It is, however, gratifying to observe, that at least the idea has been adopted by the chiefs, and that it will receive some rough embodiment. It is necessary for their welfare that their wars should cease, and that written law should take the place of despotic orders; that the idea of property should be cultivated, and the necessity for supporting Government by regular taxation, to prevent unlimited exactions, explained and enforced. When we consider how long even the most civilised nations have been in comprehending that order is essential to human happiness and to intellectual and material advancement, we must not expect too much from a people just escaping from the darkness of brutal superstitions, and probably hardly realising the import of those Christian lessons which they have shewn such promptitude and willingness to receive.

The inhabitants of the Fijis as a people have shewn considerable intellectual force. It has been remarked that cannibalism is characteristic of a people of energy and capacity, rather than a mark of physical or mental inferiority! At all events the Fijians have abandoned these habits, we hope finally, and have shewn in various forms a susceptibility of improvement which their new Government may tend to develop. The Fiji Islands possess a fine climate and a fruitful soil. They are capable of producing the cotton of commerce with great facility. If habits of industry shall be successfully cultivated, they may have all the advantages of intercourse in a larger degree than most other islands of the Southern seas.

A kind of panic very often seizes certain of her Majesty's clerical subjects, lest the French should anticipate the English in the occupation of those islands. They may, however, dismiss this care. When Louis Philippe established his throne upon the barricades, there was an idea in France that the greatness of England was owing to her colonies and ships. But since England has thrown open her colonies to the trade of the whole world commerce may exist without sovereignty. The French people desired to have possessions in the Southern seas. They have obtained them, but the profit is so small, and their national utility so doubtful, that though they will probably not be relinquished they certainly will not be increased. No Government is prompt to retrace a step taken publicly and with some ostentation, but the Emperor of France is too sagacious, and the current of modern policy in that country too enlightened, to multiply mere toys in rivalry with the English. If the French nation wish to send out swarms, they may find much nearer home an ample territory. Other and far nobler regions are within their reach which will receive their population, however teeming.

The views expressed by the Emperor of the French in favour of religious liberty will secure to the missionaries henceforth the peaceful prosecution of their labours. We hope the conduct of the Fijians in their new Government may soon qualify them to take their place among recognised States, and assure the moral protection which England and France can together afford against the caprices of all less generous and civilised nations.

[Sydney Morning Herald, August 10.

The following is the letter alluded to in the foregoing article:—

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—I enclose you a copy of resolutions adopted by the principal chiefs of Fiji, at a public and general meeting held at Ovalau, and presided over by Captain I. M. Jones, V.C., her Majesty's Consul, who has made special efforts to promote the welfare of natives and settlers. The chief Consuls, planters, traders, and squatters—all parties—feel that it is high time to form a Government, enact laws, and set things in order, and go at it in good earnest to make progress. This was the first meeting of the kind for the purpose of unity and improvement, and went off surprisingly well, and it is hoped that great good may result to the country.

"The undersigned Chiefs of Fiji, having assembled together on the 8th and 9th of May, 1865, unanimously agreed to the following resolutions:—

"That the present condition of Fiji is such as to require a firmer and stronger form of government than it at present possesses—in order that the cause of union, justice, and progress may be promoted.

"That this object can be best effected by modelling a Constitution adapted to the wants of the people, and to the forms of government hitherto in use among them.

"We, therefore, the undersigned Chiefs, agree that:—

"I. We, the principal chiefs of Fiji, shall meet together at least once a year, and deliberate on measures connected with the general welfare of Fiji.

"II. The Chiefs of the Assembly will, on their arrival at the place of meeting, proceed to elect one of their number to be the President of Fiji, until the next general meeting. He will be elected by the majority of votes, and his commands will be implicitly obeyed, so far as they are in accordance with the laws, by every Chief in Fiji, during his tenure of office.

"III. One code of laws will be adopted for the entire group of Fiji, and all changes or additions thereto can only be made in the General Assembly of the Chiefs.

"IV. The internal government of each state will be left in the hands of its proper chief, who will be responsible for the conduct of its inhabitants. He alone has the power of levying taxes in his dominions.

"V. In order that no part of Fiji shall remain unrepresented, the boundaries of each state shall be strictly defined. The seven independent chiefs, viz., of Bau, Rewa, Lakemba, Thakaundrovy, Bua, Mathuata, and Nanduri, are collectively the representatives of the entire group of Fiji.

"VI. Every separate State shall be self-supporting; and no chief shall have power or authority to levy taxes, imposts, or contributions of any kind out of the territory which he represents. A small contribution, however, will be paid by the assembled Chiefs to the President during his tenure of office, to cover the additional expenses arising therefrom.

"VII. No wars will be permitted, unless with the general consent of the Assembly; and the Chiefs will unite to punish any rebel or traitor to this Constitution.

"VIII. A national flag to be adopted, in order to distinguish the Fijians from their neighbours.

"In accordance with the agreement mutually entered into, the assembly proceeded to elect one amongst them to be President of the Confederation, until the next general meeting; and the Chief of Bau was unanimously chosen as President.

"The day specified for the next general meeting will be the 1st May, 1865. The amount to be contributed by the Assembly towards defraying the necessary expenses of the President is not yet determined, but about one tun of oil (or £20) is suggested as a fair amount to be required annually from each Chief."

The flag selected and adopted is a white star of eight points on a dark blue ground.

The Chiefs who voted were:—The Vunivalu (Thakombau), of Bau; Roko Tui Dreketi of Rewa; Tui Thakau (Ngoles), of Thakaundrovy; Tui Bua, of Bua; Retova, of Mathuata; and Bonaveindongo, of Nanduri, Mathuata. Tui Nayau, of Lakemba, was absent; but, on the summons of the President, he afterwards sent his nephew to Bau, who received with approval a copy of the resolutions adopted.

Peace was made, with good prospects of being permanent, between Retova and his opponents on the Mathuata coast.

Such of the Tongan laws as were considered applicable to Fiji were agreed upon, and several matters calculated to promote the interests of the group were suggested; and these suggestions (a copy of which I enclose), were forwarded to each state for consideration during the year.

"The following subjects require immediate consideration; and the attention of the assembled Chiefs should be devoted to this purpose as speedily as possible.

"1. The abolition of the Vasu throughout the territories they govern, and that the fullest publicity be given to this resolution.

"2. The definite boundaries of their respective jurisdictions to be accurately established and fully understood.

"3. A poll-tax to be levied on all males over sixteen years, and no further tax to be imposed on them. One dollar and a half is suggested as the maximum poll-tax for the present year, of which at least half-a-dollar should be paid in cash.

Equivalent in kind, one dollar is equal to—
30 lbs. of raw cotton in seed;
12 ditto cleaned ditto;
10 days' labour at eight hours a day;
5 gallons of oil;
100 yams.

"4. The laws require their immediate consideration; those of the first importance are marked ("A").

5. A body of police are required to execute the laws. They should be distinguished in some manner by their dress (as in Tonga, by wearing a red shirt). There should be one or two in every village, and receive a salary from the Government.

"6. The extent of the unclaimed lands should be marked, and become the property of the Government.

"7. As soon as possible, roads should be constructed, as distances by their means become less irksome, and the communication between remote points is rendered more rapid.

"8. The civilised system of planting in large tracts should be adopted, and the Government should show an example to the people in this respect. A knowledge of the use of implements to facilitate cultivation is much to be desired, and the Chiefs have it in their power to acquire this. Unless the Chiefs bestow their attention on this important point, their revenues will never reach more than half their proper amount.

"9. It is much to be desired that a settler wishing to purchase land should know to whom it belongs, and who is authorised to give him a good title. This matter will not admit of delay, but requires to be decided immediately.

"10. All rivers must be free throughout their entire course, and all (whether chiefs or commoners) arresting navigation must be punished.

"11. A sum is to be subscribed by the following states towards defraying the President's expenses, and it is suggested that from £20 to £25 each, in half-yearly instalments, ought to suffice for this purpose:—1, Bau; 2, Rewa; 3, Bua; 4, Lakemba; 5, Mathuata; 6, Nanduri; 7, Cakaundrovy."

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
JAMES CALVERT.

EFFECTS OF IMMIGRATION ON THE LAW OF LABOUR.

"Stop immigration, and we shall all prosper"—such was the cry. Is it so? The account of the condition of persons employed in gold digging in some parts of this country given by "a wandering reporter," shews that besides the anxiety, imperfect shelter, and moral deterioration connected with a desultory occupation, there is much actual poverty and distress. Still we have suspended immigration except under very peculiar forms, and the Land Act has thrown open a vast extent of country for the occupation, lawful or unlawful, of any who may choose to settle upon it. Every year's experience shews how mistaken they were who attempted to arrest the influx of people under the idea that they increased thereby their own certainty of employment, or that land for choosing would attract the population of England.

There are various tests by which the effect of immigration may be ascertained. We may look to its influence upon the condition of surrounding colonies. We may compare the rate of wages with the rates of subsistence, and by this means form some judgment under what system the condition of the people has most improved. If we refer to statistics for the several years past they will teach us an important lesson.

We may take one trade as an index of the general condition of all labour, namely, that of the mason, because it is well known that according as he is in demand will be the state of all other dependent trades. But when we speak of immigration affecting the rate of wages, we must take into account not women and children, but adult males who at once enter into the labour-market. Are those at a given time in the colony in a worse condition from the arrival of new hands? This has long been the question, and the only one entertained by many who profess to be the interpreters of the opinions of the labouring classes. All the social and future results of immigration as they affect the higher and permanent interests of the community are laid aside, and one point only is regarded, namely, what will be the immediate effect of an increased number of hands upon the circumstances of those already here?

Let us take the statistics which carry us back to 1850, the year before the discovery of gold on a large scale in Australia. There was then an extraordinary outcry against immigration of all sorts. It was denounced as a great hardship and burden to the working classes. The Government was petitioned to bear the expense of transferring workmen from New South Wales to California. In 1850, 1182 male immigrants arrived, and wages were 4s. 6d. per diem; in 1851, the male immigrants numbered 742 (the news of the gold discovery in May not having begun to operate), and wages were 7s. 8d. upon an average of the year; in 1852, the number of male immigrants was 1635, and the rate of wages 9s.; in 1853, 2706 male immigrants arrived, and wages rose to 16s; in 1854, 2816 male immigrants arrived, and wages rose to 21s. per day. In 1855, the number of male immigrants was 5141, and wages were 17s. In 1856, 2884 male immigrants arrived, and wages dropped to 13s.; in 1857, 4415 male immigrants arrived, and wages rose to 14s.; in 1858, 2860 male immigrants arrived, and wages dropped to 10s. 6d.; in 1859, 2112 male immigrants arrived, and wages were still 10s. 6d.; in 1860, 1351 male immigrants arrived, and wages were 11s.; in 1861, 794 male immigrants arrived, and wages were 11s. 6d.; in 1862, 1172 male immigrants arrived, and wages were 10s.; in 1863, 1966 male immigrants arrived, and wages were 10s. A variety of causes influenced the rate of wages, besides the number arriving from Great Britain; but it will be seen from this analysis that the arrival of male immigrants, so far from depressing the labour of existing workmen, in some instances advanced it in a very marked degree, and can in no instance be assigned as a cause of depression. An analysis of immigration statistics for the last thirty years would lead to the same results.

There have been times, no doubt, when immigration has been very badly conducted. Useless persons have been admitted from want of caution, and the numbers forwarded from time to time have been much in excess of the power of absorption at the moment of arrival. Whenever such mismanagement occurs much temporary suffering and inconvenience is occasioned. Two or three hundred persons disappointed, or unemployed, especially shortly after arrival, fill the country with complaints, and transmit home most grievous accounts. Yet in a few months, often in a few weeks, they are all provided for. They are dispersed and settled down in the various occupations for which they are qualified, and are travelling over that steep but not very lengthy path which conducts to comfort and plenty, if there be industry and self-control. The echoes of cries of disappointment are often ringing round the world when those who first raised them have forgotten that they were discontented, and are prepared to laugh at the fears and dissatisfaction which once dictated their complaints.

[Sydney Morning Herald, August 15.

THE NEW ZEALAND WAR.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Auckland, July 13th.

The irregularity of our mails renders it a difficult thing to know exactly how to seize upon the best opportunity for writing, as a chance overlooked may easily be followed by a long period in which no opportunity occurs of letting you know more than you can glean at second-hand of our affairs. I have observed that, especially of late, we are singularly unfortunate in this matter of second-hand news. The view taken of all things that belong to Auckland by the Press of the Southern provinces is a peculiar one, and depends upon what seems to them likely to prevent people from regarding it as the real point of danger and importance.

By the present opportunity I have but little news of importance to send, but that little is not particularly peaceful in its tenor. At the Wairoa River, in the Province of Hawke's Bay and near the junction with our province, the fighting between the fanatic followers of the Pai Marire religion and the Queen's natives—who are old foes—goes on with a shew of vigour which is refreshing by comparison with our own progress at Wanganui and Taranaki. The authorities have supplied the friendly natives with guns and ammunition, which, however, must not be taken as a sign of their having had no arms before. It is the custom, and a rather suspicious one too it must be allowed, as soon as a tribe is on the eve of a row with a rebel tribe, to send a most pressing request for guns and ammunition, which of course they get and will no doubt keep in addition to the muskets which, like all Maories, they already possess. At Wairoa, however, there is a good deal of energy displayed, and in a recent engagement somewhere near forty natives were killed on both sides. The victory remained with our side, but the commanding chief seems to have made the mistake of allowing all his men to leave the pa, which the Pai Marires took immediate possession of. The fact of twenty-seven of the rebels having been actually killed must, however, tend a good deal to strengthen the hands of the party siding with us. Allies are now rising on both sides, and there is every reason to suppose that the fighting at Wairoa may light up the whole east coast in a blaze from Tauranga southwards to Hawke's Bay.

With the exception of Morgan's tribe at Hawke's Bay and the Arawa tribes near Tauranga, the whole of the East Coast Maories seem to be given over to the new superstition. The Arawas are at present bent upon fighting, and this is really the most favourable sign of the times here.

The peace negotiations of Mr. George Graham, to which I have several times referred already, expressing, I think, my own opinion as to their probable results, have ended in, it is to be feared, something worse than nothing. If report speaks true, Mr. Graham has succeeded in certain commercial negotiations by these visits to the rebels; but he certainly has done no good for the public. The natives are not, I believe, ripe for it yet, although they are even now half starved. The report of the early withdrawal of the troops is, in all probability, the thing that keeps up their spirits; but in any case, it is evident that they are sustained high above the point of a submission, for, after sending for Mr. Graham from Auckland, it is clear that neither the King nor Rewi deigned to see him at all.

For the present, however, there seems but small fear of the Waikato settlements being disturbed. Pai Marirism is clearly the prevailing faith amongst the rebels; but it is now quite possible to travel in comparative safety by the permission of the chiefs from the Waikato settlement as far as Tauranga on the east coast. A gentleman who did this only a few days ago tells me that he found all the natives very civil to him on seeing his pass from the chiefs, but every one seemed to perform the mummeries of the childish, yet disgusting, superstition, to which from Thompson downwards they have addicted themselves.

The Waikato settlers are memorialising the Assembly for a mitigation of the sentence pronounced on them by Mr. Weld's scheme of defence. They conclude by begging that for the present at least one regiment of the line should be kept for the defence of Waikato. The request is not at all unreasonable under the circumstances.

It is said that Major Von Tempsky and Captain Macdonnell, the two officers of the colonial forces concerned in the Wairoa pa business and the consequent quarrel with the officers of the regular force, have resigned their commissions. I believe the rumour is exaggerated. It is to be hoped so, indeed, as no two officers in the colonial service are more likely to prove useful.

The Government is about selling all the river steamers on the Waikato to private individuals. They will probably fail in getting any large prices, as there is some tightness just now in the Auckland money market, and people from a distance are unlikely to invest.

Auckland, 23rd July.

The event which attracts much attention at this moment is the departure of the Auckland members for the Assembly at Wellington, which took place to-day. Every one here looks upon the issue of this experiment with great anxiety, as it was a serious question whether Auckland should send any more representatives to the New Zealand Parliament. The event only will prove whether the course taken was or was not the wisest one, for the reasons on either side of the question were certainly strong ones. The general feeling, however, was in favour of seeing whether the Southern provinces were bent upon doing the North the injustice which the conduct of the Weld Government has been doing her for the last six months; so the Auckland members are now to be in their places at Wellington possibly for the last time.

The news of General Cameron's resignation and its acceptance by the home authorities, received by the last mail, has caused a great amount of excitement in this province. The feeling in favour of General Cameron has become very markedly apparent, and the proposal to present an address and a sword to the gallant General, has been received with a favour that was almost universal.

I understand that the General expresses himself deeply gratified at the strong expression of public feeling evoked by the announcement of his departure. Of course the belief that it is in great measure from a difference with the Government on the subject of leaving Auckland denuded of troops, that the General felt obliged to resign, has a good deal to do with the strength of the popular feeling. There is, however, this in addition, that the people of this part of the colony have had every opportunity of knowing General Cameron, and of appreciating his sincere and very active wish to spare the settlers in every way. Probably no other general could so effectually gain our good-will now as the one who rather sacrificed rapidity and brilliance than risk the lives of defenceless settlers again and again.

The April despatches of Mr. Cardwell seem to leave the Governor no option. He must now send home half the troops, so far as can be gathered from the tone of the despatches which are by no means too favourable towards the Weld Government's scheme of bringing about a peace.

The East Coast warfare to which I referred, I think, in my last, continues to increase in magnitude and importance. It seems far from improbable that eventually it may array the whole native population of that part of New Zealand, probably now the most numerous in the colony, on one side or other. There are a good many tribes who are likely to declare for us, although numbering, probably, not above one-fifth of the whole. These will have the advantage of guns and ammunition, which will greatly tend to equalise matters, in spite of the small numbers. It must not be imagined that the natives who take up arms on our side are really loyal to the Crown; on the contrary, while here and there a loyal native *may* be found, the phenomenon of a loyal tribe is unknown. The East Coast Maories, however, are, it would seem, peculiarly quarrelsome, even for natives, and the deadly feuds on every side are really wonderful. When a tribe or Hapu (division of a tribe) has, therefore, any great feud, it at once looks out for the side which the inimical tribe or section takes, and at once becomes enthusiastic in the opposite one. This is notoriously the case with the Arawa tribe, our great allies on the east coast. To fancy that they like us would be a great blunder; the only thing is that they absolutely hate most of our enemies.

The most interesting news from the coast deals with these Arawas. A chief, well known as Adam Clarke, was living at the upper settlements of his tribe near the hot springs at Rotoma Lake. It happened about a month ago that Kerropa, who murdered Mr. Volkner, was attempting to lead his party—some seventy fanatical warriors—home to Taupa, by the way of the lake country. This Adam Clarke objected to, and proceeded to drive them back by force. After a fight, which neither side won, each party began to build a pa over against one another. Meanwhile, large reinforcements joined Kerropa from all sides, while two parties of Arawas who had gone out to effect a junction with Clarke, turned back for some unexplained reason. The consequence has been that about six hundred of the enemy have gathered round the little band of Clarke's people. Alarmed at his position, the old chief made, it appears, a sortie, probably with a view to breaking out of the meshes, but without success. He was forced to retreat to his own pa, leaving five dead bodies in the enemy's hands. The fanatics immediately set to work to cook and eat the bodies in front of the pa. Assistance has been sent by the Arawas to their friends, but possibly it may be too late, and Clarke and his people may share the fate of their comrades. It is reported that Patara, who has been fighting farther south with another chief named Morgan, has been shot dead by a Captain Frazer, sent in command of an auxiliary body of military settlers to help our friends.

Auckland, 31st July.

The one theme which occupies every mind in this part of New Zealand at present, even to the exclusion of matters of really great significance and importance, is the departure of General Cameron, and the reduction of the troops in the colony. In accordance with the imperative orders sent out by the May mail, the Governor sends home at once the five regiments (the 40th, 43rd, 65th, 68th, and 70th) so long talked of; so that, with the departure of General Cameron, it is generally felt that the Imperial Government is deliberately loosening its hold upon this colony, and leaving it to shift for itself.

The people of this Province are doing their best to show the estimation in which they hold the departing General, and to-morrow is to be kept as a general holiday in town and country for the purpose of doing him honour. The unsettled state of the weather may interfere, but if this impediment does not seriously affect the arrangements already made, the General's

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presentation with a memorial of esteem from the people, and his embarkation, will be the most stirring events seen in Auckland since its foundation. The fund for the purchase of a sword will, I believe, quite reach £500. The manner in which it has been subscribed is such as may well gratify the gallant old soldier. I may say from my own personal knowledge of the state of public feeling throughout this part of New Zealand, that General Cameron leaves us the most popular man who has ever sojourned amongst us. His suavity and delicate consideration for the civilians manifested in every case has gone to heighten the popularity which a very sincere admiration for the ability with which he managed the fighting in this part of the country had inspired in the public mind.

At the present moment all is pretty quiet here in the native districts nearest Auckland. Along the east coast from the neighbourhood of Tauranga down to Napui the whole country is in a perfect blaze of savage war. This arises, not as might be imagined, and as is very likely to be stated in many quarters, from any loyalty to the European stranger, but from the exciting remembrance of old tribal quarrels of many generations standing. For instance, our stanch allies, the Arawa tribes, are by no means free from even Pai Marire—not to mention Kingite leanings—but they cannot endure the notion of receiving their religion at the hands of their old enemies, and find in the present divisions a splendid opportunity of avenging old grievances. The same is true, I understand, of every case of so-called loyalty along the East coast. As a rule the party supported by us gets the advantage, although very serious fears are now felt for the safety of Adam Clarke and his Hapu of seventy men at Rotorua.

The Weriroa Pa at Wanganui has at last succumbed. The actual capture was effected by the colonial forces, but as usual the native defenders had escaped with the exception of a single old woman.

The despatch of the Governor, who himself directed the operations, is generally regarded as a very absurd manufacture of a mountain from a molehill.

Sir George complains in his opening address to the Assembly, of the orders which Brigadier-General Waddy had received from General Cameron, which prevented his giving more active help than he did give; to this General Cameron gives a direct negation, stating that he gave no such orders to his Brigadier. The capture of the Weriroa Pa is, I believe, a matter of not the smallest moment one way or the other, but the aspect of things in the Wanganui district is certainly menacing, a good number of fanatics having congregated there of late, so much so, indeed, as greatly to endanger the safety of several strong redoubts.

The opening of the session is remarkable for the production of a most startling address from the Governor, which is full of congratulations upon every subject. The views propounded regarding the war are, as every one in the north is fully aware, utterly the reverse of the truth. It may be true that the colony can conquer a proper peace for itself; but if so, it has a long and a very difficult course before it, involving much loss and misery.

As a commentary upon the Governor's congratulations regarding the excessive improvement in affairs at Taranaki, we have to-day the news of another ambush, and loss of a gallant officer in that ill-fated province already but too famous for such events. It appears that Captain Close, of the 43rd, was out reconnoitring with about one hundred men, and with native guides, when they came upon fresh tracks of Maories. The guides then advised caution, and the captain extended his men. In the very act of doing so it would seem they received a volley out of cover, which killed Captain Close and two of his men, wounding a native guide who was with him. This was near Warea, on the border between the provinces of Wellington and Taranaki.

The impression abroad, and I believe founded upon very good grounds, is that the troops are going sooner than we can well spare them.

The Waikato negotiations ended in nothing, and no doubt can be entertained that the natives hold out in expectation of very far better terms when we are weaker than now.

The proposal by the Government to introduce natives into the Houses of Parliament will in no way meet the difficulty. One of the men whom the Governor is about to call to the Legislative Council was seen a few days ago lying upon the open beach at a settlement north of Auckland, helplessly drunk—and this is perhaps as good a choice as he could make. The truth is, that all who know them pronounce the idea utterly chimerical. The Auckland members had not reached the seat of Government when the Parliament met.

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL CAMERON.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

One of those felicitous expressions of popular opinion which so rarely happen, and through that rarity add so much to their genuineness when they do occur, took place on the 1st of August, on the occasion of the departure of General Sir Duncan A. Cameron, K.C.B., from the shores of New Zealand.

At an early hour on Tuesday morning an unusual bustle was observable in the streets, business being entirely suspended, the banks closing their offices at 11 a.m., and groups of well-dressed persons wending their way to the various desirable points of view in the line of route the *cortege* would pass on its way from the Barrack-square to the wharf. The town was gaily decorated with banners, among other buildings the *New Zealand Herald* office being conspicuous for its display of bunting. At the end of Queen-street, and the commencement of the wharf, an elegant triumphal arch had been erected, bearing the motto, "Honor to the brave;" "Farewell," surmounted by the Royal Standard, whilst pendant from the centre arch was seen a handsome floral ornament. All the vessels in harbour were gaily dressed, lines of flags being suspended at intervals across the wharf, which, at 10 a.m., was cleared by a strong body of police, and about 12, a guard of honour, with the band of the 14th Regiment, took up their position facing the gangway of the P.N.Z. and A.R.M. Company's s.s. Prince Alfred, H. S. Machin, commander, destined to convey the gallant General to Sydney. Having inspected the various preparations on the line of route, we proceeded to the Albert Barracks, and though, unfortunately, not on the spot at the actual presentation, are happily able to gratify your readers with a copy of the address.

A platform had been erected in the Barrack-square, the right of which was occupied by the Rechabites and Odd Fellows, faced on the opposite side by the Masons and Foresters, all in full regalia, the front of the reserved space being taken up by a number of ladies and gentlemen interested in the proceedings.

The address was read by Mr. Thomas Macfarlane, who then presented it to the General.

After much enthusiastic and vociferous cheering from the largest assemblage ever seen in Auckland, the procession to the wharf was then formed. The General was conveyed in an open carriage drawn by four white horses, followed by the officers of his staff in a conveyance similarly horsed, and escorted by the Masons, Odd Fellows, and Foresters, with their band leading, and a concourse of six or seven thousand people, proceeded along the Crescent to the wharf, where, received by a guard of honour, the General embarked, amidst deafening and oft-renewed cheers which made the welkin ring, despite the heavy showers which unfortunately fell during the hour of embarkation. The horses were here detached from the General's carriage, and the crowd seizing the vehicle, drew the General in triumph to the ship amidst deafening acclaim. On receiving the General, the Prince Alfred immediately cast off from her moorings, and proceeded slowly down the harbour, accompanied by the Waitemata, crowded with passengers anxious to testify their respect by a parting cheer. The crew of H.M.S.S. Brisk manned the rigging as the Prince Alfred passed. It is computed that upwards of 9000 persons were in the Square at the presentation of the address, which was as follows:—

"To Lieutenant-General Sir Duncan Alexander Cameron, K.C.B.

"SIR,—As colonists of New Zealand, we cannot witness your departure from our shores without testifying our respect for your private character, and our high sense of your public services.

"During your residence for more than four years in this colony, as commander of Her Majesty's forces, we have had many opportunities of forming an estimate of your public and private worth. The entire time of your command may be said to have been spent in active service in the field, and it affords us much gratification to express our high appreciation of the great skill and judgment with which you have conducted very difficult military operations.

"We have been deeply impressed with your devotion to duty, as well as your personal courage and soldierlike bearing in times of extreme peril.

"Whilst thus expressing our feelings towards yourself, we embrace the opportunity of acknowledging the valuable services rendered to the colony by the officers and men of Her Majesty's army under your command, and of testifying to the friendly feelings always subsisting beteen the Imperial and Colonial forces in the province of Auckland.

"On behalf of the local forces, we cordially express our gratitude for your recognition of their services, and for your not imposing on them more arduous duties than the exigencies of the times demanded.

"In bidding you farewell, we desire to assure you, that you will be held in grateful remembrance by the inhabitants of the province, and as a memento of your connection with the colony of New Zealand, we have to request your acceptance of a Sword and Belt, to be procured in London, on which the following inscription will be engraved:—

"Presented to Lieutenant-General Sir Duncan Alexander Cameron, K.C.B., by the colonists of New Zealand, residing in the Province of Auckland, in testimony of their appreciation of his services to the colony during the period of his command of her Majesty's forces in New Zealand.

"Auckland, July 31st, 1865.

"(Signed) THOMAS MACFARLANE, Chairman of Committee, on behalf of the colonists of New Zealand, residing in the Province of Auckland."

The address was beautifully engrossed on vellum, with appropriate illuminated border.

DEATH OF LIEUT.-COLONEL KEMPT.

A TELEGRAM was received last evening by Dr. Mouat, principal medical officer, stating that Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Kempt, of the 12th Regiment, had expired at the Queen's Redoubt. Colonel Kempt was seized with an apoplectic fit in the morning, and died yesterday at half-past 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The deceased officer, who was about sixty years of age, came from Sydney only a few months ago, and was appointed to take the command of the Queen's Redoubt, where about 120 of the 12th Regiment are stationed. He had been in command at Sydney from June, 1863, up to his leaving for New Zealand. Colonel Kempt entered the army as ensign in June, 1830; was appointed a lieutenant in 1837, captain in 1842, purchased his major's commission in 1854, and was appointed brevet lieutenant-colonel in 1858. Mrs. Colonel Kempt came to New Zealand a short time after her husband, and is now at the Queen's Redoubt. Her wishes will be decisive as to where her late husband will be buried.—*Daily Southern Cross*, July 29.

RESIGNATION OF GENERAL CAMERON.

The *New Zealand Herald* of the 18th says:—We understand that by the present mail Lieutenant-General Cameron has received permission from the Home Government to resign or retain his command in New Zealand, as may seem best to him to do. He has, we also understand, expressed his intention of taking the former course, and will leave Auckland with his personal staff on the 1st of August.

Major-General Trevor Chute is to take the command of the army on the departure of Sir Duncan Cameron.

Adverting to this much-to-be-regretted change, the *Herald* remarks:—It will be with as great sorrow as that with which we now make it, that this announcement will be received by the people of this Province. The Governor and the members of the present Administration have—the former by his opposition and dogged obstinacy, the latter by their flippant insolence employed to cause a breach between the military and the colonists, and so hasten the departure of the former—rendered the position of the General one which he is only too willing to relinquish. They have brought matters to a dead lock. They have placed so many political obstacles in the way of the employment of the troops, that, at this very moment, 10,000 men in arms, munitioned, and ready for the field, lie inactive, and have lain inactive for months, while armed rebellion and murderous fanaticism stalk unchecked through the land, retarding the colonisation of the country, threatening our outsettlers with attack, and sinking us deeper and deeper into debt—the vast expenditure caused by a "campaign of inaction." Lieutenant-General Cameron needs no eulogy from pen of ours. Long ere he arrived in New Zealand he had won for himself renown, and a name amongst the ablest and most successful of Britain's living generals. Had the Governor Sir G. Grey as faithfully performed his duty in New Zealand, had the present Ministry as faithfully carried out the policy of the Assembly of 1863, the victories which the General won with the blood and treasure of the Empire would now have been consolidated, and brought to fruition by their after policy and management. The results, as we all know, bitterly know—as our children for generations will know by the heavy taxation and debt which they must bear—have been far otherwise. In the hands of Sir George Grey Mr. Weld and his colleagues were as clay in the hands of the potter. They became his puppets and he used them—first to strengthen those acts of his own by which he sought to nullify the conquests of the General, the abandonment of the real and practical occupation of the rebel territory—and then to do that which he was too crafty to do himself, to openly insult the General, and render the breach so wide and irreparable that the obstacle to his own immediate personal views should be removed. This is the position of affairs. Thus it is that the colony and the forces lose the services of a distinguished General, and of an honest and upright man.

THE COMMAND IN NEW ZEALAND

THE *Daily Southern Cross* of 31st July says:—

Brigadier-General Carey, C.B., will leave Auckland to-morrow, accompanied by Major Tupper, aide-de-camp, for Melbourne, to take the command of the Australian forces, in the place of Major-General Chute, who is to take command of the Imperial troops here. Brigadier-General Waddy, C.B., will take the command until Major-General Chute's arrival, and Colonel Weare will take his place in the Wanganui district.

Brigadier-General Trevor Chute, who attains the command in New Zealand on the departure of General Cameron, was promoted to the command of the Australian station on the 6th March, 1865, and received his promotion to a Major-Generalship on the 9th April, 1864. The dates of his promotions are given as follows in Hart's Army List:—Second-Lieutenant 10th August, 1832; lieutenant, 28th October, 1836; captain, 2nd August 1839; major, 23rd April, 1847; lieutenant-colonel, 14th December, 1849; colonel 28th November, 1854; major-general, 9th April, 1864. Brigadier-General Chute, it will be remembered, was promoted to the command of the Australian station while serving with the 70th regiment in New Zealand. He had previously had command of a brigade in India, at Allahabad, and then left with his regiment for New Zealand.

DESTITUTION AMONGST THE REBEL MAORIES.

THE *Daily Southern Cross*, of 12th ultimo, publishes an interesting letter from a gentleman who had made an overland journey to Tauranga and back to Auckland. It is dated the 3rd of the month. The writer says:—

The natives are at present in a very destitute state. They are coming over from Matamata to Tamahere, which is situate between Hamilton and Cambridge, on the Horotiu. They are building low-roofed whares, and putting in large quantities of crops at Tamahere, but no cultivation is gone on with at Matamata. As much as twenty acres of potatoes will be planted by the natives at Tamahere. They appear to think that the Governor ought to send them food. Mr. George Graham, acting for the Government, had sent them one ton of flour, part of which had been taken across to Matamata by William Thompson; and five tons of potatoes were promised them, and have since, no doubt, been received at Hamilton for redistribution. The natives, who are now living commonly on fern root, appreciate this distribution of food more than anything else; and no doubt will promise to be very good boys as long as they can supply their wants in this cheap and ready way.

William Thompson, it appears, has given the natives permission to sell land at Tamahere, close by the European settlements, but forbids the alienation of an acre elsewhere. He is willing to lease land at Matamata, but not to sell. The natives are partly divided at their cultivations, and partly digging gum on the Thames, to procure money for a great feast they contemplate giving to the Governor and the Europeans, either at Hauraki, Matamata, or Raglan. The most likely place is Hauraki.

The natives admit that the Governor was fairly entitled to take the confiscated land, and occupy it, and if the country is quickly settled there will be no question raised. But if there are many delays the natives will set up claims; and already many of them who were at the war, either in Waikato or Tauranga, are preparing claims for compensation owing to the loss of land in Waikato, at the branch compensation courts to be held up the Waikato. They have been told that either Mr. Commissioner Mackay or Mr. Monroe will hold a court at Hamilton; and a claim for the loss of the site at Hamilton township, at Kirikiriroa, will be lodged, although every man who owned an acre of the land was directly compromised by the war.

Our informant states that at the native settlement at which he stopped, after clearing the bush on his approach to Tauranga, the natives are all devout Pai Mariries. They have their pole, round which they worship. They spent all night singing and talking Pai Marire gibberish, every sentence ending with "Pai Marire." The leader, or priest, went out at sunset, and uncovered before the pole, saluting it three times; he then bowed his head and muttered a few words. None of the natives followed his example. The Pai Marire hymn appears to have been very well executed, and all the natives in the settlement kept up the chaunt for two hours. Our informant remarks that the melody is a great improvement on the old church psalmody practised by the Maories under missionary tuition. There were an unusually large number of women and children at this settlement. They sent a guide with our informant, for fear he should get astray, or anything happen to him, and that the authorities would take steps to punish any one who might be suspected of foul play. At the same time, they admitted that if he had got out of the bush at a settlement nearer Maketu, where they are *Pai Marires*, he would in all likelihood have been robbed, if worse had not happened. There are several evil-disposed fellows at the latter settlement. These natives remarked that it was a great hardship that they were forbid the Tauranga camp, when the natives at Waikato were allowed to go to the settlements and purchase supplies. The consequence is that they are compelled to buy, at second-hand, from the friendly or Queen natives, and are fleeced. The Queen natives, when at Pai Marire villages, observe all the forms of the new worship, and abstain from them when at their own or European settlements. The only difference between their creeds is one of locality. In this the Queen natives are not singular, as it is an old-world rule to do at Rome as the Romans do. We may add that at Tamahere the natives complain that a reserve was not kept for them in Hamilton, where they might build their whares and live when they came there to trade.

The return journey from Tauranga was performed without any hindrance. Our informant is a young colonist of high probity and respectability, and the light he throws on the state of the native mind and their social condition is most valuable. It would appear that a little more determination would have finally settled the war in the Waikato, and that even yet the final pacification of the country may be effected if gone about in the right way. With the present Government in office there is little hope of this being done; and the natives are prepared, after a little repose, to resume the war. One fact is worth mentioning, that a native at the Pai Marire village before mentioned is possessed of a sword which belonged to an officer killed in the Gate Pa. He said he was willing to sell it, but refused to part with it for any other consideration than a double-barrelled gun. He was allowed to retain possession of the sword.

SPIRITED SKIRMISH WITH THE REBELS NEAR WAREA.

The *Daily Southern Cross* of 5th August publishes the following important news from Taranaki, which appeared as an "extra" of the local journal:—

Yesterday evening, Major Russell and Captain Mace came into town from Warea, bringing intelligence of a very spirited attack upon the rebels at a village six miles inland of the wreck of the Marchioness, at Kapoaiaia, and about ten miles from Warea, by a force under Major Russell, consisting of Captain Cay, Lieutenants Bally, Tylden, and Howard; surgeon Turner, 43rd L.I., Captain Mace (a volunteer), and 115 men of the 70th Regiment.

As we mentioned in our extra of Saturday last, a force of 200 men under Lieutenant-Colonel Colville, 43rd L.I., left town to rout out the rebels who killed Captain Close and Corporal Hanaghan on the 28th ultimo. On Sunday Colonel Colville went round by the Tutu, and coming out by the Stony River, camped for the night there. Next day going inland by the Kopua he followed the bush track that leads to the Puru, leaving the village of Akakawhia, and came out near the village burnt by Major Russell's party on the 13th of June last, and back to camp at Warea by the road on which Captain Close was shot. Tuesday was a day of rest for the troops.

On Wednesday morning a party paraded at three a.m., consisting of the forces named above, under Major Russell, and a force of 100 of the 43rd, and 140 of the 70th, under Colonel Colville, and the following officers:—Captain Harris, Lieutenants Talbot, Longley, and another officer whose name we have not ascertained, and Assistant-Surgeon Grant, 43rd Light Infantry, and proceeded as far as Kapoaiaia, where they separated. The party under Major Russell turned inland and took the track for Okea, where the mill was burnt on the 13th June. The party under Colonel Colville went further down the coast, and turned inland for a place called Kairuru, where it was supposed the natives were. It was believed that a track ran from Kairuru to Okea, and the plan was that after Colonel Colville had driven the rebels out of Kairuru they would be cut off by Major Russell's party. Major Russell reached Okea about 7 a.m. and going to the top of some high hills that command the flat, smoke was seen in the dense scrub, distant about 500 yards. Captain Cray was at once sent, with sixty men to reconnoitre; and, after getting through the bush, found himself close to a collection of about twenty whares. The natives were completely surprised, and at first made little resistance. Eleven Maories were bayonetted in the open, and a large number must have fallen in the scrub and in the whares. Five were taken prisoners. The only loss the 70th sustained in this place was one man shot dead, and Lieutenant Tylden severely wounded in the hand and face. Captain Cay's party then returned to the reserve with their wounded and prisoners. Whilst these men were being examined by Dr. Turner, the natives exchanged a few shots with our men, and a skirmish then ensued, the natives fighting most determinedly, and aiming with remarkable precision. The native position having been destroyed, the force began to return to camp, but soon found out that the rebels wanted *utu* for their losses, in the search for which the features of the country offered great facilities. In several places it was found necessary to check them, as they began to swarm on the flanks of the party who were encumbered with their wounded, &c., which accumulated in their constant skirmishing. On one of these occasions, we regret exceedingly to state, that Lieutenant Bally was killed—was shot dead while in command of the rear guard—the fatal bullet entering his side and causing almost instantaneous death. He was a deserving officer, and very much respected by all who knew him. The troops returned to camp about 1.30 p.m., and during the march three of the prisoners, in attempting to escape, were shot.

Colonel Colville, hearing the firing, forced his way through a dense track, guided by Minarapa, and having got on the same road which Major Russell had traversed, fell in with six natives *en route*, and shot five of them, two being recognised by Minarapa as chiefs.

The following is a list of our casualties:—

KILLED.

Lieutenant Bally, 70th Regiment.
Private Smith, 70th Regiment.
Private Brown, 70th Regiment.
Private Ralph, 70th Regiment.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant Tylden, 70th Regiment, severely.
Private Laughton, 70th Regiment, severely.
Private Royal, 70th Regiment, severely.
Private Saville, 70th Regiment, severely.
Private Ward, 70th Regiment, dangerously.
Private Maley, 70th Regiment, dangerously.

The promptitude with which Colonel Warre has followed up and punished the natives who attacked the party under Captain Close on Friday last deserves all praise. We must also speak in high terms of the gallantry displayed by Major Russell, not only on this but on every occasion where opportunity has offered.

Colonel Colville followed up yesterday's success by returning to the village, where, no doubt, he will find the remains of the rebel force, and give a good account of them.

Mr. Parris has left Opunake for Manihi, with a large escort of friendly natives, and a force of the 43rd from Warea was dispatched this morning to meet him.

GENERAL CAMERON'S RETIREMENT FROM THE COMMAND IN NEW ZEALAND.

The following letter from Lieutenant-General Cameron to Sir George Grey, appears in the correspondence laid before the General Assembly the other day:—

"Head-quarters, Auckland,
"17th July, 1865.

"Sir,—I have the honour to forward for your Excellency's information the copy of a letter and its enclosures, which I have received by the last mail from England, from which you will see that my resignation of the command of her Majesty's forces in this colony, forwarded by me in February last, has been accepted, and permission granted to me to return to England.

"From a private letter which I have had the honour of receiving from his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, it would appear that his Royal Highness, as well as Earl de Grey, would prefer my retaining the command for some time longer, if any serious operations are still to be undertaken; but looking at the unfortunate consequences of the relations existing between your Excellency and myself, and which have resulted solely from the course which your Excellency, in conjunction with the Colonial Ministers, has adopted, I feel that my remaining longer in the colony can be of no advantage to the public service. I therefore propose to return to England on the 1st proximo, leaving Brigadier-General Waddy in temporary command, until the arrival of Major-General Chute from Melbourne.—I have, &c.,

"D. A. CAMERON, Lieutenant-General."

[Enclosures above alluded to refer to handing over the command to the senior officer on the spot, or sending for Major-General Chute to Australia. Also an expression of the sincere regret with which her Majesty's Government have learnt that the state of Sir Duncan's health has rendered it necessary for him to resign.]

OUR Auckland contemporary, the *Herald*, writes as follows:

H. M. S. S. Eclipse, Captain Freemantle, just arrived from the East Coast, brings most important news.

She is last from Waiapu, Poverty Bay, where she landed fifty-four volunteers, in command of Captain Fraser, and reports that immediately after landing them, fighting commenced between the Hau Haus and the loyal natives.

The Volunteers were landed at Waiapu to assist Morgan's party, and it appears that they arrived just in time, as hard fighting took place on the Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the enemy losing eighteen killed, and nine wounded. One native was shot dead, and five volunteers were wounded on our side. The behaviour of the loyal natives is highly spoken of by the officers of the Eclipse, who state that no men could have fought better.

On the 19th ultimo, Mr. M'Lean, Superintendent of Napier, received a letter from a friendly chief, stating that the Pai Marire priest Patara (Butler) had been shot by Captain Fraser during the fight, and was found dead.

The same day the Eclipse shelled the rebel pah at Awanui, causing great destruction.

The Eclipse and St. Kilda landed some 300 stand of arms, besides ammunition, on the East Coast, for the protection of the loyal natives against the Pai Marires.

The St. Kilda left Waiapu last Wednesday, with Mr. M'Lean, to land some arms and ammunition at a native settlement about twenty miles south of Poverty Bay, in order to protect themselves against the Hau Haus, and, as they were going to join Morgan's party, the rebels in that district would be completely surrounded.

The place at Awanui where the Eclipse landed the volunteers is now in possession of the Hau Haus, but no more forces can be landed there, and the only communication will be through the heavy surf which prevails at the Waiapu.

At Hicks's Bay, Mutakaurawa, the point is said to be entirely surrounded by Pai Marire natives, and only 100 loyal natives reside in the district. The Eclipse landed seventy stand of arms and some ammunition for their protection. At Wangaproa, the natives have all turned Pai Marires, and, upon the Eclipse's arrival, it was discovered that Mr. Turner (a resident there) had gone, although his boat and house remained. As no natives were seen it is supposed that they have taken him away inland. He was married to a native woman.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

AIKEN—July 19th, at her residence, King-street, Mrs. E. Aiken, of a daughter.
ALLEN—July 13th, at 253, Castlereagh-street, Mrs. William Allen, of a son.
ANTROBUS—July 19th, at her residence, Commercial Bank, Haymarket, Mrs. J. Antrobus, of a son.
ARNOLD—August 10th, at Camden, the wife of Mr. John Arnold, of a son.
AUSTIN—July 28th, at Port de France, New Caledonia, the wife of Mr. Lewis Austin, of a son, stillborn.
BANKS—August 6th, at her residence, Derwent-street, Glebe, Mrs. W. D. Banks, of a daughter.
BATES—August 4th, at her residence, Randwick, the wife of Mr. Felix P. W. Bates, of a daughter.
BRIGNELL—August 4th, at her residence, Alma-street, Rockhampton, Queensland, the wife of Mr. Joseph Brignell, of a daughter.
BODE—July 25th, at St. John's Parsonage, Newcastle, the wife of the Rev. F. D. Bode, of Dungog, of a son.
BRODIE—July 21st, at Murrurundi, Mrs. A. Brodie, of a daughter.
BROWNE—July 31st, at the residence of her mother, 317, Crown-street, Surry Hills, the wife of Mr. James Browne, Gladstone, Queensland, of a daughter.
BUCHANAN—July 13th, at her residence, Camber Cottage, Glebe, Mrs. W. Buchanan, of a daughter.
CAMERON—July 27th, at Ewenton, Balmain, Mrs. E. W. Cameron, of a son.
CAMPBELL—August 6th, at Wynyard-square, Mrs. James R. Campbell, of a daughter.
CASWELL—July 27th, at Cannindale, Burnett River, the wife of Henry D. Caswell, Esq., of a daughter.
COHEN—July 19th, at her residence, Ulmarra, Clarence River, the wife of Mr. Samuel Cohen, of a son.
COWPER—August 8th, at Wivenhoe, the wife of Charles Cowper, jun., Esq., M.P., of a son.
DAWSON—August 8th, at Bega, Mrs. John Dawson, of a daughter.
DONALDSON—August 10th, at her residence, Esk Cottage, Grafton, Clarence River, the wife of P. R. Donaldson, surveyor, of a daughter.
DOYLE—August 15th, at her residence, Cedar Grove, West Maitland, the wife of F. M. Doyle, Esq., J.P., of a son.
EALES—August 5th, at Duckenfield Park, Mrs. John Eales, jun., of a son.
EDENS—July 27th, at No. 13, Wynyard-square, the wife of T. Edens, of a daughter, still-born.
EDWARDS—July 23rd, at her father's residence, Kamaruka, Bega, Mrs. Henry J. Edwards, of a son.
EVANS—August 1st, at Jillimatong, Monaro, Mrs. Thomas Evans, of a daughter, who survived only seven hours.
FANNING—June 20th, at 104, Burton-street, the widow of Henry Fanning, of a son.
FARRAR—August 16th, at her residence, Francis-street, Glebe, Mrs. W. Farrar, of a daughter.
FARIS—July 29th, at the residence of Mr. Griffiths, Queen's Arms, South Head Road, Mrs. J. Faris, of a daughter.
FLIGGS—July 31st, at her residence, on the Hill, Newcastle, the wife of Mr. Henry Fliggs, of a son.
FENNELLY—July 16th, at her residence, Ultimo-street, Glebe, Mrs. Maria Fennelly, of a son.
FORD—August 14th, at her residence, Darlinghurst, the wife of Mr. J. Thos. Ford, of a daughter.
FORSTER—July 26th, at Double Bay, Mrs. Brooks Forster, of a son.
FOSTER—July 29th, at her residence, Missenden Road, Newtown, Mrs. Mark E. Foster, of a son.
GIBSON—July 29th, at her residence, Mount Carmel, Waterloo, Mrs. Percy Gibson, of a son.
GILLHAM—July 15th, at the Australian Joint Stock Bank, Braidwood, Mrs. Gillham, of a daughter.
GREGG—July 18th, at her residence, Church-street, Parramatta, Mrs. Gregg, of a daughter.
GUISE—August 4th, at 22, Denham-street, Surry Hills, the wife of R. H. Guise, Esq., of a daughter.
GUNN—July 18th, at Pikedale, Darling Downs, Queensland, Mrs. Donald Gunn, of a daughter.
HAMMOND—August 1st, at Junee, near Wagga Wagga, Mrs. Thomas W. Hammond, of a son, stillborn.
HATTON—August 5th, at her residence, Glebe, Mrs. C. W. C. Hatton, of a son.
HAWKINS—August 3rd, at her residence, 1, Lime-street, Mrs. John Hawkins, of a daughter.
HAWKINS—August 8th, at her residence, the Burwood Hotel, the wife of Mr. Richard Hawkins, of a son.
HENDERSON—July 28th, at her residence, Orange, Mrs. James Henderson, of a son.
HILL—July 22nd, at Balmain, Mrs. John Hill, of a daughter.
HIND—August 8th, the wife of Mr. W. C. Hind, Camden, of a son.
HIPWOOD—July 23rd, at her residence, 389, Kent-street, Mrs. James Hipwood, of a daughter.
HOLT—July 15th, at Marlborough House, Surry Hills, Mrs. William Holt, of a daughter.
HOPKINS—July 29th, at her residence, 24, Campbell-street, Haymarket, the wife of Mr. Thomas Hopkins, of a son.
HUFF—July 22nd, at her residence, Randwick, Mrs. Joseph Huff, of a son.
HUGHES—July 29th, at her residence, Darlinghurst, the wife of John Hughes, of a son.
IRWIN—August 10th, at the residence of Mrs. Snow, midwife, 167, South Head Road, Mrs. Irwin, of a son.
JONES—May 24th, at 50, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, London, Mrs. Tom Jones, of a son.
KEOWN—August 11th, at the Bush Tavern, Elizabeth-street, Mrs. J. Keown, of a daughter.
KING—August 10th, at her residence, Cook's River, Mrs. James King, of a son, stillborn.
KING—July 22nd, at Hawthorne, Mrs. W. E. King, of a son.
LARTER—August 7th, at her residence, 92, South Head Road, Mrs. F. Larter, of a son.
LITTLE—August 8th, at her residence, 172, Palmer-street, the wife of Mr. Joseph Little, coachsmith, of a son. Armidale papers please copy.
LITTLE—July 14th, at her residence, 31, Stanley-street, Mrs. James Little, of a son.
LONG—August 13th, at her residence, Railway Hotel, Burrowa, the wife of Mr. Benjamin Long, of a son.
LOUTTIT—24th June, at 4, Donro-terrace, Sunderland, England, the wife of Captain Alexander Louttit, of a son.
LUKER—August 8th, at her residence, 175, Campbell-street, Mrs. George Luker, of a daughter.
M'DOUGALL—July 15th, at Rosalie Plains, Queensland, the wife of the Hon. John F. M'Dougall, Esq., of a son.
M'LAREN—July 23rd, at her residence, Phillip-street, Parramatta, Mrs. W. B. M'Laren, of a daughter.
M'PHERSON—August 8th, at Blacktown, the wife of Mr. D. M'Pherson, contractor, of a daughter.
MARTIN—July 20th, at Ivy Lodge, Pitt-street, Redfern, Mrs. John Martin, of a daughter.
MARTIN—August 6th, at Camden, Mrs. J. B. Martin, of a daughter.
MARTIN—August 12th, at her residence, Picton, Mrs. John Martin, of a son.
MILFORD—July 25th, at her residence, Redfern, Mrs George Milford, of a son.
MOORE—July 30th, at her residence, Molles Main, Narrellan, Mrs. E. L. Moore, of a daughter.
MORGAN—July 24th, at her residence, Boorook Station, Tenterfield, New England, Mrs. Frederick Augustus Morgan, jun., of a son.
MORRISON—August 12th, at her residence, Campbell-street, Mrs. George Morrison, of a daughter, still-born.
MOSS—July 10th, at her residence, Harrington-street, the wife of Mr. George Moss, sen., of a daughter.
NIXON—August 11th, at her residence, 83, William-street, Mrs. Thomas Nixon, of a daughter.
PERRY—July 13th, at Barkley-street, St. Kilda, the wife of G. M. Perry, Esq., of a daughter.
PILE—August 3rd, at her residence, Stanmore, Marrickville, Mrs. George Pile, jun., of a daughter.
PRICE—August 3rd, at her residence, William-street, Mrs. E. Price, of a son.
PULVER—July 8th, at Brisbane Fields, Morpeth, the wife of J. W. Pulver, Esq., of a daughter, prematurely.
RICHARDS—August 10th, at Millbank, Shoalhaven, the wife of T. M. Richards, solicitor, of a son.
RITCHIE—July 19th, at Daisy Hill, Bega, the lady of Robert Ritchie, Esq., J.P., of a daughter.
ROBINSON—July 19th, at Bathurst, Mrs. S. Robinson, of a daughter.
ROFE—August 3rd, at her residence, Wilshire-place, 630, George-street South, Mrs. Alfred Rofe, of a daughter.
RUSSELL—August 14th, at Snail's Bay, Mrs. H. C. Russell, of a son.
SABER—July 30th, at her residence, Mrs. W. Saber, of a son.
SEGMORE—August 15th, at the residence of Mrs. Snow, midwife, 167, South Head Road, Mrs. Segmore, of a son.
SERISIER—July 24th, at Bo: Allia, Dubbo, Mrs. J. E. Serisier, of a daughter.
SHEPPARD—August 7th, at Watcombe, North Shore, the wife of Edmund Sheppard, Esq., of a son.
SHEPHERD—August 2nd, at Ryde, Mrs. Isaac Shepherd, jun., of a daughter.
SIBTHORPE—August 8th, at the Commissioner's Camp, Stony Creek, the wife of L. H. Sibthorpe, of a daughter.
SMITH—August 2nd, at her residence, Wollombi, Mrs. Stephen S. Smith, of a son.
SOUTHERN—July 25th, at her residence, Leicester Cottage, Point Piper Road, Paddington, Mrs. Henry T. W. Southern, of a son.
SOLOMON—August 9th, at her residence, Cooma, Maneroo, Mrs. C. Solomon, of a son.
STEVENS—August 11th, at her residence, Glenmore Cottage, Cumberland-street North, Mrs. Richard Stevens, of a daughter.
STONE—July 30th, at her residence, Albury, Mrs. T. H. Stone, of a son.
THOMSON—August 7th, at her residence, Kent Cottage, Balmain, Mrs. John Thomson, of a son.
THORNTON—July 13th, at Balmain, Mrs. William Thornton, of a son.
TRENERY—August 10th, at 42, Hunter-street, Sydney, Mrs. Trenery, wife of Dr. Trenery, of a son. Both doing well.
TROUTON—August 10th, at her residence, South Yarra, Melbourne, Mrs. Frederick Henry Trouton, of a daughter.
TWIST—August 12th, at No. 14, Brougham-place, Mrs. William Twist, of a son.
WALLACE—August 12th, at Nithsdale, Braidwood, Mrs. Henry Wallace, of a daughter.
WATTS—July 18th, at her residence, Ryde, Mrs. Henry Watts, of a son.
WEARNE—August 3rd, at her residence, Cleveland-street, Redfern, Mrs. Joseph Wearne, of a son.
WILLIAMSON—August 13th, at her residence, 73, William-street, Mrs. D. Williamson, of a son.
WRIGHT—July 21st, at Coolringdon, Cooma, Mrs. W. D. Wright, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ADRAIN—SWADLING—August 1st, by special license, at St. James' Church, the Rev. Canon Allwood, Thomas Adrain, of George-street, to Emma, eldest daughter of the late John Swadling, Castlereagh-street.
ALBON—SNELGROVE—July 29th, by the Rev. J. Langford, in the Primitive Methodist Ebenezer Chapel, Kingston, Newtown, Richard Owen Albon, of Camperdown, near Sydney, to Sarah Snelgrove, of Kingston, Newtown.
BENNETT—MONTGOMERY—August 10th, by special licence, by the Rev. Dr. Fullerton, Enoch, youngest son of the late Mr. Joseph Bennett, of Rushcutter's Bay, to Hannah, only daughter of the late Mr. John Montgomery, of Smith-street, Surry Hills.
BRODIE—TURNER—August 16th, at the Scots Church, by the Rev. Dr. Lang, M.P., Mr. Thomas Brodie, engineer, youngest son of Mr. Hugh Brodie, builder, Pyrmont, to Rosabelle Ann, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Turner, builder, Victoria-street, Darlinghurst, both natives of Sydney.
BROWN—AINSWORTH—August 7th, at the Scots Church, by the Rev. Dr. Lang, M.P., Mr. Charles Brown, shipwright and mariner, Richmond River, a native of Stockholm, Sweden, to Mrs. Ellen Ainsworth, also of the Richmond River, a native of Armagh, Ireland.
CLARKE—SKINNER—July 17th, by the Rev. Dr. Fullerton, James Thomas Clarke, only son of Mr. James Clarke, of Essex, England, to Miss Frances Skinner, eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Skinner, of Sussex, England.
CLEEVE—SHARKEY—August 5th, by special license, at Cowra, by the Rev. Father M'Guinn, Mr. John Cleeve, of Canowindra, to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of the late Patrick Sharkey, builder, 400, Kent-street South, Sydney.
COHEN—MILLINGEN—August 2nd, at Harris-street, Pyrmont, by the Rev. S Phillips, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. P. Millingen, to Mr. Henry Cohen, of Young.
COWLISHAW—BOSSLEY—June 13th, at Papanui Church, New Zealand, by the Rev. Lorenzo Moore, M.A. William Patten Cowlishaw, M.A., Provincial Solicitor for Canterbury, to Helen, eldest daughter of J. B. Bossley, Esq., J.P., of Sydney.
CRITCHLEY—MILLARD—July 20th, by special license, at Camden College, by the Rev. S. C. Kent, Samuel Critchley, of Smithfield, to Ruth Millard, of Smithfield, second daughter of Mr. Robert Millard, of Smithfield.
CURCIER—SEWARD—July 27th, at Heidelberg, Victoria, by the Rev. William Finn, Gustave Curcier, Esq., of Bordeaux, to Annie, second daughter of James M. Seward, Esq., Somerset Park, near Melbourne.
DAY—HAMMILL—August 17th, by the Rev. Patrick Francis O'Farrell, Philip Day, second son of Mr. Philip Day, of Cambridge, England, to Lucinde Hammill, youngest daughter of Mr. Patrick Hammill, city of Armagh, Ireland.
DICK—MOORE—July 17th, at St. Mary's Cathedral, by special license, by the Rev. M. J. Dwyer, Robert Joseph Dick, to Elizabeth Mary Moore, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Moore, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo, both natives of the colony.
EVANS—GOODWIN—At Penrith, by special license, by the Rev. E. Smith, Mr. Charles Evans, butcher, of Emu Plains, youngest son of Mr. John Thomas Evans, of Islington, London, to Mary Ann Goodwin, second daughter of the late Pheate and Ruth Goodwin, a native of Sydney.
FARMER—BROWN—July 27th, at 105, Prince-street, by the Rev. John Reid, Jonathan Farmer, eldest son of Jonathan Farmer, Esq., King's Norton, near Birmingham, England, to Hannah Jane eldest daughter of the late Captain Brown, and step-daughter of the late Captain William Oldrey, Commander R.N., late of Government-house, Port Macquarie, and granddaughter of the late Thomas Byrnes, gauger, Custom House, Sydney.
GAY—DAVIS—July 22nd, by special license, at the Scots Church, by the Rev. Dr. Lang, M.P., Mr. John Gay, of Woolloomooloo, gardener, a native of Norfolk, to Mrs. Frances Davis, of Paddington, a native of Middlesex, England.
GILLARD—IRETON—August 17th, by the Rev. W. Schofield, at his residence, Newtown, Mr. James Gillard, of Ebenezer-place, Glebe, youngest son of Mr. John Gillard, sen., of Windsor to Miss Mary Jane Ireton, youngest daughter of Mr. George John Ireton, of Chippendale.
GULLOFTEN—MURRAY—August 2nd, at the Scots Church, by the Rev. Dr. Lang, M.P., Mr. Martin Gulloften, first officer of the Roderick Dhu, colonial trader, a native of Norway, to Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Mr. John Murray, Brisbane Water, farmer, a native of the colony.
HOWARD—BURGESS—August 1st, by special license, by the Rev. Mr. Moreton, Jesse, youngest son of James Howard, Ipswich, Queensland, to Ellen, eldest daughter of Mrs. E. Burgess, Charles-street, Newtown.
HUGHES—M'LAREN—August 2nd, by special license, at St. John's Church, Parramatta, by the Rev. R. L. King, Henry B. Hughes, of Petrie-terrace, Brisbane, Queensland, to Sara, youngest daughter of the late D. M'Laren, of Parramatta.
M'BRIDE—KENNEDY—August 9th, by special license, at St. Mary's Cathedral, by the Rev. P. Slattery, Mr. A. M'Bride, of 224, George-street North, to Ellen Mary, second daughter of the late Michael Kennedy, of Kent-street North.
MOSES—PENDERGAST—June 8th, by special license, at St. Matthew's Church, Windsor, by the Rev. H. T. Stiles, M.A., George Moses, of Armidale, to Elizabeth Pendergast, of Windsor.
MUNRO—MATHER—August 8th, by special license, at 129, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, by the Rev. Dr. Steel, Mr. Kenneth Munro, of Clarence River, to Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Mr. W. J. Mather, Manchester, England.
MURPHY—ROBERTS—August 8th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. H. H. Gaud, Charles Otho, eldest son of Mr. Richard Murphy, of Goulburn, to Mary Matilda, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Roberts, of Bronti, near Goulburn.
OSBORNE—TOWNS—August 16th, at St. Mark's, Darling Point, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Sydney, assisted by the Rev. E. Rogers, and Rev. T. Kemmis, Sophia, eldest daughter of the Honorable Robert Towns, M.L.C., to George, seventh son of the late Henry Osborne, Esq., of Marshall Mount.
PEARCE—HILLAS—July 13th, at Bannaby, Argyle, by special license, by the Rev. R. Leigh, William, third son of Matthew W. Pearce, Esq., of the Seven Hills, to Emma Sophia, fifth daughter of the late John Hillas, Esq., of Bannaby.
READ—MARSH—July 24th, by special license, at St. John's Church, Darlinghurst, by the Rev. Canon Allwood, and the Rev. Thomas Hayden, Ellis Read, Esq., of Bowen, Port Denison, to Eliza Marian Marsh, eldest daughter of H. Marsh, Esq., Sydney.
RICKETTS—TAYLOR—August 1st, at their residence, by the Rev. Dr. Steel, George John Ricketts, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. James Taylor, of Kincumber, Brisbane Water.
ROBINSON—WHILEY—July 20th, by special license, at the Independent Methodist City Mission Chapel, by the Rev. N. Pidgeon, William Alexander Robinson, youngest son of Robert Robinson, Esq., of St. Mary's, to Marie Whiley, third daughter of Isaac Whiley, Esq., of Botany Road, Redfern.
ROUSE—BARNARD—July 25th, at St. John's Church, Hobart Town, by the Lord Bishop of Tasmania, assisted by the Rev. F. H. Cox, B.A., Richard, eldest son of the late Edwin Rouse, Esq., of Rouse Hill, New South Wales, to Charlotte Emily, only daughter of James Barnard, Esq., J.P., of Hobart Town, Tasmania.
SHEARER—CARROLL—July 10th, by special license, at St. Mary's Church, by the Rev. Father Woolfrey, Andrew Joseph Shearer, third son of Mr. Joseph Shearer, of Little Macleay-street, Sydney, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Patrick Carroll, of Darling Point, both natives of Sydney.
SHEEHAN—RODARROW—August 16th, at St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney, by the Rev. T. M. Gornady, Margaret, eldest daughter of Cornelius Sheehan, of George-street, Michelstown, County Cork, Ireland, to Joseph Rodarrow, Italy.
STEPHENSON—HARRIS—August 1st, by special license, at St. Paul's Church, Castlereagh, by the Rev. Thomas Unwin, William, fifth son of Mr. William Stephenson, Crookwell River, Goulburn, to Mary Ann, second daughter of Mr. John Harris, Mount Pleasant, Penrith.
TAYLOR—MARR—July 20th, at All Saints Church, Hindmarsh, Adelaide, by the Rev. Mr. Dove, Mr. Benjamin Taylor, of Thebarton, to Jessie Louisa, eldest daughter of Captain William Marr, of Sydney.
TEMMINS—GARDINER—On February last, at St. John's Church, Brisbane, Thomas Temmins, eldest son of Mr. Thomas Temmins, late of Clarence-street, Sydney, to Sarah Matilda Gardiner, eldest daughter of Henry and Sarah Gardiner, of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
THOMAS—PEAK—June 3rd, by special license, at Christ Church, by the Rev. G. Vidal, Jules Thomas, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Peak, Cook's River.
WALLIS—FOX—July 29th, by special license, at St. Andrew's, by the Rev. T. O. Reilley, Joseph Wallis, of Penrith, to Mary Eliza Fox, eldest daughter of Isaac Fox, Esq., of Goulburn.
WEEDON—ALDERSON—July 25th, at Windsor, by the Rev. J. W. Dowson, Wesleyan minister, Mr. John Weedon, of Tumut, to M. A. Alderson, daughter of Mr. W. Alderson, sen., Macquarie-street, Windsor.
WELLS—CONNELLY—August 5th, by special license, in Erskine-street, Sydney, by the Rev. John Gibson, George Wells, of Campbelltown, to Mary Douglas Connelly, of Sydney.
WILLIAMS—NICOL—July 24th, at Wallerowang Church, Hartley, by special license, by the Rev. A. C. Geikie, James Williams, eldest son of Mr. Luke Williams, Piper's Flat, to Jane, second daughter of Mr. George Nicol, Netherdale, Appin.
WILSON—LEITH—July 25th, in the Wickham Presbyterian Church, Brisbane, by the Rev. Thomas Mowbray, A.M., Moderator of the Presbyterian Church, Queensland, assisted by the Rev. John Wilson, brother of the bridegroom the Rev. Samuel Edgar Wilson, minister of St. Stephen's, Presbyterian Church, Ipswich, to Jessie, youngest daughter of John Leith, Esq., of Langley Park, Caithness-shire, Scotland.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—April 20th, at the Manse of Walls, Longhope, Orkney, Lucy Hay Murray, wife of the Rev. William Anderson, minister of Walls and Flotta.
BARKER—July 10th, at his residence, Richmond River, Mr. Thomas Barker, storekeeper, aged 53 years, leaving a widow and large circle of friends to regret his loss.
BARKER—July 31st, at Parramatta, at the residence of her brother, Mr. J. C. Barker, Town Clerk, Frances Emily Barker, aged 19 years and 8 months, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Arthur Barker, of Parramatta.
BEEBY—July 29th, at 2 o'clock p.m., at Adelaide, South Australia, Mr. John Beeby, aged 36 years.
BORTON—At the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. George Wickham, 13, Short-street, Surry Hills, Jane, the wife of Mr. Edward Borton, of Pitt-street, aged 70 years.
BREES—May 3rd, suddenly, on his arrival at the Docks, London, Samuel Charles Brees, aged 53 years.
BRILEY—August 5th, at her late residence, Crown-street, Surry Hills, from bronchitis with dropsy, Elizabeth Barris, the beloved wife of Mr. John Briley, relict of the late Mr. William Shearsby, of Leamington, Warwickshire, and mother of Mr. William Shearsby, 295, George-street, of this city.
BROWN—July 13th, at his residence, Arthur-street, Surry Hills, Andrew Brown, native of Montrose, Forfarshire, Scotland, aged 29 years, leaving a widow and child to deplore their loss.
BROWNE—July 28th, at the residence of her parents, Church of England school, Richmond, Isabella, the dearly beloved daughter of J. C. and Elizabeth Browne, aged three years and seven months.
CAMPBELL—August 12th, at her residence, Glebe-street, Glebe, Frances Ann, the beloved daughter of Mrs. Campbell, after a long and painful illness, in the twentieth year of her age. Her end was peace.
CAREY—August 13th, at Parramatta, the wife of Mr. Michael Carey, aged 46 years. May she rest in peace.
CASTLE—May 25th, at his residence, Cliff Lodge, Wandsworth, Surrey, in the 57th year of his age, Henry A. Castle, Esq., eldest surviving brother of Mrs. James Harden, Balmain, Sydney, New South Wales.
CHARLES—July 30th, at her late residence, Paddington-street, Paddington, Mrs. Elizabeth Charles, aged 84 years.
CHURCH—August 14th, at Sydney, Mr. Alfred Horatio Church, aged 40 years, (late of London), a few hours after arrival per You Yangs, from Melbourne, brother of Mrs. John Howlett, Baptist-street, Surry Hills.
COGHLAN—July 25th, at Tamworth, Patrick, the infant son of Mr. P. J. Coghlan, aged 4 months.
COMMINS—April 23rd, at Bray, near Dublin, after a lingering illness, Louisa, the beloved wife of Mr. John Commins, the father of Mr. George Commins, and Mrs. James Templeton, of this city.
CROAKER—July 21st, of bronchitis, Catherine Alexandrina, second daughter of J. W. Croaker, Esq., Burrandunda Ivy, Lachlan.
DALY—July 23rd, at her residence, 555, George-street, Margaret, the beloved wife of Mr. Edward Daly, aged 20 years.
DAVIES—August 8th, at the residence of J. Y. Barnard, Esq., Paddington, Oswald Davies, nephew of Mr. W. Davies, of Goulburn, aged 25 years.
DAVIES—August 6th, of croup, at the residence of her father, Myall River, Port Stephens, Jessie Ambrosine, youngest and beloved child of Mr. E. Davies.
FRUYVE—August 4th, at his residence, 24, George-street, Redfern, Andre Druyve, native of Belgium, after a long illness, aged 44, leaving a wife and five children.
DOYLE—July 24th, at his residence, the Old Winsors Arms, Lower Fort-street, Edward Doyle, aged 47, after a long and painful illness, the beloved husband of Maria Doyle.
DUNLOP—April 24th, at Edinburgh, George Dunlop, Esq., late distiller, Haddington.
EDWARDS—July 30th, at the residence of her father, Henry Wren, Esq., of Kamaruka, Bega, Annie, wife of Henry Tollemache Edwards, Esq., of Bibbenluke, Maneroo.
FERRIER—August 15th, of diphtheria, at the residence of her mother, Forest Lodge Estate, Alexandria, the beloved child of Maggie and the late Alexander Charles Ferrier.
FORD—July 30th, at his residence, Redfern-street, Redfern, Mr. Benjamin Ford, aged 75 years, a very old and much respected colonist.
FRENCH—August 8th, at Cooerwull, John Regentreth French, aged 5 years and 7 months, of diphtheria, only surviving son of Mr. A. French, of Cooerwull, Hartley.
FUSEDALE—August 2nd, at his parents' residence, 248, Kent-street, Sydney, Thomas, the beloved and only child of Thomas and Louisa Fusedale, aged 3 years, of croup.
FREELAND—July 24th, at his residence, Royal Foresters, Sussex and Liverpool streets, Mr. William Freeland, after a long and painful illness, aged 55 years.
GARNER—June 19th, at Derwent Villa, Tranmore Park, Birkenhead, England, Mrs. Margaret Garner, aged 61 years, mother of Mrs. George Berner, of this city.
GILL—August 15th, at his residence, Riley and Francis streets, Woolloomooloo, after an illness of seven years, which he bore with Christian fortitude, Mr. Charles Gill, jun., third son of Mr. Charles Gill, builder, of this city, native of Edinburgh, Scotland.
GOMES—July 30th, at the residence of his parents, 156, Liverpool-street East, George Crawford Gomes, aged two years and five months, of bronchitis.
GOULDING—May 11th, 1865, at Washington, D.C., Dr. W. R. Goulding, of the U.S. Army, aged 59, father of William R. Goulding.
GRAHAM—July 7th, at her residence, Inkerman Downs, Port Denison, Queensland, Amelia Sarah, the beloved wife of William John Graham, aged 24 years, and eldest daughter of W. Fowler, Esq., J.P., of Campbelltown.
HALL—August 7th, at 28, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, Mr. Middleton Hall, late of Bennetsfield, Rossshire, Scotland, aged 63 years, leaving a sorrowing wife and six children to mourn their loss.
HARDY—May 20th, at St. Ives, Hants, England, Mr. Samuel Hardy, in his 50th year, brother of Mr. John Hardy, and senior partner of the firm of Hardy, Brothers, of this city.
HAY—August 5th, William, son of William Hay, Rushcutter's Bay, Sydney, aged 4 years.
HILL—July 13th, at the Green Swamp, near Mudgee, in the 40th year of his age, Charles Henry, only son of the late Jonathan Hill, Esq., Cholmondeley, Cheshire, England.
HORNBLOWER—August 1st, at her residence, Woolloomooloo-street, Ann, the beloved wife of William Hornblower, and daughter of the late Richard Edwards Mill, Esq., of Birmingham, Warwickshire, England, in the 54th year of her age.
HUNTER—July 12th, suddenly, on board the steamship Airedale, at Nelson, N.Z., James, youngest son of Mrs. Henry Hunter, of Argyle-street, Sydney, aged 28 years.
HUNTINGTON—June 13th, at her residence, Low Hill, Liverpool, England, after a short but severe illness, Jane, the beloved wife of Mr. Joseph Huntington, of that town, and sister-in-law of Mr. William Huntington, of this city.
HURLSTON—August 10th, at the Station Master's residence, Parramatta Junction, Thomas Hurlston, in the 35th year of his age.
INGELOW—August 10th, at O'Connell-street, George Kilgour Ingelow, Esq., Manager of the Oriental Bank Corporation.
JARMAN—July 23rd, at the residence of his son-in-law, William-street, Mr. George Jarman, aged 74.
JESSOP—July 30th, at his parents' residence, Parliament House, Macquarie-street, Albert Edward, the beloved infant of Charles and Annie Jessop, aged 12 months and 6 days.
JOHNSON—July 25th, at the Infirmary, Captain Robert Johnson, formerly master of the brig Regia, aged 54 years.
JOHNSON—July 15th, at his residence, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo, Mr. George Johnson, blacksmith, aged 46 years, leaving a wife and seven children to deplore their sudden and unexpected bereavement.
JOSELIN—July 21st, at 22, Yurong-street, Woolloomooloo, after a long and painful illness, Mary Ann, the beloved wife of Mr. W. J. Joselin, aged 46 years.
JUPP—August 15th, at her residence, Ryde, Margaret Jupp, wife of Henry Jupp, in the 60th year of her age.
KEALEY—July 25th, at 19, Bathurst-street, Sydney, John Lane, infant son of Mr. John L. Kealey, Church of England School, Bathurst, aged 19 months.
KELLY—August 14th, at Baulkham Hills, Mary Jane, youngest daughter of Mr. J. M. Kelly, aged 1 year and 11 months.
LAMB—August 8th, at her residence, 33, Prince-street, Elizabeth, widow of the late Mr. George Lamb, in the 52nd year of her age.
LONG—July 29th, at 53, William-street, Sydney, Mr. John Long, aged 27 years, native of Kinby Kain, near Bungy, Suffolk, England, of consumption, which he bore with Christian fortitude, leaving a wife and child to mourn his loss.
LOVER—July 29th, at 37, Bent-street, Sydney, George, youngest son of Mr. Thomas Lover, of Epsom, Surrey, England, aged 21 years.
MACDERMOTT—July 15th, at the residence of her parents, 191, Cambrian-terrace, Upper Forbes-street, Darlinghurst, Sydney, Margaret Mary Clotilda, the dearly beloved daughter of Michael Mac Dermott, aged 3 years and 42 days.
M'DOUGALL—July 26th, at Texas, Queensland, Ida Constance, only daughter of Bruce M'Dougall, Esq., aged 1 year and 11 months.
M'QUADE—August 14th, at his residence, Windsor, Michael M'Quade, Esq., aged 74 years.
MARSH—June 16th, at her residence, Clapton House South, Lower Clapton, Mrs. Jane Marsh, aged 59 years, mother of Mr. W. W. Marsh, of this city.
MILLS—August 13th, at the Waterloo Mills, Botany Road, Daniel, the youngest son of Mr. William Mills, aged 6 years.
MILLER—August 2nd, at 179, Premier-terrace, Sydney, Mr. William Miller, late proprietor of the *Singleton Times*, and second son of Mr. John Miller, of the *Gazette*, Forres, Scotland, in the 35th year of his age.
MOORE—July 10th, at Springfield, Gosford, Brisbane Water, John Moore, Esq., aged 62 years.
MORONEY—May 20th, at his residence, Parramatta-street, Sydney, Cornelius Moroney, son of James Moroney, Fermoye County Clare, Ireland, leaving a wife, and two brothers, and a large circle of friends to mourn after him. May his soul rest in peace. Amen.
MORRIS—July 26th, at his residence, Carlo Cottage, Victoria-street, of paralysis, Mr. Charles Morris, a native of this city, in his fifty-fifth year.
MOULDER—August 5th, at Parramatta, of scarlet fever, Anne Jane Moulder, aged 5 years; also, on the 14th instant, James Moulder, aged 7 years, the beloved children of Thomas and Mary Moulder.
NASH—July 22nd, at her residence, George-street, Parramatta, Mary Ann, relict of the late Mr. Andrew Nash, aged 77 years. A resident in the colony of sixty years.
NEWMAN—July 31st, at his parents' residence, Waverley, Louis Adolphus, third eldest son of Robert William Newman, Esq., aged 23 years.
NICHOLS—June 15th, at the residence of his son, Lord Howe's Island, South Pacific Ocean, Thomas Arnold Nichols, master mariner, aged 61 years.
OSBORNE—July 29th, at her residence, Victoria Theatre, Pitt-street, Eliza, the beloved wife of Mr. William Osborne, aged 32 years. Her end was peace.
PARTON—August 2nd, at Gaywood Cottage, Norwood, Stephen Parton, Esq., of Maidstone, Kent, late of the Peruvian Navy, aged 45.
PIERCE—July 31st, at Newtown, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of J. L. R. Pierce, Esq., of the General Post Office, aged 68 years.
PRICE—July 21st, at Wee Waa, Lower Namoi, of effusion on the brain, Rev. Enoch Price, aged 35 years.
PRIMROSE—July 23rd, at the residence of her parents, George-street, Windsor, Madalene Ann, the beloved daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Primrose, aged 1 year and 11 months.
RAMAGE—June 20th, at Edinburgh, after a lingering illness of several years, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. James Ramage, late of Crosshouse Farm, near Edinburgh, and mother of Mr. Andrew Ramage, Sydney, aged 67 years.
RICHARDS—August 10th, at Sydney, Mrs. Jane Richards, relict of the late Captain William Richards, Bristol, England, and mother of Mrs. J. Longford, Blue Bell Hotel, Erskine-street, Sydney, aged 97 years.
RONALD—August 9th, at the residence of his brother, Samuel Ronald, Edward-street, Pyrmont, Mr. James Ronald, seventh son of the Rev. David Ronald, Saltcoats, Ayrshire, Scotland.
ROSS—July 23rd, Clara Maud, the beloved infant daughter of R. S. and Eliza J. Ross, of Maitland House, Balmain.
ROWELL—July 8th, drowned at sea, when crossing the Kaipara Bar, New Zealand, Mr. John Walter Rowell, late of Newcastle, aged 30 years.
SMAIL—July 22nd, at Oxley Island, Manning River, Thomas Small, aged 34 years, leaving a wife and five children to lament their loss.
SMITH—July 8th, at Wee Waa, in the 18th year of her age, of rheumatic fever, after a few days' illness, at the residence of Mr. M. Thurlow, Mary Ann Smith, daughter of Mr. Thomas Smith, Bunna Bunna, and formerly of Sydney, licensed victualler, much regretted and respected by a large circle of friends. May her soul rest in peace.
SMITH—July 31st, at her residence, Wollongong, Isabella Campbell, the beloved wife of Charles Throsby Smith, Esq., J. P., aged 61 years.
STAPLETON—July 22nd, of consumption, Mary Jane Stapleton, late of Bathurst, aged 21.
STAFF—July 22nd, at the residence of his parents, Parramatta, John Brightman Staff, in his 20th year, leaving a pleasing testimony of his belief in "Jesus, the Way, the Truth, and the Life."
STAUNTON—August 1st, at her residence, Ann-street, Surry Hills, Honora, the beloved wife of James Staunton, in her 58th year, deeply regretted by all who knew her. Her end was peace.
SULLIVAN—June 18th, at Ramsgate, county of Wexford, Ireland, Georgina Lucy, the wife of the Rev. James Sullivan, formerly incumbent of Surry Hills, Sydney.
TAYLOR—March 14th, at Tottenham, Middlesex, Mr. William Taylor, aged 52 years, twin brother of the late beloved wife of Mr. John Reeves, Denison-street, Woollahra.
TESSIMOND—August 5th, at her residence, 259, Clarence-street, after a short but severe illness, Ann, the beloved wife of Christopher Tessimond, aged 44 years, leaving an affectionate husband and three children and a numerous circle of friends to mourn their loss.
VOLLER—June 20th, at his residence, Park-place, Blackheath, Mr. W. Voller, father of James Voller, Baptist minister, of this city, aged 80.
WARREN—July 21st, at Brighton, Victoria, David Staig Warren, Esq., of the firm of R. Towns and Co., Melbourne.
WATSON—August 16th, at his residence, Clyde-street, Miller's Point, Mr. Thomas Watson, shipwright, aged 53 years.
WEBB—August 9th, at Hathrop, Bathurst, of gastric fever, Aubrey Thomas, aged 8 years 10 months, second son of Edmund Webb.
WEBBER—July 22nd, at Sydney, William Walter Webber, Esq., J.P., of Flyer's Creek, Carcoar.
WELLS—August 9th, at his residence, Wynyard Hotel, William Wells, formerly of the Lord Nelson, Miller's Point, in his 70th year.
WILSON—July 30th, at his parents' residence, Lower Fort-street, George Wilson, the beloved son of Mr. George and Mary Wilson, late timber merchant, aged 17 years and 10 months, of gastric fever.
WOOD—July 25th, at Young, Empire Hotel, Elizabeth Butler, infant daughter of J. B. Wood, Esq., Brundah, Cowra, Lachlan.
WOOD—July 18th, at her parents' residence, Ashfield, Ada Fanny Wood, aged 2 years and 9 months.

CONSUL FOR NEW CALEDONIA.—We understand that a despatch has been received from the Secretary of State, Mr. Cardwell, addressed to his Excellency Sir John Young, in reference to the application made in February last, praying the appointment of a British consul at the French settlement, New Caledonia. Earl Russell, having been communicated with, has replied that he does not consider Imperial interests require the proposed appointment, and that he is unable therefore to accede to the application of the petitioners.

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MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURES.

Wheeler's Patent Amalgamator and Concentrator.

The impetus that has lately been given to mining enterprises of various descriptions, and the recent projection of companies for further developing the mineral wealth of the colony, afford a favourable opportunity for noticing a machine for extracting the precious metals from ores, which has been in use in America for the last four years, and has lately been introduced into this colony. A small model of "Wheeler's Patent Amalgamator and Concentrator" has been put up at Mr. Hebblewhite's, 292, Pitt-street, and has very successfully experimented upon a number of colonial ores. Several orders for the machine have been received, and are about being executed. The great advantage that the machine possesses over others is, that it entirely destroys the effect of the mundic contained in the ore, so that the quicksilver takes hold of the gold and prevents it from passing away. We are indebted for the following particulars respecting the machine, and the experiments made by the model, to Mr. T. S. Farmer, mining engineer and metallurgist, by whom the Amalgamator has been introduced and patented in New South Wales and Victoria.

The Amalgamator consists of a round cast iron pan, four feet in diameter and twenty-two inches deep, furnished with a set of grooved plates in the bottom. Inside this pan there is a revolving disc, or muller, with grooved plates attached, corresponding with those at the bottom of the pan. These two surfaces are so constructed that the ore has to pass between them, by which means it is ground into an impalpable pulp; the pan is charged with half a ton weight of ore and sixty pounds of quicksilver, and driven by steam power. Beneath the pan there is a steam jacket through which steam constantly passes, keeping the quicksilver in a heated state throughout the process; to this action the advantage possessed by this machine over others is attributable. The quicksilver upon being heated boils up through the pulp; upon arriving at the surface, it condenses, and descends by its own superior gravity,—continuing the above operation throughout the process. The heating of the quicksilver and the precious metals with which it continually comes into contact, gives them a greater affinity for each other than they possess when cold,—thus accounting for the large quantity of gold taken up by this machine. But the application of heat in this form possesses other advantages:—it drives off the sulphur existing in the form of mundic, leaving the gold and silver in a condition to combine with the quicksilver, which in the ordinary process they will not do. This affords a solution of the fact, that in numerous instances Wheeler's Amalgamator has extracted 95 per cent. of the gold from mundic ores which have refused to yield any result under the ordinary process; and that it has, at the same time, taken out 65 per cent. of the silver—it being well known that this metal is not obtainable by the usual process of amalgamation. The chemical law being once recognised, it must be evident that the process is as applicable in a large pan, or in a hundred, as in a small one. The ore being sufficiently ground and amalgamated is discharged into a second pan, where, by the assistance of cold water, the amalgam rapidly settles, and the tailings are discharged, when the precious metals are treated in the usual way. A set of these pans, consisting of two, and one Amalgamator, will work one ton of ore at a charge, requiring from two to four hours, including charge and discharge. The model now at work is a twentieth of the size of the machines about to be constructed.

The great success obtained by Wheeler's Amalgamators in California, Nevada, Idaho, and Mexico, warrants the expectation that they will find extensive employment in these colonies, and will open a new era in quartz-crushing. At the famous Gould and Curry Mine in Washoe, there are a hundred of these machines at work, and last year 60,000 tons of ore were put through, producing a revenue of 4,888,000 dollars.

Since the model machine has been put up at Mr. Hebblewhite's, several experiments have been made with the auriferous and argentiferous ores of this colony, with very satisfactory results. Some ores from the Moruya mine were recently tried, under the supervision of Mr. Watt, analytical chemist, and in the presence of some of the directors of the Moruya Silver Mining Company. It should be mentioned that the arsenical mundic contained in this ore has hitherto baffled all attempts to extract the gold and silver. The ore was first carefully sampled and assayed, and then put through the machine, after which the tailings were assayed; the machine took out eighty per cent. of the gold and silver shown by the analysis.

From the Napoleon Reef, near Bathurst, some ore was sent to the Sydney Mint for assay, proving very rich in gold and silver; but no process appeared to be known by which the gold could be separated from the black sand. This machine took 2 oz. 5 dwts. 16 grs. of gold out of 18 lbs. of the black sand, being at the rate of 258 oz. to the ton; and from the tailings of the same reef, which has been producing from 14 dwts. up to 1¼ oz. to the ton by the common process, this machine extracted at the rate of 4½ oz. to the ton.

A sample of tailings was brought from Victoria by Mr. J. H. Frazer, who stated that sixty stamps were employed in crushing the ore, and that the average yield during the last year had been about 4 dwts. per ton. The tailings, on being tried by this machine, produced 6 dwts. 4 grs. to the ton.

The Currawang Copper Mining Company sent some red oxide of iron to the Mint to be tried for gold and silver. Wheeler's Amalgamator gave within 1½ per cent. of the fire assay for gold, and 75 per cent. of the silver. This is stated by Mr. Farmer to be the easiest ore for working that he has ever seen.

Some tailings from 160 tons of ore, from Bergalia Reef at Moruya, which has yielded nothing with the present machinery, gave 4 oz. 2 dwts. of gold, and 12 oz. 6 dwts. of silver by Wheeler's Amalgamator.

A sample—consisting of twenty pounds—of the cement from the Glanmire gold-field was worked by Mr. Farmer, and produced 5 66-100 grains, making 1 oz. 6 dwts. 9 grains per ton.

Lastly—some pieces of white quartz, from the Peak Downs, were put through the machine, and yielded at the rate of 10 oz. 2 grains to the ton.

We understand that the Amalgamator will be at work daily at Mr. Hebblewhite's, and that Mr. Farmer will be ready to give any information that may be desired respecting it to persons interested in mining operations.

City Rope Works.

Mr. Forsyth's establishment for rope-making—to which as a new and important branch of colonial industry we directed attention a few days since—is now so far completed that the manufacture and supply of this useful article have been commenced. The "City Rope Works," as they are to be designated, are situated near the southern end of Bourke-street, Surry Hills. Some extensive brick-buildings with galvanized iron roofing have been erected for the purpose; the spinning room is 80 feet by 42 feet; the rope-making room is 66 feet by 30 feet; and the engine-room and boiler house are each 26 feet by 12 feet. In addition to these there is a rope walk 1056 feet long and 14 feet wide; it is all built of timber, and covered with Hobart Town palings. The machinery now erected is adapted for the manufacture of rope from all kinds of hemp and flax; it is at present confined to Manila hemp, which is being imported expressly for the manufacture. We proceed to give a brief description of the processes of rope-making as now in operation at this establishment.

The manufacture of rope may be divided into three processes. There is first the heckling, that is, the tearing out and straightening the fibres of the raw material; second, the spinning the fibres into yarn or thread; and third, the making the yarns into rope. The first two of the above operations are by Mr. Forsyth's machinery combined, and are performed in the spinning-room in the following manner:—The hemp is taken from the bales in which it is imported, and such portions as are too long are cut to the necessary length, the knots tying together the small bundles are removed, and the material is then laid straight and slightly moistened with oil. From the oiled hemp quantities of from six to eight pounds are carefully weighed and placed on a stand beside a machine called a "lapper." This machine consists of a pair of feeding rollers, and one large and one small cylinder, each having a great number of steel gills, or pins, on their outer extremities; the former is made to take the rough hemp from the feeding rollers and hold it as it moves round, so that the teeth of the larger cylinder may tear it asunder. This is effected by the steel pins being fixed into bars of iron, the ends of which move up and down in grooves in the cylinder and project through; by means of guides they are brought into contact with the hemp at a certain part of the revolution and let it go at another part; it is thereby torn out of the matted state in which it arrives, and is lapped equally round the larger drum or cylinder. When peeled off it makes a lap or sliver about twenty feet in length. It is next passed through a "drawing machine," which still further straightens the fibre, and lengthens it out to about 200 feet, it being now a perfect sliver. In order to make the slivers more equal, a number of them are again run through the drawing machine, which leaves them in a fit state for the spinning machines.

The drawing machine consists of feed-rollers and an apron that moves the hemp up to three fluted rollers running in contact at a great speed. The apron consists of two endless plate chains upon which a number of cross bars are attached, having each a number of gills or steel pins fixed on them. These bars are so attached as to hold, carry, or let go the hemp, according to their position. The sliver from this machine is run into iron cans two feet deep, and which, when filled, are placed before the spinning machines.

The spinning jennies may be best described by stating that the twist is put in the yarn in the same manner as in the old spinning wheel; but the yarn is put equally on the bobbins, by making each of these travel backwards and forwards on its spindle. There is an apron similar to that on the drawing machine that performs the work done by the fingers of the spinner at the old spinning wheel. The bobbins on each spinning machine carry about three thousand feet of yarn. Each spinner will do the work of about two men. There are now at work eight of these spinning jennies; eight others, as also one lapping machine and one drawing machine have been ordered and are daily expected from New York, where they have been manufactured under a patent, which has likewise been taken out in England. It is also intended to fit up in this room some patent machinery for the manufacture of small rope, on an improved principle, by which a long walk is dispensed with; the rope is made continuous, that is, the length is only limited by the size of the coil into which the rope can be conveniently put.

In the making of rope the bobbins are taken out of the spinning room, and a sufficient number for the rope that is to be made are put into a stand, or hank, where they can freely revolve. The yarns are first passed through a clearing board, which consists of a frame with large wire crossing it at right angles, serving to keep the yarns asunder. They are next passed through a plate of iron perforated with a number of holes, called a register plate; this regulates the position of the yarns in the strand. They are then led through a tube, which presses the yarn close together.

The rope-making apparatus consists mainly of two machines for twisting. One of these, called the "fore turn," is fixed; the other, called the "hauling-out machine," runs upon a tramroad, and works upon any part of it. This is effected by means of an endless band that runs down the walk alongside the tramway. The operation of making a rope is briefly as follows:—When the yarns are put through the tubes above described, they are fastened to hooks on the hauling-out machine, which, being driven by the endless band, travels away to the other end of the walk, and, in doing so, pulls the yarn through the tube, and at the same time twists it into what is called a strand. When it has reached the opposite end, the strands are all put on to one hook, and at the other end each strand is cut off near the tube and is fixed on to hooks on the five-turn machine. Both machines are then made to revolve, and the strands are twisted together into a rope. This twist is regulated by the ropemaker by a machine called a top, having grooves for each strand. It is inserted at the end where the rope is twisted, and comes along as the twist is put in the rope, and thereby regulates the equality and amount of twist in each rope. The rope is then wound up on a reel into coils, and is then finished. There are various other subsidiary operations required in this manufacture, but these need not be described here.

The machinery is driven by a 20-horse power horizontal engine, which is capable of driving the whole of the machinery when completed. The engine was made by Messrs. P. N. Russell and Co. to order of Mr. Forsyth. It is fitted with expansion valves, and a new description of gear for working the valves, designed by Mr. Forsyth, and which, in his opinion, increases its effectiveness over the ordinary engine thirty per cent. The rope-making machinery was made in England; one portion of the shafting, pullies, &c., was made in Sydney, and another portion was imported from Melbourne. When the whole of the machinery is completed, the establishment will be capable of turning out nine tons of rope a week, and will then employ from fourteen to eighteen men and from eighteen to twenty boys. At present about three tons a week can be turned out, and twelve men and nine boys are employed. The sizes of rope that have as yet been made are from 2½ inches to 4 inches, but Mr. Forsyth is prepared to make all sizes, from 1½ inch to 12 inches.

The Steam Fire Engine.

The members of the No. 2 Volunteer Fire Company received their new steam fire engine, per the Earl Dalhousie, on the 20th July; but, unfortunately, it was not obtained in time to be made available for use at the great fire which occurred an hour or two later in York-street. The firemen had a practice with the engine on the 22nd July, when the most gratifying results were obtained. The engine was worked up only to a pressure of 80 lbs., but even then the volume of water thrown from the two hoses was projected three times the distance which could be done by the fire engines hitherto in use in this city. The supply of water from the hydrant was not sufficient to enable the engine to work above 80 lbs.; the pressure of steam to which the engine is capable of being worked is 200 lbs. The cost of working one of these engines is but slight, the expense not being, as it is understood, more than a few shillings per day.

The following brief particulars respecting the steam engine will be read with interest:—The patent vertical steam fire-engine consists of a steam engine-pump and boiler, lined to suitable framing and mounted on wheels and springs, and can be drawn rapidly by horses; there is a box to contain hose and implements, which also serves as a seat for fireman and driver. The boiler is of the upright tubular construction, made of the best wrought iron, the seam being welded instead of riveted; the tubes are of brass; it is so constructed with joints, turned, faced, and bolted together, it can be readily taken to pieces, so as to repair or renew the tubes, should it at any time be required, and can be put together again without any difficulty. The engine, which is firmly connected to the boiler, is composed of an inverted steam cylinder with a pump. The parts are framed together by four bars which connect the enlarged head of the pump with the cylinder-bottom. The pump is fitted with indiarubber discs which form the foot valve; in action, the suction is drawn in the up-stroke of the bucket, and in the down-stroke about half the water is discharged by displacement, and at the next up-stroke the remainder of the water is discharged by the ascent of the bucket. There are two strong copper delivering outlets, to which is fitted a valve, so constructed as to leave one or both open, but not to close both outlets at the same time, so that it can work from one or two lines of hose at once. It will deliver 200 gallons of water per minute, and will throw to a height of 150 feet through a jet pipe of one inch in diameter. Steam of a working pressure is readily obtained within ten minutes from lighting of the fire, cold water being used. The simplicity of the working parts is so great that an ordinary fireman, without any previous knowledge of a steam-engine, is found to be fully competent to work the engine after a few trials. These steam-engines have been sufficiently tested by Messrs. John Penn and Son, the eminent engineers, and were subsequently found to exert one-horse power for every 112 lbs. of the machine. This class of engine, besides obtaining for the makers, Messrs. Shand, Mason, and Co., of London, the first grand prize at the International Steam Fire-engine Competition, Crystal Palace, London, in July, 1863, and the only gold medal and first money prize at the International Competition, Middelburg, Holland, in July, 1864, has stood the severest test that can be applied. One or more of these engines are used at nearly every fire that takes place in London, and at the great fire at Merton's Wharf, Dockhead, on the 25th November, 1864, they worked for forty-three hours continuously, and were subsequently employed for several days in pumping water from basement floors. Fires for ten or twelve miles round London have been successfully stopped; at one place one engine worked for 94 hours protecting agricultural produce. One was worked at Sheffield, after the great inundation, for a week continuously, pumping immense quantities of water from the steel and other factories. The possession of one of these machines by an agricultural district would thus be of the greatest benefit for irrigation in seasons of drought.

The greatest credit is due to the members of the No. 2 Company for their enterprise in the matter. The coolness, intrepidity, and discipline of the Volunteers, as well as of the paid firemen, does not need to be asserted; and if example were required it would only be necessary to refer to their courageous conduct on the night of 20th inst. Not only have they frequently put their lives in jeopardy to save the property of the citizens; but in this matter the No. 2 Company have shown the greatest liberality, having raised the munificent sum of £300 for the purchase of the engine. Such an example of self-sacrifice and patriotism need not to be eulogised, since it speaks for itself. It is understood that the sum already sent home (£300) is only a moiety of the actual cost of the engine; and, surely, the circumstance only needs to be mentioned to ensure that the owners of property and others shall at once put the company in possession of the remainder.

Colonial Firebricks.—On the 9th instant a very interesting experiment was tried at the Iron Works at Pyrmont. A firebrick manufactured by Messrs. Bradford and Co., of Balmain, was tried against one of the best Scotch bricks imported by the Gas Company. Both were exposed on the bridge of the furnace to the most intense heat for twenty-four hours, and when taken out were found to be very slightly and equally affected. Messrs. Bradford and Co.'s brick was thus found to bear a more severe ordeal than firebricks are ever exposed to in actual practice when built into the furnace, and thus partially protected from the flames, and under which any brick of inferior quality would melt and disappear entirely in a few hours.

New Feature in Preserving Meat.—On the 5th instant, a number of gentlemen interested in pastoral pursuits, including the Minister for Lands, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Laidley, Mr. Walker, Mr. Davis (from Melbourne), Mr. G. M. Simpson, Mr. W. Harbottle, Mr. Wrench, and other influential gentlemen, assembled at the office of Mr T. Dawson, auctioneer, to inspect some samples of fresh beef which had been preserved by a process patented in all the colonies. The process was stated to consist of immersing the meat intended for preservation in a liquid, and that the meat, with the bone in it, subjected to the preparation, would, if hung up in the air, keep good several weeks. A tin was opened in presence of the above mentioned gentlemen, and the beef was found to have the appearance and smell of meat as it ordinarily hangs in a butcher's shop. Mr. Squarey, the gentleman interested in the patent, stated that he had kept meat preserved in this way for nine months, and that a gentleman of high standing in South Australia, with whom the tin had been left, had it opened and dressed for table. It was found to be perfectly good. Mr. Squarey also stated that some instances had occurred in which the preparation had not proved entirely successful. He further stated that he had prepared a quantity of meat, and supplied it to London passenger-ships for consumption on the passage home. He was of opinion that meat intended for preservation for long periods should have the bones taken out prior to its being subjected to the preserving process; but he had no hesitation in saying that sausage-meat, properly prepared, might be shipped to England without the slightest danger of deterioration from the heat to which it would be subjected in the tropics. Mr Squarey has already found a market for a considerable quantity of the preserved meat, and he has come to Sydney to open an agency through which to supply his customers.

VOLUNTEER INTELLIGENCE.

Unusual activity prevails at present in the Volunteer force of this colony, particularly among that portion of the men who take an interest in rifle shooting, preparatory to the annual course of musketry instruction, which has been commenced during the past month; the annual prize competitions of the Rifle Association; and the great rifle shooting event of the year—the Intercolonial Match with our Victorian neighbours. The Suburban Battalion and country corps have been put through the preliminary drill and theoretical portion of the course of musketry, and the same course will be commenced with the Sydney Battalion to-day, Companies No. 1 and 2 taking precedence. It is intended to get through the preliminary instruction with the whole of the volunteers before commencing the class firing, in order to have finer weather and longer days for the shooting.

After a good deal of discussion and several communications with the Jockey Club, it has been determined to hold the annual matches of the Rifle Association at Randwick as heretofore, and they are appointed to take place during the week ending with Saturday the 28th of October. The date for the Intercolonial Match has not yet been fixed. It was originally understood that it should be shot on the week succeeding the annual prize competitions, but a letter has been received from the honorary secretary of the Victorian Rifle Association, stating that in all probability that body will not be prepared to send the representative riflemen of Victoria to Sydney earlier than November, or the early part of December. The competitions to guide the Rifle Association of this colony in the selection of ten small-bore riflemen to represent New South Wales in the approaching contest, were commenced on Saturday, 29th July, and are continued on each Wednesday and Saturday. Already the shooting shows a vast improvement upon that of previous years. Some alterations in the conditions of the match have been made every year, those for the forthcoming match are as follows:—Ten men a-side, firing ten shots each at each of the respective ranges of 200, 300, 500, 600, 700, 800, and 900 yards, with any rifle, in any position, Wimbledon targets and scoring. Some excellent scores have been made in the preliminary competitions. In one of them, Mr. Slade, firing five shots at each of the seven ranges, scored 124 points, and on the same occasion Mr. Brownlow scored 120. On a more recent occasion Mr. Rayner scored 56 out of a possible 60 at the three shorter ranges, and on Wednesday last Corporal Lynch scored 73 in 20 shots at the four short ranges.

The only general parade called for the month took place on the evening of Monday, the 7th, when the attendance was pretty good, and the men had an excellent light infantry drill. The Commanding-Officer has called a full dress parade of both arms, for instruction, on Saturday next, when, should the weather prove favourable, there will, doubtless, be a good muster.

The most melancholy item of intelligence this month is the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Kempt, who died from apoplexy at the Queen's Redoubt, New Zealand, in the latter part of July. This officer assisted to establish the Volunteer corps of this colony, and, with the exception of a short period during which he was commanding the troops in Tasmania, he was the commanding-officer of the corps until his departure for New Zealand, to join his regiment, a few months since. The intelligence of his death was received here with very great regret by the Volunteers generally, and, as a mark of respect to the deceased officer, mourning will be worn by them on the left arm at all parades during the next two months.

The members of the St. George's Company of rifles who have had the necessary number of drills have been attached to the South Sydney Company, until they are sufficiently numerous to act as a distinct company, and elect their own officers.

The gold medal, presented by Mr. J. M. Leigh to the Small Bore Rifle Club, for competition among its members, was handed over by that gentleman to the winner, Mr. J. J. Slade, at a prize meeting of the club on the 29th July.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

August 19th.

The Money Market remains unaltered, the rates of discount charged by the banks being 8, 9, and 10 per cent. The rates of exchange for bills on London at 60 days' sight are as follows:—Buying rate, par; selling rate, 1½ per cent. premium.

The Share Market continues quiet, and with the exception of bank shares, sales during the month have been to a very limited amount. The half-yearly meetings that have taken place have on the whole passed off satisfactorily, and have strengthened the prices of the shares of those companies which have declared their usual dividends. The fluctuations that have taken place are as follows:—Bank of New South Wales shares are firm, and have improved 20s. per share. Commercial Bank shares have advanced 30s. per share as compared with the prices quoted last month with the dividend. The half-yearly meeting was held on the 25th July, Mr. Richard Jones in the chair. The report was adopted, and a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum and bonus of 5s. per share, together equal to 17 per cent. per annum, was declared. The net profits for the half-year, after deducting rebate upon current bills, all expenses, provision for bad or doubtful debts, &c., amounted to £38,079 7s. After payment of dividend, the balance of undivided profit carried to next half-year's account was £4079 7s. Mr. J. Brewster was elected a director in the room of Mr. Richard Jones, who retired by rotation, and Messrs. J. Frazer and H. H. Beauchamp were elected auditors.

Australian Joint-Stock Bank shares have been in some request. The old shares have improved 10s. per share, and the new shares 10s. per share. The half-yearly general meeting was held on the 31st ultimo, Mr. W. Moffitt in the chair. The report, which was considered very satisfactory, was adopted unanimously. The net profits for the half-year, after deducting rebate on current bills and all expenses of management, and after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, was £39,792 13s. 5d. A dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum and bonus of 2½ per cent., together equal to 12½ per cent. per annum, was declared. The sum of £5000 was added to the reserve fund, which now amounts to £60,000, and the sum of £5000 was set aside in reduction of bank premises account. The balance of undivided profits carried forward to next half-year's account is £1374 8s. 8d. The Board have requested Mr. Darvall, who has left the colony for London, to retain his directorship for a time, in order to lend his valuable aid in the organisation of the London branch.

City Bank shares are not quite so firm, but prices rule much about the same as last month. The half-yearly meeting was held on the 24th ultimo, at noon, Mr. J. L. Montefiore in the chair. The report was adopted, and a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum was declared. The net profits for the half-year, after deducting rebate on current bills, interests on fixed deposits, all expenses, &c., amounted to £12,295. The reserve fund was increased by the sum of £3620 14s., and now amounts to £5000, and the sum of £674 19s. 4d., balance of undivided profit, was carried to next half-year's account.

The Union Bank shares we have no sales to report, and prices are nominal.

Steam shares have been almost neglected. Before the meeting of the Australasian Steam Navigation Company there was a desire to force sales, and transfers were made at a decline of 10s. per share; but since then holders are not disposed to sell except at an advance. The opposition with the Queensland Steam Company continues, but it is expected that some arrangement must soon be come to. The half-yearly meeting was held on the 31st ultimo, Mr. J. Brewster in the chair. The report showed that the company's operations during the past half-year had resulted in a loss of £10,801 12s. 10d., arising chiefly from the competition with the Queensland Company; but recommended the transference of the sum of £5963 1s. 1d. from the insurance account to the profit and loss account, and the payment of a dividend at the rate of five per cent. per annum. An amendment, declining under existing circumstances to accept a dividend, was negatived, and the report was adopted. Mr. W. H. Eldred was re-elected a director; and Messrs. F. Mitchell and J. Milson, jun., were re-elected auditors. A vote of thanks was awarded to the directors, cordially approving of the policy they had adopted.

Queensland Steam Navigation shares have declined 10s. per share.

In Clarence and Richmond Steam Navigation shares a small sale has been made at £7 17s. 6d. per share. The half-yearly meeting was held on 31st ultimo; Mr. F. Mitchell in the chair. The report stated that, owing to favourable seasons in the Clarence district, the trade of the company had fulfilled the anticipations contained in the previous report. The net profit for the half-year, after writing off 10 per cent. for repairs, and 2½ per cent. on the value of the ship property, and also a further sum considered necessary by the directors in the revaluation of the property, was £2545 0s. 6d. which, with the balance to the credit of profit and loss last half-year, £85 7s., made up the sum of £2630 7s. 6d., which it was proposed to dispose of as follows:—Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the new shares, £204 5s. 2d.; dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the old stock, £1750; to credit of insurance account, £500; leaving to credit of profit and loss, £176 2s. 4d. It was stated that letters had been received from England giving particulars of the satisfactory trial trip of the company's new steamer Ballina; also that the company's premises at South Grafton had been improved by the erection of a good wharf and stores by the lessees, with whom arrangements had been entered into for making it a free wharf from the 1st of August. The report was unanimously adopted; Mr. F. Mitchell and the Hon. E. Ogilvie, M.L.C., were re-elected directors, and Mr. W. S. Friend and Mr. O. Ottley were elected auditors.

Hunter River New Steam Navigation shares are unaltered. The half-yearly meeting was held on the 15th instant. The report was adopted, and a dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum was declared. The net profits for the half-year amounted to £5709 17s. 11d. The sum of £2290 9s. 2d. was written off for depreciation of ship property, and after payment of dividend there was a balance of £669 8s. 9d. Mr. W. Watson and Mr. B. Lee, jun., M.L.A., were re-elected directors. In Illawarra Steam Navigation shares there have been no sales, and prices are nominally the same as last month. Insurance shares, with the exception of Pacific, have changed hands only to a small amount.

General Assurance are quoted at the same as last month. At a special meeting held on the 2nd of August, the Hon. A. Campbell, Esq., M.L.C., in the chair, the following resolutions were agreed to:—"That the company be continued for a further period of ninety-nine years, and be remodelled on the following basis:—That the capital be £60,000, divided into 12,000 shares of £5 each, of which £1 10s. per share shall be paid up. That the present proprietors have allotted to them two of such shares, at a premium of 10s. each, in respect of each share now held. That the remaining 4000 shares be offered to the general public at a premium of £1 per share. That the premiums thus received go to the formation of a reserve fund. That dividends be limited to 15 per cent. per annum until the reserve fund equals the amount of paid-up capital. That a new deed of settlement be prepared, and a new Act of Incorporation be applied for, limiting the liability of the proprietors to twice the subscribed capital, or £10 per share, being £120,000 in all; or that the company be registered under the Limited Liability Act, when passed. That the fire branch be discontinued. That the marine business, together with the Pitt-street premises, be retained. That the remaining business and assets of the company be wound up with all convenient speed, and the surplus divided *pro rata* amongst the present shareholders."

New South Wales Marine Insurance shares are firmer, and have improved 5s. per share. Sydney Fire and Marine Insurance shares have been sold at a decline of 7s. 6d. per share on the price quoted before the late fire in York-street, but there are now buyers at this price. Pacific Fire and Marine Insurance shares have been sold at £4 per share, which is a decline of 20s. per share. There are, however, buyers at a higher price, in consequence of a proposal to increase the capital of this company by the issue of new shares.—Gas shares are firm at quotations. The annual general meeting was held on the 16th August—the Hon. J. Mitchell, Esq., M.L.C., in the chair. The report was adopted, and a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. for the half-year, and a bonus of 2½ per cent.—together equal to 15 per cent. per annum—was declared. The profits of the past half-year, after deducting all charges and bad and doubtful debts, amounted to £8526 2s. 8d., and this, with the balance at credit of profit and loss of £3322 0s. 7d., made a total of £11,848 3s. 3d. After payment of the dividend, the amount to the credit of profit and loss will be £4285 8s. 6d. Mr. J. R. Fairfax was elected a director in the room of Mr. John Fairfax, resigned.

In Coal Mining shares there are no sales reported. The half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of the Bulli Coal Mining Company was held on the 26th July, at 3 o'clock—Mr. G. W. Allen in the chair. The report was adopted. The balance sheet showed a loss of £19 on the half year, after writing off old debts of 1863 and 1864 to the amount of £2000. No dividend was, therefore, declared. Messrs. J. Caldwell, M.L.A., and G. A. Lloyd were elected directors, and Messrs. Macdonald and Durham were elected auditors. The working of the Woniora steamer showed a profit of £414 on the half-year.—The half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of the Newcastle Wallsend Coal Company was held on the 27th ultimo; Mr. M. Metcalfe in the chair. The report was adopted, and a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum was declared. The net profits for the half-year, including £123 13s. 8d. undivided balance from last half-year (after writing off £2902 1s. 3d. from rolling stock, railway, pits, mineral lands, and doubtful debts) amount to £2677 5s 4d. After payment of the dividend the amount left to the credit of profit and loss was £177 5s. 4d. The alterations in the deed of settlement at the last meeting were confirmed.

Peak Downs Copper Mine shares have changed hands at par. The half-yearly general meeting was held on 31st ultimo. Mr. Benjamin Buchanan in the chair. The report was adopted. 90 tons of copper have left the mine to 30th June (including 14 tons in December last). Of this there have been shipped to London 18½ tons per Orwell, in April; 31 tons per Golden City, in June; and there is now on board the Cornwallis 20 tons, to which will be added 26 tons just arrived in Sydney. Besides this, there were 54 tons copper at the mine awaiting carriage. The manager, Mr. W. Woodhouse, writes, "There is, I am happy to inform you, a marked improvement in the progress of the works, and I am confident that all the difficulties that heretofore have prevented the successful carrying on of operations are in a fair way of being surmounted." Three furnaces are now in operation, and a fourth is nearly completed. Mining operations have recommenced, the ore at surface available for smelting having been considerably reduced.

At the half-yearly general meeting of the Pyrmont Bridge Company the report was adopted, and a dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum was declared.

Debentures.—In terminable Government debentures there have been no sales this month. The Government called for tenders for £50,000 short dated debentures, payable on 31st December, 1868, but the tenders received were only for a small amount and were not accepted. A small sale of interminables is reported at 92 and interest. New Zealand Government debentures have changed hands at 100½ and interest.

The following table will show the closing prices of our securities, as well as the prices at which sales have been made during the month:—

Capital.	Companies.	Paid per Share.	Closing Prices.	Business Done.
£	Banks.			
900,000	Australasia	£40	68 to 70	...
400,000	Commercial	£25	51½ to 52	50½, 51½, 51¾
600,000	Eng. Scot. and Aust.	£20	19 to 20	...
500,000	Joint Stock	£10	14½	14¾, 14⅞
	Ditto New Shares	£3	5	5, 5¼
1,000,000	London Chartered	£20	23¼ to 24¼	...
2,000,000	Oriental	£25	55 to 57	...
1,000,000	Union	£25	51	...
1,000,000	New South Wales	£20	42	41, 41¼, 41½, 42
250,000	New Zealand	£9	13½ to 14	...
2,000,000	Agra and Masterman	£50	120 to 125	...
200,000	City Bank	£10	10½	10¾, 10½
	Steam.			
320,000	Australasian	£20	16½ to 17	17, 16½
62,000	Clarence & Richmond	£10	6 to 8	7¾
55,000	Hunter River	£10	12½ to 13	12½
50,000	Illawarra	£5	4	...
60,000	Queensland	£10	3½ to 4	4, 3½
	Insurance.			
400,000	General Marine	£5	8¼ to 8½	8½, £8 8s.
150,000	N. S. W. Marine	£2	3½ to 4	4
250,000	Sydney Fire & Marine	£2	2½	2¼
500,000	Pacific Fire and Marine	£2	4	4
500,000	United Fire and Marine	£1	1½ to ⅝	...
1,000,000	Southern	£1	1¼	...
	Miscellaneous.			
300,000	Gas Light	£6	13 to 13½	13⅜
	Ditto New	£5	10 to 11	...
50,000	Sydney Exchange	£10	2½ to 3	...
50,000	Pyrmont Bridge	£5	2½	...
100,000	Wallsend Coal	£10	6 to 7	...
60,000	Waratah Coal	£6	3	...
20,000	Moruya	£3	...	...
	Ditto	£5	...	...
100,000	Peak Downs Copper	£1	1	1
60,000	Cadiangullong	10/	—	...
	Ditto	£1	—	...
	Debentures.			
	Government due in 1866, 1871, 1873, 1874, 1876, 1888, 1891, and 1892	£ 100	94 to 96	...
	Interminable	100	92	92
	Queensland Govt.	100	104 to 108	...
	A. S. N. Co., due in 1866, and 1869	100	100	...
	City of Sydney	100	96 to 96½	...
	Pyrmont Bridge Co., due in 1869	100	100	...
	Col. Sugar Refining Co., due from 1863, to 1868	100	106	...
	Illawarra Steam, due in 1865	100	100	...

A prospectus of a new copper-mining company, called the Currawang Copper Mining Company, has been issued. The capital is to be £60,000 in 60,000 shares of £1 each. Of this number, 20,000 paid-up shares will be retained by the proprietors of the mine, and 40,000 shares are to be allotted to the public, and to be paid up in calls of not more than 2s. 6d. each, at intervals of not less than two months. The Currawang Mine is a freehold property of three hundred and twenty-two acres, situated about twenty-two miles from Goulburn, and seven miles from Collector. The assays that have been made show that the surface copper ore is estimated to produce 27 per cent. of copper, and the gossan, from 10 dwts. to 14 dwts. of gold, besides 2 to 4 oz. of silver. The original proprietors bind themselves not to dispose of their paid-up shares until after a dividend has been declared, and that the profits of the first two years shall be devoted to the payment of a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum before any dividend is declared on the reserved shares. Applications for shares are to be made on or before the 31st August.

A prospectus has been issued of a new gold company, called the Glanmire Gold Mining Company. The capital is £40,000, in 20,000 shares, of £2 each. The company is formed for the purchase and working of the mineral lands on the Glanmire Estate. The purchase money is £27,000, of which £16,000 is to be paid in cash, and the balance in 5500 paid-up shares, and this will leave a working capital of £13,000, which it is believed will be ample for all purposes. The proprietors of the estate agree not to receive any dividend on their paid-up shares until the other shareholders shall be in receipt of a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum. 10s. per share is to be paid on allotment; 10s. per share in one month, and 10s per share in three months from date of the second instalment, and the balance as may be notified by the Board. The shares are to be allotted pro rata, and applications will be received until the 31st instant.

A prospectus of a new company, called the Australian Glass and Porcelain Manufacturing Company, has been issued. The capital is to be £100,000 in 10,000 shares of £10 each. The company has been initiated for the purpose of manufacturing glass and porcelain, and besides establishing a new and important branch of industry in New South Wales, it is expected that the objects of the company will prove most remunerative. 2s. 6d. per share is to be paid on the allotment of shares, and calls of £1 5s. per share will be made as required, but at intervals of not less than three months. Applications will be received until the 10th of September.

The amount of gold dust imported into the Sydney branch of the Royal Mint, from the 1st of January to the 18th of August, for the purpose of coinage, has been 410,564 ounces, and the amount of gold coin issued was 1,533,500 sovereigns. For the same period of the year 1864, the receipts reached 488,059 ounces, and the coin issued was 1,810,000 sovereigns.

The following are the total amounts of gold-dust received and coin issued during the first six months of the years 1864 and 1865, and the amounts received weekly, from the 1st to the 14th of July, 1864 and 1865:—

1864	Sovs.	Oz.
January 1 to June 30	1,486,000	392,159
July 7th	nil	10,917
July 14th	35,000	12,089
21st	42,000	19,470
28th	52,000	16,187
August 4th	61,000	13,603
11th	64,000	12,352
18th	70,000	11,252
	1,810,000	488,059
1865	**Sovs.**	**Oz.**
January 1 to June 30	1,330,500	346,379
July 7th	12,000	5,950
July 14th	25,000	17,838
21st	80,000	1,314
28th	34,000	4,030
August 4th	26,000	5,454
11th	22,000	12,450
18th	25,000	5,443
	1,533,500	410,660

The quantity of gold dust delivered by the Escorts during the month of July amounted to 20,763 ounces. For the corresponding month of the year 1864 the receipts were 19,214 ounces. There is, therefore, a small increase on the month of 1549 ounces, or 8 per cent. During the first seven months of the year 1864, the quantity of gold-dust delivered by the Escorts was 171,346. For the same period of the present year the receipts have been 166,787 ounces, which is a decrease of 4559 ounces, or 2½ per cent.

The following table will show the quantities of gold-dust received monthly by the Western, Southern, and Northern Escorts during the first seven months of the years 1864 and 1865:—

1864.	oz.	oz.	oz.
January	11,471	16,764	2390
February	10,343	10,377	1248
March	16,208	13,943	3158
April	11,736	10,363	2137
May	14,659	9,805	2596
June	10,479	8,485	2090
July	9,416	6,924	2874
	84,206	70,659	16,481
1865.			
January	12,195	16,239	1744
February	17,543	9,572	1776
March	14,505	10,803	1803
April	10,528	10,694	1567
May	12,187	10,032	1531
June	14,466	9,346	1493
July	9,391	9,428	1949
	84,815	70,109	11,863

It will be observed that there is scarcely any difference in the receipts from the Western and Southern gold-fields as compared with last year, there being a small increase of 609 oz. in the yield from the Western gold-fields, and a small decrease of 350 oz. from the Southern. From the Western gold-fields, however, there is a considerable falling-off, the decrease being 4618 oz., or 28 per cent.

The Customs Revenue collected during the month of July at the port of Sydney has amounted to £50,752 7s. 9d. against £43,311 0s. 4d. for the corresponding month of the year 1864. The increase on the month is, therefore, £7441 7s. 5d., or 17 per cent. If, however, we take from the receipts of the month the package duty, which has amounted to about £5200, and the 20 per cent. increased duty on all articles included in the tariff except brandy, gin, tea, and sugar, the whole of the increase would be swept away, and there would be a small decrease. During the first seven months of the year 1864 the Customs duties collected amounted to £314,506 18s. 11d. For the same period of the present year the receipts have reached £345,150 4s. 9d., which is an increase of £30,643 5s. 10d., or nearly 10 per cent.

The following table will show the amounts received monthly during the first seven months of the years 1864 and 1865:—

	1864.	1865.
January	£49,509 6 8	£51,291 17 4
February	49,259 19 2	45,050 14 9
March	41,147 12 0	58,940 17 5
April	44,181 14 11	38,700 12 10
May	47,657 15 2	55,473 6 9
June	39,439 10 8	44,940 7 11
July	43,311 0 4	50,752 7 9
	£314,506 18 11	£345,150 4 9

The average monthly receipts during the year 1864 was about £45,000, while during the present year the average is £49,300.

SUMMARY OF SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

July 23.—Juverna, barque, 400, Hurley, from Manila.
July 25.—Glimpse, barque, 380, Hall, from Puget Sound.
July 27.—Maid of Honour, schooner, 127, Harman, from Mauritius.
July 28.—Meteor, barque, 260, Verney, from Valparaiso.
July 28.—Golden Age, barque, 381, M'Intyre, from Valparaiso.
July 29.—Samoa, schooner, 109, Blacket, from Tahiti.
August 5.—La Reine, barque, 368, Varangot, from Manila.
August 9.—Ægidia and Pauline, ship, 747, Hogland, from Holland.

ARRIVALS FROM ENGLAND.

July 21.—Cape Horn, ship, 724, Bell, from Liverpool, 94 days.
July 21.—British Peer, ship, 1229, Garrett, from the Downs, 94 days.
July 31.—General Lee, ship, 980, Cruikshank, from Liverpool, 99 days.
August 4.—Rutlandshire, ship, 1056, Farley, from the Downs, 111 days.
August 5.—Kingston, ship, 1268, Emerson, from the Downs, 86 days.
August 13.—Palawan, ship, 694, Page, from the Downs, 97 days.

DEPARTURE FOR LONDON.

August 17.—Maid of Judah, ship, 665, Scott, for London. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. H. Miles, Mr. and Mrs. Kearney, Mrs. Norris, Miss Norris, Master Norris, Dr. H. Costerton, Mrs. Costerton, Masters Costerton (2), Captain Hashagen, Messrs. J. C. Valentine, Owen, Winter, and Greenway. Cargo: 844 bales wool, 3 bales skins, 656 casks tallow, 7006 hides, 120 bags and 223 cwt. shank bones, 7 packages tortoiseshell, 3 casks old metal, 12,106 treenails, 222 packages gum, 1 case harness, 30 boxes tobacco, 13,140 oz. gold, 140,000 sovereigns.

DEPARTURES FOR FOREIGN PORTS.

For Callao.—July 25, Abrolhos, ship, 1277, Mendes.
For Shanghai.—July 26, Roebuck, barque, 454, Harrowar; August 3, Beemah, ship, 880, Johnson; August 6, Buena Vista, barque, 696 Ayers.
For Java.—July 31, Krempen Van de Lek, barque, 606, Ratgens; August 12, Samarang, barque, 492, De Groot.

CLEARANCE.—August 16.

Bertha, barque, 257, Gladstone, for London. Passengers—Mons. Beaureau, and M. Hippolite. Cargo: 419 bales 2 half-bales wool, 5 bales skins, 4614 hides, 297 casks tallow, 114 cwt. shank bones, 6170 horns, 5 tons copper.

DEPARTURES FROM NEWCASTLE.

July 22.—British Sovereign, Stuart, for Galle, with 1300 tons coal.
July 23.—Anglo-Saxon, Crowell, for San Francisco, with 930 tons coal.
July 29.—Rosalia, Fisher, for San Francisco, with 480 tons coal.
July 30.—Rose, Hopkins, for Shanghai, with 450 tons coal.
August 3.—Louis Kniffler, Seeman, for San Francisco, with 532 tons coal.

VESSELS LOADING.

For London.—Bahia, barque, 508, Smith; Cornwallis, ship, 1214, Leeman; Queen of Nations, ship, 846, Mitchell.
For Bombay.—British Peer, ship, 1200, Garrett.
For Valparaiso.—Cape Horn, ship, 724, Bell.
For San Francisco.—Mataura, ship, 1194, Stewart.
For Hongkong.—Melrose, barque, 294, Hurford; Rutlandshire, ship, 1056, Farley; Rajah of Cochin, ship, 1070, Birkett.
For Mauritius.—Pacific, barque, 326, Hayward.
For Callao.—Volta, barque, 274, Aikines.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Northam, Captain Skottowe, arrived at her anchorage on the 14th instant.

MEN-OF-WAR ON THE STATION.

Miranda, 14 guns, Captain Jenkins, at New Zealand.
Eclipse, 4 guns, Commander Freemantle, at Sydney.
Curaçoa, 23 guns, Commodore Sir William Wiseman, on a Cruise.
Esk, 21 guns, Captain Lucie, on a Cruise.
Falcon, 17 guns, Commander Parkin, at Sydney.
Salamander, 4 guns, Commander Young, at Sydney.
Brisk, 16 guns, Captain Hope, at New Zealand.

EXPORTS OF WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, &c.

From July 21, 1865.

Per Jason: 931 bales wool, 3548 packages copper, 11,275 hides, 739 casks tallow.
Per Wansfell: 274 bales wool, 824 casks tallow, 1720 hides, 1853 packages copper ore, 1588 packages lead ore.
Per John Duthie: 1408 bales wool, 1138 casks tallow, 11,082 hides, 395 packages gum.
Per Maid of Judah: 844 bales wool, 656 casks tallow, 7006 hides, 222 packages gum.

SHIPS' REPORTS.

Ægidia Pauline.—The Ægidia Pauline sailed from Dordrecht on the 1st May, crossed the Equator on the 26th May, passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on the 26th June, and passed south of Van Diemen's Land on the 1st instant.

British Peer.—The British Peer left the Downs on the 18th April, crossed the Equator on the 17th May, in longitude 28° W.; passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope 17th June; ran down her easting in latitude 48° S., experiencing heavy gales to Tasmania, the S.W. cape being rounded on the 15th instant. The Indian Empire, from London for New Zealand, was spoken on the 25th April, in latitude 45·56 N., longitude 11·24 W.

Cape Horn.—The Cape Horn left Liverpool on the 18th April, crossed the Equator 16th May; passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on the 18th June, and came through Bass's Straits on the 16th July. She ran down her easting in a parallel of latitude 44° S. On the 29th June, during a heavy gale, one of the apprentices named J. Maycock, a native of Hull, was washed overboard by a heavy sea that broke on board.

General Lee.—The fine new clipper ship General Lee left Liverpool on the 23rd April, crossed the Equator on the 25th May, and passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on the 24th June in latitude 45° S.; from thence she had a succession of heavy westerly gales, and sighted Cape Otway on the 27th instant, clearing Bass's Straits on the following day; light and variable winds prevailing since. She ran down her easting on the parallel of 45° S.

Kingston.—The Kingston left the Lizard on the 5th May, crossed the Equator on the 28th of May; on the 20th June spoke the ship Giant's Causeway, latitude 35·30 S., longitude 28·30 W., from London to Melbourne. On the 29th, passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope; ran her easting down in latitude 41 degrees S. On the 2nd July experienced a terrific gale, filling the cabin with water. Had strong N.N.W. to N.W. winds to S.W. Cape. Passed S.W. Cape on the 30th of July; had thence S. to S. E. winds.

La Reine.—The French barque La Reine left Manila on the 4th June. On the 22nd, when in Macassar Straits, in latitude 0·54 N., she struck a reef not laid down on the charts. Captain Varangot states that the day was beautifully fine, with the wind from the southward, the vessel close hauled on the starboard tack, 5 miles from the land. He happened by mere accident to go forward, when he fortunately saw the discoloured water surrounding a danger. The helm was at once put down, and as the vessel came round her stern took the reef. All sail was kept aback, and an anchor with 150 fathoms of hawser carried out to haul her off, but even then it was found necessary to lighten her forward, which was done by throwing a portion of the sugar overboard, when she came off without any difficulty, but the hawser parted shortly after about 50 fathoms from the anchor. On sounding there were 2½ fathoms forward, 6 fathoms aft, and 35 fathoms two lengths astern. The reef lies with Cape Dumas bearing S. W., and the two small and rather remarkable islands N.

Rutlandshire.—The Rutlandshire left the Downs on the 4th April, crossed the Equator on the 16th May, and passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on the 13th June. On the 24th June she encountered a very violent gale, and lost her three lower yards, which had to be thrown overboard after being carried away, in consequence of their affecting the compasses; five cases of acid had also to be thrown overboard, having got adrift, one of the crew was badly burnt by a case breaking open.

Palawan.—The Palawan left the Downs 27th April, crossed the Equator 29th May, and passed the meridian of the Cape on 3rd July. She ran down her easting in latitude 35° S., with N.E. and N.W. winds, and was off King's Island on the 4th instant.

H.M.S. Falcon.—H.M.S.S. Falcon has made an excellent passage of seven days. She reports light variable weather from S. and S.E. until making this coast. She left Sydney on the 30th June, with English despatches for Commodore Wiseman, and proceeded to Kawau, arriving there on the 17th July; finding the Curaçoa not there, remained only a few hours, and then sailed for Tongataboo, arriving next day, and found the Commodore there. Remained until the 22nd, during which time the Commodore received old King George, of the Friendly Islands, on board the Curaçoa, the yards being manned and a salute fired; after that he dined with the Commodore, and the compliment was returned next day. During their stay here the officers visited the spot where Captain Croker, of the Favourite, was shot and buried, and erected a new tablet over the grave. On the 22nd ultimo sailed for this port, experiencing heavy weather throughout, and making the passage under sail only. H.M.S.S. Falcon brought up Captain Duff, commander of the Curaçoa, who is going home invalided, on account of the wounds received at the Gate Pa not remaining healed. The islands generally are reported as being healthy, although several of the officers of the Curaçoa were suffering severely from a kind of low fever. The following are the reported movements of the ships on this station:—H.M.S.S. Curaçoa, Commodore Wiseman, C.B., has been visiting the islands, calling at Norfolk Island on the way. Whilst the Commodore and some of the officers were on shore a heavy gale sprang up, and the ship was compelled to put to sea, and was absent two days before she could embark them from the islands. At Norfolk Island they came in company with the Missionary schooner Southern Cross, and the Commodore promised Bishop Patteson to meet him at Santa Cruz, and cruise round the islands where the attack was made upon the schooner's boat. From Tongataboo she was to cruise to Ovalau, round the Solomon and Feejee Islands, and at the expiration of that time the Commodore expected to be back to Sydney in time for the English October mail, when he would remain there until January, and then proceed to Melbourne and Hobart Town. By a correct observation of the sun, it was discovered that the Disney shoals, approaching the Friendly Islands, are incorrectly marked on the chart, they being over thirty miles to the eastward of the place indicated.

EXPORT OF SPECIE AND GOLD.

	Sovereigns.	Gold.
From 1 January to June 21	825,896	7,980oz.
From June 22, 1865.		
Northam, for Galle	90,798	6,106
Wonga Wonga, for Melbourne	25,000	...
Jason, for London	60,000	2,963
Alexandra, for Melbourne	10,000	...
Prince Alfred, for Auckland	5,000	...
John Duthie	111,560	...
City of Adelaide, for Melbourne	15,862	...
City of Adelaide, for Melbourne	...	5,365
Tararua, for Auckland	15,000	...
Maid of Judah, for London	140,000	13,140

MAILS BY THE P. AND O. CO.'S STEAMERS.

	Letters.	Books.	Newspapers.
Arrived.			
January.—Madras	22,522	586	33,902
February—Northam	20,090	562	30,933
March—Bombay	23,634	508	31,909
April—Wonga Wonga	21,609	603	33,640
May—Northam	22,321	541	32,740
June—Salsette	22,318	621	33,280
July—Jeddo	20,921	681	31,533
August—Northam	16,794	767	29,016
Despatched.			
January.—Bombay	19,958	566	21,091
February—Madras	22,891	517	20,638
March—Northam	25,408	424	24,370
April—Bombay	17,380	532	23,389
May—Madras	19,240	502	22,748
June—Northam	19,420	531	23,285
July—Salsette	25,592	776	23,144

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Keppel Bay.

On and after the 24th instant Two Lights will be exhibited at the Pilot Station, Curtis Island, which, when in line, will point out the direction from the Pilot Station of the Timandra Bank Buoy and the elbow of that shoal.

Directions.—Vessels after passing the Keppel Rocks, at a distance of half a mile, will steer a W.S.W. course for the centre of Broad Mount, and continue that course until after passing the line of lights, when they may haul up to the southward and proceed to the anchorage off Sea Hill, at a distance of half a mile from the shore (Sea Hill bearing N.E.), or up the channel leading to the entrance of the Fitzroy River.

By order of the Marine Board,
G. P. Heath, Lieutenant R.N., Portmaster.
Port Office, July, 1865.

Loss of Brigantine Star of Eve at Rotumah.—The Star of Eve, Captain Hovell, was on her homeward voyage, and called at the above island for the purpose of supplying the stations, and taking off produce; came to anchor in the bay of Fao or Lee harbour on the 15th March winds light and variable from the eastward; on the morning of the 16th, at 2 a.m. the wind suddenly veered to the northward, and commenced to blow with terrific fury, the vessel riding with best bower and sixty fathoms chain. At 2.30 a.m., the cable parted, let go the second anchor and payed out forty-five fathoms; found that the anchor would not hold, and that the vessel was fast drifting on the reef; as a last resource made all sail, and endeavoured to work out of the bay. The vessel had just commenced to get way as she struck on a detached rock, which caused her to fall broadside off, and drift on to the reef upon which the sea was breaking heavily; the vessel struck with great violence, and commenced to break up immediately. Finding it dangerous to remain, Captain Hovell gave orders for all hands to make for the shore, as it was low water, in which they succeeded. At high water the vessel went to pieces, and became a total wreck. A great quantity of the cargo washed ashore and was saved. The Star of Eve was the property of Mr. J. Malcolm, of this city, and, we believe, is uninsured.

INSOLVENCIES DURING THE MONTH.

	Estimated Liabilities.	Estimated Assets.
July		
20 James Heulahan, Upper Tumberumba, miner	92 10 6	7 5 0
24 Hugh Campbell, Williams River, farmer	225 7 0	62 18 6
William Styman, Paterson, baker	80 17 3	6 16 3
John Stapleton, Jarvis Bay, publican	145 10 0	37 10 0
26 Mary Dewbery, Paddington, carpenter	268 6 10	241 0 0
John Culten, Sydney, tobacconist	18 12 0	7 0 0
27 William Cook, South Head Road, Sydney, contractor	528 5 7	66 17 11
Thomas Keys, Illawarra, farmer	198 12 8	3 15 0
Thomas Michael Deacon, St. Leonards, fruiterer	80 18 0	33 3 5
George Tribe, Newcastle, labourer	83 10 0	30 12 0
Thomas Duncan, Nundle, farmer	185 12 10	188 15 8
Edwin Owen Nicholas, Waterloo, out of business	448 6 7	29 13 10
28 Donaldson Kinnear, Clarence River, farmer	150 10 0	8 0 0
Charles Stuart Black, Bega, farmer	2876 13 3	2643 3 0
William Budden, Muswellbrook,	118 0 0	21 0 0
31 Arthur Thomas Else, Tinonee, storekeeper	1139 12 1	310 14 4
Thomas Henderson, West Maitland, cabinet maker	263 19 9	115 0 0
Samuel Megaw, Rockley, labourer	68 18 8	29 4 0
August.		
1 Thomas Naughten, Sydney, hawker	210 15 6	32 16 2
Robert Dunstan, Windsor	161 11 6	15 0 0
Robert Arnold Short, Newtown, publican	160 19 0	44 10 0
2 William Cope, Glebe, bricklayer	34 15 8	4 0 0
Edward William Meredith, Sydney, solicitor	430 6 4	80 16 0
3 Elizabeth Gerrard, North Shore, widow	81 15 0	14 0 0
John Blackstone, Sydney, grazier	2474 14 8	602 10 0
4 Patrick Cains, Cook's River Road, butcher and grocer	41 14 6	17 0 0
Charles Burke, Sydney, fruiterer	99 15 8	7 11 6
5 Andrew William Jack, Sydney, master mariner	154 14 5	20 0 0
7 Joseph Adams, Sydney, butcher	176 18 7	48 0 7
Bernard M'Carney, Picton, farmer	50 15 0	2 0 0
8 John Thompson, Picton, labourer	53 12 0	7 19 0
John Madden, Prospect, farmer (surplus)	676 15 7	1054 0 0
John Vann, Sydney, writing clerk	2683 12 10	1 0 0
10 Neil Kelly, West Maitland, dealer	94 0 0	42 16 0
12 Robert Aslan Mitchell, Mittagong, contractor	67 14 3	65 11 0
Enoch Hughes, Pyrmont, engineer	1340 1 9	500 10 0
14 William Atkins, Manning River, farmer	95 7 0	8 19 6
15 Henry Goodes, and Robert Hensley, Sydney and Araluen, photographic artists	270 0 3	44 3 6
Mary Ann Silver, Sydney, schoolmistress	164 13 1	30 0 0
17 Henry Rashleigh, Nelligen, storekeeper	2616 4 2	304 2 1
18 John Dalzell, Sydney, labourer	140 3 2	93 0 0
Stephen Neate Dark, Clarence Town, miller	256 8 4	202 3 4
Joseph Perkins Collier, Bendollia	137 6 8	28 0 0

Kerosene.—The discovery in this colony of mineral shale producing kerosene oil is more extensive than is generally supposed. Notification has already been made of the formation of a company called "The Hartley Kerosene Oil and Paraffine Company," and the trucks of their raw material forwarded to Sydney have for some days past attracted the attention of passengers by rail. The district of Hartley appears to be very rich in this mineral wealth, for other localities have been discovered said to be quite equal to that now being worked by the recently formed company. This new land has been taken up by Messrs. Stanford and Co. (importers of kerosene oil to this and the neighbouring colonies) and Mr. William Jolly, of Sydney. Some of it is contiguous to that selected by Mr. Samuel and Mr. Want; and another portion is distant from it about five miles. The experiments and examinations which have been made during the past few months are said to justify very sanguine expectations, and it is intended to take immediate steps to ascertain in the most practical way the value of the discovery by the formation of a second Kerosene and Paraffine Company. The utilisation of this new source of wealth will add another important article to our list of exports; and when both companies are in full operation it will also tend to cheapen an oil which has become of almost universal consumption. The use of this shale in the manufacture of gas will improve its quality, and the extensive market close at hand seems to give reasonable promise that while our natural resources are developed, enterprise will meet with its appropriate reward.

Establishment of Pounds.—In conformity with the Impounding Act of 1865, the following places have, on the recommendation of the respective Courts of Petty Sessions, been fixed upon and determined as places for the establishment of public pounds: Dubbo, Cowra, Mulwala, Howlong, Piney Range, Inverell, Ashford, Glen Innes, and Denison.

National Library of Australia
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TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

GOULBURN.

Saturday evening.

A PUBLIC meeting was held to-day to affirm the desirability of establishing a joint stock flour mill, at which a provisional committee was appointed.

TAMWORTH.

Saturday, 6 p.m.

Information has just been received here from Bingera that the police who were out in search of the bushrangers who stuck up Gineroi station, came across them near Arnold's, at the Rocky Creek station, Horton River, yesterday morning. A conflict ensued, and constable Doyle wounded one man, when his horse shied and brought him against a tree, breaking his arm. The bushrangers bolted into the scrub, leaving their guns and horses. A party of volunteers and trackers are now out, and expect to capture the whole gang. Messrs. King and Redhead accompanied the police.

FORBES.

Saturday, 6 p.m.

The news from Grassett's lead is important; Nos. 7 and 8 North were bottomed yesterday, and three ounces of gold were extracted from an oil can of washing dirt; this includes a nugget of 1 oz. 17 dwts.; and to-day another nugget weighing about an ounce was found in the same claim.

NEWCASTLE.

Saturday.

Lieutenant Vigors, the mail guard, shot himself this morning, with a revolver, on Tucker's Bridge, near the Pottery.

GRAFTON.

Sunday, 7.45 p.m.

The Susannah Cuthbert (s.), and Agnes Irving (s.), crossed the bar on Friday last at noon, and arrived here the same night. The former leaves to-night, taking the English mails.

MELBOURNE.

Saturday night.

The cargo of wheat ex Rachael will come on here. Breadstuffs very dull. Quotations unaltered.

ARRIVED.—Blackbird (s.), from Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

Saturday, 6 p.m.

The mining news for the week is very satisfactory; especially from Moonta and Karkavilla.

The Hon. John Baker, one of the squatters refusing to give up his run held under annual lease and sold at auction, has been summoned before the Police Court for being in unlawful occupation of Crown lands.

Business continues dull; good brands of tobacco are scarce, and are worth 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. per lb.

Sales of wheat have taken place at the Port at 8s. 4d. per bushel; millers, however, only offer 7s. 9d.

ARRIVED.—Aldinga.

THE STAMP ACT.

A SUB-COMMITTEE appointed by the several Banks waited on the Commissioner of Stamps about a fortnight ago with regard to the effect of several clauses in the Stamp Act, and particularly with reference to bills and promissory notes. Bills of exchange and promissory notes, and other documents were then left with him to be marked whether they were liable or exempt from duty. The following is a summary of the decisions he arrived at, and which the Banks circulated amongst their principal customers.

1. That promissory notes made and payable in this colony, with the words "bearer or order" erased or omitted, are not liable to duty.
2. That promissory notes in ordinary form, made and dated in a foreign country, but payable in this colony, are not liable to duty.
3. That promissory notes in ordinary form, made, dated, and payable in a foreign country, and negotiated in this colony, are not liable to duty.
4. That cheques made and dated in this colony, and payable in a foreign country, are liable to duty as drafts or orders.
5. That orders drawn in a foreign country on an individual or firm in this colony are not liable to duty, unless payable on demand.
6. That promissory notes in ordinary form, made, dated, and payable in this colony, are not liable to duty, unless payable on demand.
7. That acceptances or bills of exchange in ordinary form, drawn, dated, and made payable in this colony, are not liable to duty.
8. That drafts issued by banks within this colony on their branches or agencies within this colony, not payable on demand, are exempt from duty.
9. That bills of exchange issued by banks within the colony but payable out of the colony, *are* liable to duty.

These decisions, it will be seen, are at variance with the ordinary construction hitherto put upon the schedules of the Stamp Act, and they are doubtless the result of the very inaccurate manner in which the Act has been drawn (many very important clauses in the English Act being omitted) and which has laid it open to be evaded in so many instances. The effect of these decisions was, that all the banks resolved to discount promissory notes except those payable on demand, without stamps, and to put in a claim for a refund of the duty already paid on these documents. But the Treasurer, it appears, differed with the Commissioner in his opinion, which was supported by Mr. Martin, the late Attorney-General and Premier. The opinion of other leading counsel has also been taken on this question, and they generally support the view held by the Treasurer, and what was no doubt the intention of the Legislature, that all these documents should be liable to the stamp duty. Under these circumstances, and as the Commissioner had affixed his opinion in writing on the back of the document, a case is to be laid before the Supreme Court for the opinion of the Judges—and the banks have had notice from the Government that if it is against them they will be required to affix stamps on all bills, &c., discounted without stamps.

LAW.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE Mr. District Judge M'Farland.

KILLMAN V. ARCHIBALD.

This was an application by Mr. Richard Johnson on behalf of defendant for a new trial in an action for trespass (by defendant's cattle), wherein plaintiff had succeeded by default. The defendant lived at Lane Cove, and had to travel seven miles to see the daily papers in which the cause list was published. On the morning of the day in which the case was heard, defendant saw the paper, and noticed that his case was the thirteenth in the list. He lost no time in procuring a witness whom he had subpœnaed, and proceeded at once to the office of his attorney, and thence to the District Court, where he learnt that the action had been determined in his absence, a verdict being found for the plaintiff for the amount claimed. Under these circumstances, he now moved for a new trial, and also on the grounds that he had a good defence on the merits, and that the damages were excessive. These facts were set forth in affidavit by defendant, and Mr. Johnson argued therefrom that as the verdict appeared to be an unjust one, and as defendant was willing to indemnify the plaintiff against costs, besides paying the amount of the verdict into Court, to abide the event, he ought to be allowed a new trial. His Honor refused the application. The defendant was bound to be in attendance when the case was called on; and if he granted a new trial because defendant did not see the list in the newspapers in time to be at the Court to defend it, there would be no end of applications for new trials on that ground.

PICKERING V. NIXON.

The defendant in this case applied through his counsel, Mr. Blake, for a new trial. It was an action to recover money alleged to have been received by defendant for plaintiff's use, and not accounted for. Defendant now stated in an affidavit that he was never indebted to plaintiff in any sum whatever, and had he been aware of the course which plaintiff intended to pursue at the trial, he could have brought documentary proof of the assertion now made. Mr. R. Jones having replied for the respondent, his Honor granted the application, but ordered the defendant (Nixon) to pay the plaintiff one guinea as professional costs.

REDMAN V. WOOLLER.

This was another application for a new trial. The case was tried on Tuesday last, and reported in our issue of Wednesday. It was an action of detenue to recover possession of a horse purchased of defendant at auction in 1863, and shortly afterwards lost. Plaintiff had recently seen a horse in defendant's possession, and claimed it as the one purchased in 1863, and defendant refusing to give it up, plaintiff brought his action. A number of witnesses were examined, one of whom swore that in 1863 and 1864 the horse now claimed by plaintiff was upon the run on which he was bred, near Goulburn. Mr. R. Jones, who now appeared for the applicant, stated that evidence could be brought to show that the horse had been sold *twice*, and, after being lost, had wandered back to the run on which he was bred. Mr. M. H. Stephen opposed the application, and his Honor refused it, but without costs, the application not being unreasonable.

SCOTT AND WIFE V. MOSES.

An application for a re-hearing. Applicant stated that, being a foreigner, he did not thoroughly understand the English language, and when he got the summons he asked a neighbour on what date he should have to attend, when he was told on the 11th of the month. He attended on the 11th, and then found the case had been disposed of on the 7th. On this ground, and also on the ground that he had a good defence to the action, he now applied for a re-hearing. His Honor refused to disturb the verdict.

WINDSOR DISTRICT COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE Mr. District Judge DOWLING.

There were 118 cases for trial. The following were the only actions of importance.

PURCELL V. GOW.

This was brought to recover £12 10s. for six months' rent of house and land at Upper Richmond, alleged to be due in November last. From the evidence, however, it appeared that the defendant had taken the place in August, 1864, at £15 a year, payable yearly, and that there was nothing yet due. Plaintiff was therefore nonsuited. Mr. Coley for plaintiff, and Mr. Walker for defendant.

TOWN V. CARVER.

This was an action of trover, brought to recover a mare, the property of the plaintiff, wrongfully converted by the defendant to his use, or the value £12. The plaintiff swore that the mare had been bred by him, and was in his possession till 1862, when he missed her. He thought she was dead, and never saw her again until that day in the defendant's possession. Plaintiff was contradicted in his evidence by his servant. Defendant swore, and brought evidence to the effect that the mare had been in his possession seven or eight years, and that his son had exchanged a horse for her with a person named Townsend, of Kurrajong. The parties lived near each other. Verdict for defendant. Mr. Coley for plaintiff; Mr. Walker for defendant.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

SATURDAY.

THE undermentioned estates were surrendered:—

John Ferrier, of Macleay River, shipwright. Liabilities, £264 3s. 11d. Assets, £189. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

Richard Carter, of Goorangoola, grazier. Liabilities, £9736 2s. 5d., of which £9325 15s. 5d. is secured. Assets, £10,666; or, available for unsecured creditors, £1239 4s. 7d. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Monday, August 21.—Arthur T. Else, John Blackstone, second. William Cope, James Bunyan, single. Enoch Hughes, first.
Tuesday, 22.—Edward W. Meredith, S. Richardson, special, for examination. *At Maitland:* George Tribe, adjourned single.
Wednesday, 23.—Henry Hoffman, third. John M. Walker, Horresco Read, Joseph Barber, Joseph Adams, John Thompson, single. John Madden, first. *At Tamworth;* Thomas Duncan, second.
Thursday, 24.—*At Wagga Wagga:* Murdoch M'Kenzie, third. *At Braidwood:* Henry New and William Mixner, third.
Friday, 25.—John Garniss (deceased), Thomas Abbott, third. Owen M'Geary, single. William Bishop, William Baldwin, William T. Warren, adjourned examinations. *At Maitland;* John Cooksley, Benjamin Solomons, Henry P. Stephens, third.
Monday, 28.—Donaldson Kinnear, Bernard M'Carney, John Vann, Robert A. Mitchell, single. Charles S. Black, second.
Tuesday, 29.—Walter Hamilton, special, for examination. Elizabeth Gerrard, special, for proof of debt and examination. *At Maitland:* Arthur Willis, third. Neil Kelly, single.
Wednesday, 30.—Arthur T. Else, John Blackstone, third. John Madden, Enoch Hughes, second. J. Stapleton, junior, adjourned single. *At Port Macquarie:* William Atkins, single.
Thursday, 31.—Mary A. Silver, Goodes and Hensley, single, Henry Rashleigh, first, 10.
Friday, September 1.—How, Thomson, and Co., special, for examination.
Wednesday, 6.—Charles S. Black, third.
Friday, 8.—Henry Rashleigh, second.
Monday, 11.—*At Grafton:* Thomas W. Hull, third.
Wednesday, 13.—John Madden, Enoch Hughes, third. *At Tamworth:* Thomas Duncan, third.
Monday, 25.—Henry Rashleigh, third.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.

Tuesday, August 22.—Henry Crooker Russell, William Everingham, Walter Hamilton, Henry Richards, Joseph Faris, Thomas Bottrell, David Bernberg, George Ward, Daniel O'Driscoll, Ephraim Bushby, Stephen Richardson.
Tuesday, 29.—Joshua Shipway, James Lynch, Thomas Buff, John Scanlan, Peter Klees, Charles Thorne, Frederick Samuel Lavers.
Tuesday, September 5.—Harry Sargeant, Patrick M'Mahon, Edward Lumley, Arthur Edward Gibson, Alexander Brown Pritchard, Mary Dickson.
Tuesday, 12.—Rudolph Krochnert, William Swift, John Francis M'Grath, Samuel Carr, Robert Francis Bayley, George Edward Lander, Arthur Manser Coleman.
Tuesday, 19.—Joseph Sutton.
Tuesday, 26.—Duncan Cameron, Mary Murray Fisher, William Carnell, William Packenham, Henry Savage.
Tuesday, October 3.—Francis Ezra Russell.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE their Worships the Police Magistrate and Mr. Wrench.

Of thirteen prisoners, five were discharged and one was remanded.

Charles Robinson, seaman, was charged with having committed an aggravated assault upon Sergeant M'Keogh. The constable deposed that about 1 o'clock this morning he was met by a soldier in York-street, who said that he had left his belt at the Police Office Hotel, and being afraid to go to barracks without it, asked him to get it back for him; he (M'Keogh) went to the house and got the belt, and on his opening the door to come out the defendant and two women—"prostitutes" of course—made a rush to get in, and pushed against him (the constable), whereupon he knocked him down—pushed him down; as he lay he kicked witness several times, and witness took him into custody for assaulting him. To be imprisoned two months.

Ellen Kinsella, an old vagrant, found lying drunk in a public place, was taken into custody for protection, and now, not satisfying their Worships that she has either a home or lawful means of support, was sentenced to be imprisoned three months.

The rest were severally ordered to pay 10s., or to be imprisoned forty-eight hours, some for riotous conduct and others for obscene language.

THE POOR BOX.—Received, nil. Assisted eight persons, £3 18s. in hand.

THE ROSTER.—Monday, August 21st, Messrs. Murphy, Cohen, Ross, and Bossley; Tuesday, 22nd, Messrs. Raper, Hogg, and J. Hill; Wednesday, 23rd, Messrs. Caldwell, Chapman, Dangar, and Wrench; Thursday, 24th, Messrs. Sutherland, Levey, Smithers, and Birrell; Friday, 25th, Messrs. G. Hill, Oatley, Rattray, and Williams; Saturday, 26th, Messrs. Day and Burdekin.

WATER POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, with Mr. G. Dibbs and Mr. W. Church.

Samuel Riley, for using obscene language in Harrington-street, and throwing stones at constable Perie, who was at the time in the execution of his duty, was fined 10s. for each offence, in default of payment imprisonment for forty-eight hours.

Antonio Andriocho (a Greek), for riotous behaviour in George-street, was fined 10s., with the alternative of forty-eight hours in gaol.

Patrick Jones was committed to three months' hard labour in gaol, for soliciting alms in Miller-street, North Shore.

Makin, a Lascar, remanded on a charge of desertion from the steamer Jeddo, was sent on board that vessel.

Edward Herbert, Oliver Watson, and William Saunders, seamen belonging to the ship Maid of Honour, were convicted of wilful disobedience of lawful commands, and sentenced to seven days' imprisonment.

John Garvin, a seaman of the colonial vessel, Eliza K. Bateson, in custody on a charge of insubordination on the high seas, was discharged, the evidence procured for the prosecution being inadequate to sustain the charge.

Catherine Wilson, alias Suttor, was committed to one month's hard labour in gaol, as a common prostitute.

James Brown, for riotous behaviour in William-street, was fined 5s., with the alternative of twenty-four hours' imprisonment.

ROSTER.—Monday, 21st, Mr. G. Rattray, Mr. N. D. Stenhouse, Mr. J. Williams; Tuesday, 22nd, Mr. J. Caldwell, Mr. R. Hill, Mr. A. Learmonth, Mr. M. Metcalfe; Wednesday, 23rd, Mr. E. W. Cameron, Mr. J. Cuthbert, Mr. E. Raper, Mr. E. Wrench; Thursday, 24th, Mr. T. Lawry, Mr. J. Oatley, Mr. S. H. Pearce; Friday, 25th, Mr. H. Armitage, Mr. H. C. Burnell, Mr. M. Chapman; Saturday, 26th, Mr. W. Church, Mr. J. F. Josephson.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

BANCO COURT.—Armstrong v. Fuller; Holt v. Dalgleish; Holt v. Scott.

JURY COURT.—Sempill v. Rashleigh; Humphrey v. Moriarty and another; Sempill and another v. Rashleigh; Sempill v. Rashleigh, assessment.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—Perry v. Muir, minutes; Marks v. Henriques, minutes; Frost v. Healy, minutes; Wyse v. Heggarty, report; Jones v. Maloney, to consider order.

Before the First Clerk.—Re Waring's costs; taxation.

DISTRICT COURT.

JURY CAUSES.

3136 Regan v. Budge — 3988 Carrol v. Kelly
4149 Layard v. Kemp

WINDSOR.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—The fourth lecture of the season was delivered on the evening of Wednesday last, by the Rev. J. Cameron, of Richmond. Subject—"Julius Cæsar." Mr. S. Edgerton, in the chair. The reverend lecturer began his address by commenting at some length upon the recent production of Louis Napoleon, Cæsar's Biographer, which he looked upon, so far as the first volume was concerned, as a very useful work, though at the same time open to much criticism. Napoleon was evidently inclined to draw a comparison between the Cæsars and Napoleons, and to look upon the latter as the modern Cæsars. Mr. Cameron now drew the attention of his audience more particularly to the subject of his lecture, referring to the confused and anarchical condition of the Roman Republic when the advent of Julius Cæsar was heralded. Cæsar was evidently the greatest man of his day; he was a Patrician by birth and descended from a family of high character. His education was first-class, and his power of oratory unsurpassed by any but that of Cicero himself. By his ambitious perseverance at an early period of his life he worked himself up to a high position in society, and eventually became the chief of the Roman Republic. He wielded the great power he possessed for the benefit of his country. Mr. Cameron next directed the attention of his audience to the great military deeds of Cæsar, and hastily reviewed the history of his Gallic campaign, his surprising conquests, invasion of Britain, and triumphal return to Rome. The reverend gentleman referred to Cæsar's struggle under disadvantageous circumstances with Pompey in regard to the supremacy; the ignominious defeat of his opponent, and lastly alluded in impressive terms to his brutal assassination by Brutus, and the peculiar circumstances attending it. Mr. C. then concluded his interesting lecture with some apt remarks addressed to the members of the institution. On the motion of Mr. W. Dean, seconded by the Rev. D. Moore, a vote of thanks was awarded by acclamation to Mr. Cameron for his pleasing and instructive lecture.

ARALUEN.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

AUGUST 15.—During the past few days our valley has been in quite a state of excitement owing to the appearance here of the Inspector of the Joint Stock Bank, who came down last Thursday, and on Friday morning opened a branch of the bank he represents in a portion of Mr. Sumner's stores at Redbank. This is a step in the right direction, and will be a great boon to the inhabitants of the valley as well as the settlers between here and the coast. We venture to predict for the Joint Stock Bank a large business. For although a second bank is talked of as being likely to put in an appearance in a few days, there is no doubt the lion's share of business will go to the one which had the pluck to first establish itself amongst us.

In mining matters we have very fair prospects. Several new claims have been opened higher up the creek, and, judging from the direction the lead is taking, there will be plenty of room for the profitable employment of the present population for some years to come, and if the Government would only bring us a supply of water from the Shoalhaven for sluicing purposes, our hills and banks would keep the Araluen the leading gold-field in New South Wales for the next ten or fifteen years. More of this, however, by-and-bye, for it is a subject worthy of serious consideration.

Report says we are shortly to have one or two reefs starting, the specimens obtained being rich enough to warrant the belief that they will pay well for working; but as I have not seen them, or the localities, must decline giving the rumour confirmation for the present.

We have had beautiful weather of late, and the few showers during the past fortnight have been very beneficial both to the settlers and miners.

PEEL RIVER.

BOWLING ALLEY POINT.—Writing on the 14th instant, our correspondent says:—A fatal accident occurred here last Thursday night, by which a Mrs. Wright (better known to the old residents here as Mrs. Logan) lost her life. The particulars, as far as can gathered, are as follow:—A party, consisting of Mr. Charles A. Wright, his wife, and mother was returning from Nundle to this place in a light spring-cart, and when within a mile and a-half of their home, the cart came in contact with a stump, and was capsized. One of the party says that deceased called her husband's attention to the stump, when he replied, "You will see how nicely I can drive round it," or words to that effect. When the cart capsized, Wright and his mother were thrown clear; but Mrs. Wright the younger fell under the cart. The sun was only declining when the accident occurred. Her husband, though with only a slight hurt to the arm, did not recover consciousness till it was quite dark. Deceased was then alive and begging of him to "cut the harness," as the struggles of the horse were dragging the cart over her. He tried to lift the cart off her, while his mother tried to drag her from under, but their strength was inadequate to the task; so that, after raising it several times, they had to let it down on her again. At length her screams brought two men to their assistance, but too late, as life was then extinct.

MINING.—Matters here remain much as usual. The weather has been delightful, although there have been some rather severe frosts. We have had just enough rain to keep up a supply of water and no more; and now the spring is fast coming upon us, although the nights are still very cold and sharp.

VICTORIA.

THE City of Adelaide, steamer, brings Melbourne papers to the 17th instant.

The *Argus* of that date publishes the following communication, sent by Dr. Mueller for that purpose:—"August 2, 1865. Pooncurie, Darling River. To the Ladies' Committee of the Leichardt Search Expedition. I have the honour to announce the arrival of my party on the 31st July at Pooncurie. We experienced considerable difficulty in crossing the back country from Balranald to the Darling, owing to a total absence of feed and a scarcity of water on the road. I have had to leave one of the young camels, hopelessly lame, at Mr. Officer's station. One of our good pack camels got drowned on the night of the 31st July, apparently by his having slipped accidentally down a steep bank of the river, and then become entangled in snags on the bottom. We now have thirty-five horses and twelve camels—eight pack-camels and one riding one, the remaining three are young. I have to speak most highly of the conduct of every member of the party. Each vies with the other in rendering himself generally useful, and in discharging to the letter, and that most willingly, every duty assigned him. I spell here for a few days, to enable the horses to recover the effects of the past journey, before pushing on for Menindie. I have the honour to remain your most obedient servant,—JAMES P. MURRAY, surgeon to the party, officer in charge."

The *Talbot Leader* mentions that considerable excitement was caused in Talbot on Saturday evening, by a report that a very eccentric resident of the town, known by the name of Emma Hayward, had been found dead in her bed, and that appearances justified the belief that a second edition of the Daylesford outrage had been perpetrated. Crowds of people flocked to the house, and those who obtained admission came outside again only to add fresh fuel to the excitement. The body was in an advanced stage of decomposition, and this was not surprising, as the deceased had evidently been dead about two days. The police quickly arrived on the spot, and took charge of the body, but it was late on Saturday night before the excitement subsided. However, from the evidence taken at the inquest, it has been ascertained that the woman died in a fit of apoplexy.

In the Supreme Court, on Tuesday, the case of Bishop v. Syme, an action of libel against the proprietors of the *Age*, terminated in a verdict for plaintiff—damages one farthing.

The *Geelong Advertiser* remarks that no place in the colony has witnessed so many fluctuations in the value of property as Meredith. At a sale by auction, held on Thursday, the Meredith Hotel was knocked down for £810. A few years ago the same building would not have realised £500. The house was built in the golden times, and cost over £10,000.

The *Argus* of 17th instant remarks:—The determination of the Executive to let the law take its course in the case of the prisoner David Young is equivalent to an announcement that no fresh evidence has turned up in his favour. Had a single modifying circumstance offered itself to shake the verdict of the jury that found him guilty, we may be satisfied that the Attorney-General would have given him the benefit of it. As it is, that verdict is based on evidence as conclusive as mere circumstantial evidence can well be. The coupling together of the various scattered scraps of testimony was performed so artistically, and with so much sagacity and skill, that not a link was missing from the chain which connected the doer and the deed. From first to last, through one unbroken sequence of phenomena, the figure of the convict Young is traced back to the scene of the murder with a distinctness that inseparably associates him with its perpetration. The execution takes place on the 21st at Castlemaine.

It will be learned with regret, says the same paper, by all interested in the Australian Turf, that Mr. Dowling's celebrated racing filly, Illumination, winner of several principal events last year, died on the morning of the 14th, after an illness of about forty-eight hours' duration. The cause of death was not at once ascertained.

The *Riverine Herald* states that the Victorian carrying agents are complaining of the great inconvenience and annoyance they are subjected to, in consequence of the Customs officer of New South Wales refusing to clear all goods at the Echuca bonded warehouse intended for trans-Murray districts. We certainly cannot see (it adds) why any obstruction should be offered. The duties that Victoria collects at Echuca are simply nominal. New South Wales ought, therefore, to offer every inducement in their power to facilitate the movements of all concerned. We would suggest that a properly worded memorial be at once forwarded to the Collector of Customs, Sydney, setting forth the grievances complained of; and we have not the slightest doubt that the prayer of the petition will be immediately acceded to. It would be a great saving of time to the carriers and carrying agents, and a saving of expense to the Riverine merchants, as it would obviate the extra charge for cartage, percentage, &c., to Moama.

The *Age* of Thursday reports as follows:—A private meeting of squatters was held at Scott's Hotel, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of considering the advisability of introducing the Ong-Ti breed of sheep, from Chinese Tartary, into this colony. Mr. H. E. Michel, of the firm of Michel and Toller, Collins-street West, stated the purport of the meeting to be the formation of a company, registered under the Limited Liability Act. There was not a very large attendance, the weather being very inclement; but Mr. Michel, at some length, detailed the object of the proposed company. The Ong-Ti breed of sheep are natives of the north-west provinces of the Chinese Empire. They are found to the north-west of Pekin, outside the great wall, in the neighbourhood of Shanghai, in 41° north latitude, 114° east longitude, and also in the In-Chin mountains. They are, therefore, considered specially adapted for acclimatisation in the colder parts of Australia, and fitted to thrive in localities which are unadapted to existing breeds. It is proposed to introduce this sheep into Australia, and by judicious crossing with the native breed, it is believed an animal would be produced combining the weight of carcase and prolific qualities of the Ong-Ti with the finer texture of the wool of the Australian breeds, which, from its great length of staple, would render it peculiarly adapted for combing purposes. The Ong-Ti sheep are very prolific, breeding twice a year, and averaging three lambs at a birth. The carcase of the wether weighs about 147 lb., and the quality of the mutton is equal to the best Leicester. Their average height is 3 feet 3 inches. An attempt has been made to introduce sheep from China into these colonies, called the Shi-Si, but they are of an inferior quality to the Ong-Ti. The latter came from a totally different part of the empire, full a thousand miles distant from the locality where the Shi-Si is obtained. The wool of the Shi-Si has been classed at Bradford at 1s. per lb., whilst the Ong-Ti, which is not inferior in quality, is four inches longer in the staple. It has been ascertained that not less than six millions of these sheep annually pass through the northern gates of the great wall of China, to supply northern Chinese markets; and even there manufactories are in operation to convert the wool of the sheep into fabrics for the distant interior of Asia. An important peculiarity of these sheep is their immunity from foot-rot. On this point a letter from Mr. John Ross, of Maitland, is important, as he has experienced their qualities. He writes:—"We have but one imported, and that one a ram. The first cross with large-framed German ewes produces good butchers' sheep; the lambs, at four months, weighing thirty-five to forty-five pounds, and sell readily. The wool from these is of small value and the fleeces light. The second cross, both as regards wool and carcass, is far superior to the first, and is productive of a very hardy sheep. Last year was a very wet one. As you may remember, most of our sheep on this flat country are lame from February till November; but these, the second cross, did not appear to suffer at all. I don't think we had to pare the feet of one of them. They come to maturity very early. I sent four of them to the Maitland show last April; they had two teeth up only, and one of them weighed 177lb gross; none were under 140 lb. They were not artificially fed. * * * As to the Chinese ewes having four teats, I do not believe it; none of my cross have four." Other evidence, *from firms of respectability* in Sydney, and from Chinese merchants of probity, proves the advantages to be derived from the importation of this breed of sheep. Specimens of the wool were exhibited, and correspondence read in support of the statement made by Mr. Michel. The names of a number of gentlemen, resident in Sydney and Queensland, who have undertaken to become shareholders, were read; and a list of Victorian firms submitted who have expressed a willingness to join the undertaking as soon as the company has been initiated.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

SATURDAY EVENING.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	311	4	9
Gin	108	15	11
Whisky	9	13	3
Rum	119	14	0
Wine	25	1	8
Tea	1	17	6
Coffee and chicory	13	11	5
Pilotage	27	7	0
Dues	6	0	0
Package Duty	31	1	0
Total	£675	9	6

A numerously attended meeting of the New South Wales shareholders of the Queensland Steam Navigation Company was held to-day, at the United Insurance Company's offices, George-street, when the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—"Resolved that the shareholders on the New South Wales Register pledge themselves to take up the new stock as allotted to them, on condition that the like be done by the Queensland shareholders."

Business during the month has been dull, and, with the exception of flour, teas, and sugars, the transactions were limited, and merely to meet present requirements. There is still a good demand for the neighbouring colonies of Queensland, and New Zealand, although many persons are of opinion that the package duty will interfere with our trade with these colonies. The late news from England of an increase in the amount of exports to Sydney has caused a decline in the prices of those articles of which shipments are heavy.

We subjoin the latest report of our markets:

FLOUR.—There have been some large speculative transactions in the flour market, several cargoes from Chili having been bought up during the last two weeks. Prices, however, rule about the same as last month, viz., Adelaide first brands, £21 to £22; Chilian, £19 to £19 10s. Stocks are small, but as a large number of vessels are expected to arrive shortly from Valparaiso, there is not much likelihood of any sudden rise. Wheat is firmer, and has advanced about 6d. per bushel. Adelaide is quoted at 9s. 6d. to 9s. 9d., and Chilian at 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d. per bushel.

LIQUIDS.—Ale in bulk has been very much depressed, and prices have given way from 10s. to 15s. per hogshead. First brands range from £6 15s. to £7 5s; second brands, £6 to £6 10s. Porter in bulk continues scarce. Taylor's is worth £7 10s. to £7 15s. Bottled ale and porter are not so firm, and have declined in price. First brands, 9s. to 10s.; second brands, 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. Brandy is dull of sale, and prices have declined about 6d. per gallon. A large sale of Martell's was made at 7s. 6d., but most holders are asking 7s. 9d.; Hennessy's, 7s. 6d. Rum is a shade firmer; 30 o.p. is quoted at 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d., and sales have taken place lately at 3s. 4d. to 3s. 5d. Geneva is not quite so firm, holders being more anxious to realise. First brands of low strengths and small quantities range from 10s. to 10s. 6d. Whisky dull at 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. In wines there has not been much doing. Good sherries and ports command very high prices, but for low wines there is no alteration to notice.

TEAS continue firm. Some large sales were made about a fortnight ago at improved rates. Common congous are quoted at £6 10s. to £7 per chest. Medium, £7 10s. to £8 10s. per chest. Fine, £10 to £12 per chest. For hysonskin there is no inquiry. Gunpowder and fine-scented orange pekoe are scarce, and saleable at full prices.

SUGARS are not quite so firm, but prices rule nearly the same as last month. The quotations for Mauritius sugars are as follows:—Rations, £29 to £31; dark counters, £33 to £35; light counters, £37 to £39; crystals, £41 10s. to £43 10s.

COFFEE is rather firmer. Plantation has improved about ½d. per lb., the present quotation being 12d. per lb. in bond, Manila, 8¼d. to 8½d. per lb. in bond; Java, 8½d. per lb. in bond.

CANDLES are rather firmer and sales have taken place at an improvement of ¼d. per lb.; full weights, 9½d. to 9¾d. per lb.; light weights, 7½d. to 8d. per lb.

COLONIAL PRODUCE.—Wool: There is not any alteration in this market, the quantity offered at this season of the year being insufficient to test prices, and consisting principally of odd lots and scoured wool. The news from England of the result of the London May wool sales is more satisfactory than was anticipated, but the prices realised show, on the whole, that those who sold in this market were the gainers, there being in most instances a loss of the expenses on the wool exported. At the last auction sales on Thursday only 131 bales were cataloged, and of this quantity 120 were sold. The only lots of any importance were 22 bales greasy TMK, 8d.; 13 bales skins, NZ, MS, 14½d.; 10 bales fleece, JB, damaged, 14d.; 9 bales, Clark and Co., 17d.; 16 bales fleece, TD, 16½d.; 11 bales, ZS in diamond, 15½d. A few lots of scoured ranged from 16½d. to 20d.

SHEEPSKINS are steady, and the prices obtained at last sales ranged from 5½d. to 8d. per lb.

TALLOW.—This market is very firm, and in consequence of large purchases for shipment to Chili and the neighbouring colonies, prices have improved during the month from £2 to £2 10s. per ton. At the auction sales yesterday, 188 casks were sold at the following prices:—beef, £32 5s. to £34 per ton; mutton, £35 10s. to £36 5s. per ton; station, £32 15s. to £33 per ton.

HIDES.—Good heavy hides still command high rates, but light and inferior are dull of sale. At auction yesterday about 3700 hides were catalogued, and nearly 2500 sold at prices ranging from 5s. 6d. to 16s. 6d. each, according to weight and quality.

RICE is not much inquired for, but new Patna is quoted about 21s. per ton higher, the price being £21 to £21 10s. per ton. Old Patna very dull at £18 to £19 per ton.

SALT is steady. Liverpool, delivered at the ship's side, is worth £3 15s. to £3 17s. 6d. per ton, fine salt, £4 to £4 5s. per ton; rock salt is quoted at £4 10s. to £5 per ton.

OILMEN'S STORES.—Assorted invoices command full prices. Pickles are scarce, and saleable at improved rates.

TOBACCO.—The decline of shipments from home and New York has been the means of inducing speculation in consumable brands; and the tobacco market wears the aspect of improvement that it has not done for some years past. The additional duty of 20 per cent. is, however, extremely irksome to effective sales of the imported article, the trade, for the time, being thrown into the hands of the colonial manufacturer of all grades of qualities. Nearly the whole of the blockade-run Southern tobaccoes is absorbed, and the market cleared of a vast amount of inferior stocks. Good Western twist and tens are in the hands of two houses, and are worth from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 9d.; halves of good quality, in 20lb. boxes, are scarce.

CIGARS.—The market still remains a dead letter on account of the continuity of colonial manufactured counterfeit brands, which will be removed when the new bill recently introduced by the Legislature for the protection of trade marks comes into actual operation.

The following general abstracts, show the average amount of the liabilities and assets of the Australian Joint Stock Bank, taken from the several weekly statements during the quarter, from the 1st April to the 30th June, 1865.

LIABILITIES: Notes in circulation, not bearing interest, issued in New South Wales, £115,549 3s 1d.; issued in Queensland, £47,890 5s. 6d. Total, £163,439 8s. 7d. Bills in circulation, not bearing interest, £6961 16s. 2d.; balances due to other banks, £2792 8s. 9d.; deposits, not bearing interest, £442,861 7s. 4d.; bearing interest, £416,149 18s. 7d. Total amount of liabilities, £1,035,144 19s. 5d. ASSETS: Coined gold and silver, and other coined metals, £124,580 1s.; gold and silver in bullion or bars, £9375 7s.; landed property, £70,896 7s. 4d.; notes and bills of other banks, £11,604 8s. 4d.; balances due from other banks, £52,498 15s. 5d.; amount of all debts due to the bank, including notes, bills of exchange, and all stock and funded debts of every description, excepting notes, bills, and balances due to the said bank from other banks, £1,336,211 2s. 8d. Total amount of assets, £1,609,176 2s. 9d. Amount of the capital stock paid up at the close of the quarter ender 30th June, 1865, £500,000; rate of the last dividend declared to the shareholders, 10 per cent. per annum and bonus of 2½ per cent. per annum; amount of the last dividend declared, £31,250; amount of the reserved profits at the time of declaring such dividend, £88,513 0s. 3d.

Australian Joint Stock Bank (within the colony). LIABILITIES: Notes in circulation, not bearing interest, £115,549 3s. 1d; bills in circulation not bearing interest, £5176 15s. 5d.; balances due to other banks, £2792 8s. 9d.; deposits not bearing interest, £335,422 11s. 4d.; deposits bearing interest, £373,690 8s 4d. Total amount of liabilities, £832,631 6s. 11d. ASSETS: Coined gold and silver and other coined metals, £98,828 11s. 8d.; gold and silver in bullion or bars, £2438 15s. 5d.; landed property, £52,171 6s. 2d.; notes and bills of other banks, £12,510 15s. 5d.; balances due from other banks, £240,556 11s. 9d; amount of all debts due to the bank, including notes, bills of exchange, and all stock and funded debts of every description, excepting notes, bills, and balances due to the said bank from other banks, £991,410 11s. 6d. Total amount of assets, £1,397,916 11s. 11d.

Our dates from Tasmania are to the 15th instant. The *Launceston Examiner* of that date reports as follows:—

We have but little to report in the produce market. Business has been very dull to-day. Oats, in consequence of the news to hand by the Black Swan, have experienced a fall, being now quoted at 3s. 9d. Flour remains at £21; wheat, 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d.; bran, 1s. 4d.; potatoes, £6, bags in; pressed hay, £5 10s. to £6; trussed ditto, £3 15s. to £4.

Of the state of the markets at Hobart Town, the *Mercury* of the 14th says:—

Business during to-day has been slack, and the week has closed without any animation in our markets. Transactions have been limited solely to the supply of local demands. Prices generally are without alteration, as under:—Flour, £21 per ton; wheat, 9s. 9d. per bushel; Barley, English, 5s. to 5s. 6d. per bushel; Cape, 3s. 9d. to 4s. 3d. per bushel; oats, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 9d. per bushel; hay (country pressed), £4 10s. to £5 10s. per ton; straw, £4 per ton. In potatoes we have to report a still further decline, consequent upon the New Zealand advices to hand on Friday, and sales have been made to-day at £5 2s. per ton. The market quotation is now from £5 to £5 10s., including bags.

LEATHER MARKET.

W. DEAN.—The demand continues brisk. The market has been well supplied during the week, and sales have been freely made at the following rates:—Harness, 10½d to 11½d; bag, 10s to 12s; bridle, 11s to 13s; strap, 9s to 10s; collar, 4s to 7s 3d; basils, 7s to 12s 6d; kip, 1s 3d to 1s 5½d; sole, 8½d to 10d; yearlings, 1s 9d to 2s 2d; calf, 2s 8d to 2s 11d; kangaroo, 21s to 24s; English calf, 2s 10d to 3s; French, 4s 3d to 4s 9d.

MAITLAND MARKETS.

FRIDAY, August 18.—Business.—The return of fine weather has caused an improvement to take place in business this week. The wholesale stores have executed several up-country orders. The town trade, though slightly improved, continues dull. The arrival of the English correspondence has not caused any change in the markets. The wool market at home having improved, an advance may be expected here. Tallow has advanced 40s per ton.

Teas firm. Congous, £9 to £9 10s per chest; hysonskin, £5 to £7 10s. per chest.

Sugars.—Company's No. 1, £45 to £46 per ton; crystals £52 per ton; light Mauritius, £36 to £38 per ton; ration, £32 to £34 per ton.

Oilmen's Stores.—Bottled fruits, 14s to 15s per dozen; pickles, good brands scarce, 9s to 9s 6d per dozen; sardines, ¼-lb. tins 8s per dozen, ½-lb. tins 11s 6d per dozen; English jams, 13s 6d to 14s 6d per dozen.

Salt of all kinds firm. Liverpool, £5 to £5 10s per ton; fine, £6 per ton; rock salt, scarce, at £6 10s to £7 per ton.

Brandy.—Martell's, 21s 6d to 24s per gallon; pale brandy, 30s to 40s per dozen, best brands 45s to 60s per dozen. Gin (key brand), 41s to 44s per case. Whisky, 33s to 35s per dozen. West India rum, 30 o.p., 15s to 17s per gallon.

English Ale.—Bass's No. 3, scarce, at £8 5s per hogshead; Marrian's, £8 to £8 10s per hogshead; bottled ale and porter, 11s 6d to 12s per dozen.

Rice, £24 to £25 per ton.

Tobacco.—Colonial, manufactured from the pure Virginian leaf, 4s 6d per lb.; colonial, 1s 4d to 1s 6d per lb.; leaf, 4d to 5d per lb.; American negrohead, 7s to 8s per lb.; cigars, 100s to 120s per 1000.

Carriage equal to the demand. Horse teams preferred.

Wool.—No arrivals.

Flour and Wheat.—The market for breadstuffs has undergone very little change since last week. It may, however, be considered more depressed, owing to the character of the recent news from Chili. The local trade is dull, quotations are unchanged. There is very little wheat in the district, the quotations are: Adelaide, 9s 6d to 10s; Chilian, 8s 6d to 9s 3d per bushel.

Maize.—The price of maize here is rather in advance of the Sydney market which may be attributed to the action of two or three parties who are purchasing heavily for the Melbourne market. Large quantities have been bought this week at 2s 9d to 2s 10d per bushel. The demand continues to be good, and is met by a fair supply. The impression of the settlers is that the prices will gradually advance, in consequence of the drain which is being made on their stocks.

Bran and Pollard.—Stocks are light. Quotations, £7 per ton wholesale; 8s per 100 lbs. retail.

Hay.—The hay market is rather dull. Quotations, £3 10s to £4 per ton wholesale; 5s per cwt. retail.

Bread.—5½d per 2 lb. loaf wholesale, 6d retail.

Poultry.—Wild ducks, 1s to 2s per pair; fowls 1s 6d to 1s. 9d per pair wholesale, 2s to 2s 6d retail; ducks 2s 6d to 2s 8d per pair wholesale, 3s to 3s 3d retail; geese 5s to 6s per pair wholesale, 7s to 8s retail; cock turkeys 7s to 8s per pair wholesale, 10s retail; hen turkeys 4s per pair wholesale, 7s retail.

Farm and Dairy Produce.—Butter 1s 3d to 1s 6d per lb. wholesale, 1s 9d retail; eggs 7d to 9d per dozen wholesale, 9d to 1s retail; bacon, Messrs. Solomon and Vindin's, 7d per lb. wholesale, 9d retail; lard 6d per lb. wholesale, 8d retail; cheese 3d to 5d per lb. wholesale, 6d to 8d retail.

Vegetables.—Potatoes 7s to 9s per cwt. wholesale, 1d to 1½d per lb. retail; cabbages 1s 6d to 3s per dozen wholesale, 3d to 6d each; carrots 2s to 3s per dozen bunches wholesale, 4d per bunch retail; onions 24s to 30s per cwt. wholesale, 4d to 5d per lb. retail; green onions 2s per dozen bunches wholesale, 2d to 3d per bunch retail; turnips, 3s per dozen bunches wholesale, 4d per bunch retail; pumpkins 2s to 4s per dozen wholesale, 4d to 6d per lb.

Fruit.—Apples 7s to 13s per case wholesale, ½d to 2d each; bananas 1s 2d per dozen wholesale, 1½d to 2d each; oranges, 2d to 6d per dozen wholesale, ½d to 1d each.

Butchers' Meat.—Beef 14s per cwt. wholesale, 3d per lb. retail; mutton 3½d to 4d per lb. wholesale, 5d per lb. retail; pork 6d per lb. retail; veal 6d per lb.

Leather Market.—Maitland sole leather, 10d to 1s per lb.; Sydney sole leather, 1s to 1s 2d per lb.; Maitland and Sydney kip, 1s 9d to 2s per lb.; calfskins, 3s to 5s per lb.; French and English ditto, 5s to 6s per lb.; harness leather, 1s to 1s 3d per lb.; basils, 10s to 18s per dozen.

Tallow has advanced £2 per ton. Quotations: Station, £26 to £28 per ton, boiling £30 to £32 per ton; soap 28s to 30s per cwt.; candles 5d per lb.

Hides, dull, 7s to 12s each; sheepskins, 4½d to 6d per lb.

STOCK MARKET.

(DODDS AND CO.)

FAT CATTLE.—There has been a better supply this week than for some time past. Bullocks selling from £4 to £5 each; cows at from £2 10s to £3 15s each. The trade purchased freely considering the quality of the cattle. Any prime lots are purchased for shipment, and extreme prices given. We understand as high as £6 per head was given for several drafts of a well known brand. Fat Sheep: The market is full of middling sheep, and to clear them away low prices have to be accepted. Prime sheep are likely to bring a good price for the next month or two, as they are generally scarce at or near shearing time. Mixed Cattle: There are none offering in the yards. Working bullocks are required, and any good workers, in condition, are worth from £9 to £11 per pair. Land: We sold a piece of land, containing 24¼ acres, part of the Oakhampton Estate, at £7 10s per acre; also, a small allotment in William-street, East Maitland, at £36 6s; about 10 tons of salt at market rates.—August 17th.

THOMAS CADELL.—Stations: I have recently quitted the Cooma and Thurradulbah stations, on the Namoi River, with stock unmustered, for £2200. Also the station Turrawan, likewise on the Namoi River, with stock unmustered, for £850. I have other properties under offer. Fat Cattle: Good shipping lots still in demand. Bullocks are worth £5 10s to £6 10s; cows in proportion. I sold a draft of bullocks from Walhollow, at £6 2s 6d per head. A large mixed draft, 300 head, fat and boilers, from Yetman, at £4 2s per head. Fat Sheep: Good to prime worth 14s to 16s; middle qualities very dull of sale. I have a choice flock to arrive from a first-class fattening run, near market. I have sold a flock of 1100 of middle quality, at various rates up to 11s 6d per head. Store Cattle: I have placed two lots, a mixed herd, about 2500 head, delivered on the Lower Barwon River, ages six months and upwards, at 30s per head, cash; also, about 500 steers, delivered near Bingera, at 30s per head. Store Sheep: I have sold about 1600 store wethers, at 8s. I do not anticipate effecting many sales excepting for delivery after shearing.

A KANGAROO AT BAY.—Last Saturday three gentlemen ran down a very large male kangaroo, on Mr. Wright's Glenburn run, after a most exciting chase. When hauled over by the dogs he seized a fine young hound the property of Mr. Soares, and inflicted on him a severe gash, and would have killed the animal but for the timely aid of his owner, who coming up dealt a blow with a loaded whip which felled the kangaroo and thus saved his dog.—*Queanbeyan Age.*

Lord Harris writes to the *Times* to explain that the operations of the Canning Testimonial Committee have been delayed by the difficulty in obtaining a suitable site. Permission has now been obtained to place a full-sized statue of Lord Canning in Westminster Abbey, near to that of his father, and Mr. Foley has been instructed to furnish designs.

At the Mansion House, on the 3rd of June, Messrs. Kitchen and Turnbull were fined £27 each for placing upon three pockets of hops a false description of the place where they were grown, with intent to defraud.

At Shipton George Church, in the county of Dorsetshire, a swarm of bees took possession of the chancel, and the officiating clergyman was unable to read the communion service at the altar in consequence.

The Duchess of Argyle's little girls have sent a box of clothing to the coloured children in America, worth about £20. Every article was made by themselves.

In connection with the introduction of water into Crewe, the London and North-Western Railway Company are erecting baths, admission to be merely nominal.

The *Salisbury Journal* states that a trout, weighing nearly 8 lbs., and measuring two feet in length and one foot in girth, has been caught near Salisbury. It was in fine condition.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. PATRICK DEVLIN are respectfully invited to attend his funeral; to move from his Brother's (Mr. JAMES DEVLIN'S) residence, Ryde, Kissing Point, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock precisely. JOHN HILL and CO., Undertakers, King and Riley streets.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the deceased Madame SARA FLOWER are invited to attend her Funeral; to move from her late residence, 137, Victoria-street, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

FUNERAL.—The Members of the Musical Profession are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of the late lamented Madame SARA FLOWER; to move from her late residence, 137, Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock precisely.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the deceased Mrs. MARY O'SULLIVAN (relict of the late Mr. John O'Sullivan), are invited to attend her funeral; to move from her late residence, Gloucester-street, TO-MORROW (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock precisely. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

INSOLVENCY.—To THE EDITOR OF THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—DEAR SIR,—In your issue of to-day (Saturday), under the above heading, I noticed that seven debts had been proved in the estate of a Mr. James Smithers. I beg to state that I am not the individual referred to, nor is the person (I believe) in any way connected with the family of Mr. J. B. (late Alderman) Smithers. By giving this publication you will greatly oblige,

Yours, respectfully,
JAMES SMITHERS.
Crown-street, Surry Hills.

AT NORRIS'S Writing Institute.—A good handwriting guaranteed for one guinea. 45, Hunter-st.

LADIES Finished in the favourite Italian angular handwriting by Mrs. Norris, Writing Institute.

SIX CARTES DE VISITE, 7s 6d, the cheapest place in Sydney. Morris and Billing's, 251, Pitt-street.

CROFT'S PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY, 33, South Head Road. Carte-de-visite, 5 10s, 14 £1. Copies of all pictures taken at this establishment supplied at reduced prices. Portraits for lockets, rings, &c.

CHIMNEY SWEEP, Woolloomooloo.—MORRISON, 34, Riley-st. N. Stoves cleaned on the shortest notice.

DRESS and Corset Making—Miss DICKIE.—Vacancies for Apprentices. 74, Elizabeth-street.

DR. BERNCASTLE, Physician, Oculist and Aurist. Consultation, 9 to 12, and 3 to 4. 229, Macquarie-st.

DR. HAMILTON has REMOVED to No. 181, Premier-terrace.

DEGOTARDI'S Sydney Printing House, Robinhood-lane. Cheap Lithographic and Letterpress Printing.

DENTAL ADVICE GRATIS.—Mr. EDEN, 18, Elizabeth-street North, can be consulted between the hours of 9 and 10 a.m. Teeth supplied from 10s. each on gold or vulcanite; warranted to give satisfaction.

GARSED and CO., Tobacco Manufacturers, have removed from Castlereagh-street to 88, William-st.

HORSES and Vehicles lent on Hire. GIBSON'S Repository, opposite School of Arts, 282, Pitt-street.

JOHN M'LEAN, Manufacturing Silversmith, Electro, Gold, and Silver Plater, No. 70, York-street.

J. S. NORRIE, Analytical and Dispensing Chemist, 56, William-st., Woolloomooloo (late Dr. Hamilton's).

J O H N S O N ' S Bedding Manufactory, 195, Pitt-street, near Mort's. Established 1852.
Palliasses, 16s, 17s, 18s. Old mattresses remade.

MR. HAROLD BREES, Architect and Surveyor, Mort's-passage, George-street.

MURRAY and SOADY, Auctioneers, General Merchants, Shipping Agents, &c., Bowen Auction Rooms, Port Denison.

MR. C. EDWARDS, Phrenologist, can be consulted daily at 19, Hunter-street. Verbal delineation and advice in regard to education, profession, or trade, 1s. Character from portrait or handwriting (by post), 1s.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—W. GREEN, Gun and Rifle Manufacturer, begs to inform his customers that he has removed from 96, Market-street, to 191, Castlereagh-street (opposite St. James's School), where his business will now be carried on as heretofore.
Guns, &c., re-stocked, and otherwise repaired, also rebored, for shooting close and strong, by experienced workmen.

SYDNEY CARPET BEATING GROUND, Rushcutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, Upholsterers.

TRADESMEN'S and other accounts collected. No charge unless recovered. Address COLLECTOR, Mr. Pierce's, Stanley-street.

THOMAS J. STUTCHBURY, Commission Merchant, 1, Dangar's-buildings, Clarence-street, Sydney.
Consignments received, sales early effected, and remittances promptly dispatched—no charge for rent. Commissions executed at moderate rates.

W. WILLINGTON, to Pickford's, per Queen of Nations; small parcels 1s. Prince-street, Sydney.

WRIGHT, BARBER, and CO., General Carriers, 561, Brickfield-hill. Branch offices, Penrith and Picton.

MONEY.—To be LENT, on mortgage, the sum of £1500. Apply to Messrs. BILLYARD and CURTIS, 32, Hunter-street.

MONEY.—WANTED, £2000 on good City Property, 8 per cent. Apply Hichens Gedye, 448, George-st.

CASH.—£600 Trust Funds to LEND on freehold security, 8 per cent. Hichens Gedye, 448, George-st.

TO LEND on mortgage, several sums. STENHOUSE and HARDY, Solicitors, Hunter-street.

£8500 NEW ZEALAND Government Debentures, bearing 8 per cent. interest, PAYABLE IN LONDON, suitable for REMITTANCE, or local investments. LENNON and CAPE, Brokers.

£4000 NEW ZEALAND Government 8 per cent. interest, PAYABLE IN SYDNEY
£3000 New South Wales Government 5 ditto
£2500 City of Sydney 6 ditto
£6000 Local Companies 7 ditto.
Bank, Steam, Insurance, and Mining Shares bought and sold at current market rates.
LENNON and CAPE, Brokers, 136, Pitt-street.

£2000 TO LEND, upon freehold security, in one sum, or various amounts. WANT and WANT, Solicitors, 142, Pitt-street, Sydney.

£150 WANTED, on leasehold security. P. B., Post Office.

£3000 TO LEND at 8 per cent., on mortgage. C. H. Rooke, 324, George-street.

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, second volume of "Only a Clod." Apply to the Court Keeper, King-street, Sydney.

£1 REWARD.—Strayed from Pennant Hills, 13th August, one large CHESNUT HORSE, branded off shoulder MP, under mane 57, white mark on forehead, white feet. The above reward will be paid by delivering the said horse to F. ALLSOP, Pennant Hills.

LOST, a Young Black Newfoundland BITCH. 10s. reward. Mr. WELLER, Botanic Gardens.

LOST, between the Railway Station and Park-street, a PURSE, containing a sum of money. Reward given. X. Y., Sydney University.

LOST, on Saturday, at 4 p.m., in Castlereagh-street, between Hunter and Market streets, a ONE POUND NOTE, by a poor person; the finder will oblige by leaving it at Mr. SHELVY'S, corner of Market street.

LOST, a light-brown Bull-terrier PUP, ears and tail cut, leather collar, and chain attached. The finder will be rewarded by returning the same to 103, Liverpool-street, Hyde Park.

LOST, on the 18th, between Crown and Parramatta street, a Shovel, Fork, and Front and Tail Board of Dung Cart. The finder will receive 2s 6d by bringing them to Pemell's Mills, Parramatta-street.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF W. R. BROWN and CO., Singleton.—A first DIVIDEND in the above estate will be payable on and after 2 o'clock on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at the office of Messrs. Jackson and Hurley, Wynyard-square.

THE SYDNEY PRICES CURRENT and CIRCULAR for this Mail will be ready for delivery after 10 o'clock THIS MORNING, at the offices of the undersigned, 326, George-street. F. GARLAND MYLREA.

CARRIAGE for SALE.—Light double-seated PHAETON, hooded, and with false leather front to form close carriage, for one or two horses; has been used for past two years until recently by undersigned, who will sell it cheap, having replaced it with a larger one. 326, George-street, Sydney. F. GARLAND MYLREA.

COLONIAL GROUND fresh OATMEAL, very prime.—A sample shipment just landing, to be seen and sampled at Offices, 326, George-street.
F. GARLAND MYLREA.

TO DRAPERS.—For SALE, on easy terms, the Lease, Goodwill, and Fixtures, together with the whole of the Stock of Drapery, Slops, &c., of one of the most flourishing businesses in Brisbane, doing a large cash trade, and being in full working order. Satisfactory reasons given for disposing of the same, the above being bona fide. Principals only treated with, it being an opportunity seldom to be met with. Apply STANDEN and PIPER, 342, George-street.

Public Works Office, Adelaide, July 21st, 1865.

LEASE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS will be received at this office, until noon of 15th October next, to be addressed to the Commissioner of Railways, Adelaide, and marked "Tender for lease of railways," from parties willing to lease the lines of railway in South Australia, from Adelaide to the Port, and from Adelaide to Kapunda, in accordance with the conditions and specifications published in the SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, of the 20th instant, copies of which may be obtained on application at the Department of Public Works, Sydney.

The Government will not necessarily accept the highest or any tender.

FRANCIS S. DUTTON, Commissioner of Railways.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1849.
Annual Revenue exceeds .. £86,450
Invested Funds exceed .. 270,000
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, New Pitt-street, Sydney.
DIRECTORS:
S. A. Joseph, Esq., M.P., Chairman.
Samuel Thompson, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Robert Gilfillan, Esq. | George King, Esq.
J. F. Josephson, Esq., M.P. | John Smith, Esq., M.D.
CONSULTING ACTUARY:
M. B. Pell, Esq., Professor of Mathematics, Sydney University.
MEDICAL REFEREE:
Sprott Boyd, Esq., M.D., 6, Lyons-terrace, Hyde Park.

LIFE ASSURANCE, ANNUITY, and ENDOWMENT business is transacted by the Society, on favourable terms. The entire profits of the Society, being the property of the members, are from time to time divided rateably among themselves.

Forms of proposal and every other information can be obtained at the principal office, or at any of the agencies.

By order of the Board,
ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.

PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
Capital, £500,000.
DIRECTORS:
J. L. Montefiore, Esq., Chairman.
John Watkins, Esq. | A. B. Smith, Esq.
Henry Prince, Esq. | J. R. Young, Esq.
London agents—Messrs. Young, Lark, and Bennett, 29, Gresham-street.

Transactions can be effected with this Company in the various branches of FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE at the lowest current rates of premium.

Marine losses may be made payable in London, if required.

C. M. SMITH. Manager.

PROSPECTUS OF THE AUSTRALIAN GLASS AND PORCELAIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited).
Capital £100,000, in 10,000 Shares of £10 each.
Directors:
The Honorable James Mitchell, M.L.C.
The Honorable Francis Lord, M.L.C.
Dr. George Holmes Alloway.
William Wolfskehl, Esq.
Michael Metcalfe, Esq.
Solicitors:
Messrs. Stephen and Stephen.
Bankers:
In New South Wales,
The Australian Joint Stock Bank, Sydney, and Newcastle.
In Victoria,
Melbourne: Bank of Victoria.
In Europe.
Ferdinand Wolfskehl, Esq., Darmstadt, Gross: Hessen.
Honorary Secretary:
F. A. Bell, Esq.

This company has been initiated with the view of establishing in Australia a branch of industry for which the colony of New South Wales offers great advantages; and which it is confidently believed would produce a very large return upon the capital, and be of great benefit to the country in preventing a serious drain for the importation of glass and porcelain, the consumption of which is great and increasing.

The manufacturing of glass and porcelain is universally known to be one of the most profitable investments; but the outlay for buildings, chemicals, and other materials, machinery, and labour, has prevented individuals from entering into the business, with the exception of those possessed of large capital. In Australia it cannot be attempted except by a Joint-Stock Company; and when once such company were established, local competition would be improbable.

The whole supply of the Southern hemisphere is at present derived from Europe, at a cost enormously enhanced by freights, charges, breakage, and various commercial commissions and profits. These are said to reach not less than 50 per cent. on the original cost of the manufacture in Europe; therefore the local manufacture would enjoy a protection to that extent, the benefits of which would be shared by the Company.

It is proposed to establish the works at Barwood, near Newcastle, in New South Wales, at which place the promoters have secured a tract of land, and other advantages suited to their operations, they believe, beyond parallel. The land abounds in sand and porcelain stone, of the very best description for glass and porcelain. A coal mine is on the estate, and a railway to the port of Newcastle passes the spot selected. A pottery in full work is already on the land, giving a profit.

Although the intention is ultimately to manufacture glass, porcelain, and pottery of all the descriptions in general use, and to conduct the operations of engraving, cutting, painting, and gilding, &c., it is proposed to commence with those articles only which are most largely in demand and of simpler manufacture.

The capital of the Company is to be £100,000, or 10,000 shares of £10 each; to be called for at the rate of £1 5s. per share as required, but at intervals of not less than three months.

The sum of 2s. 6d. each will be required on allotment of shares.

Overseers and experienced workmen will be brought from Germany, where these manufactures have been prosecuted with eminent success, and whence it has been found expedient to introduce them into some of the great English works. It is proposed to take advantage of all the best modern machinery and appliances, and of the utmost practical skill in management.

The estimate which has been formed shows a profit of about 40 per cent., after keeping a reserve of 10 per cent., against wear and deterioration of buildings and machinery.

£18,000 of the capital has already been subscribed in New South Wales, and £10,000 has been promised in Melbourne. A large portion of the capital will, it is expected, be raised in Germany.

The directors named will continue in office until the Company is fully established, when they will be replaced by the choice of the shareholders. Fifty shares to be the qualification of a director.

Applications for shares to be sent in before the 10th day of September, addressed to the Secretary, at 143, Pitt-street, in the annexed form, and to be accompanied by a deposit of one shilling a share to cover preliminary expenses.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
The Australian Glass and Porcelain Manufacturing Company (Limited).

Gentlemen,—I request that you will allot to me shares in the above Company, and I hereby undertake to accept the same, or any less number that may be allotted to me, to pay the deposit of per share thereon, and to sign the Memorandum and Articles of Association required by the Limited Liability Act, when called upon to do so.

Dated this day of 1865.
Name in full ....
Usual signature ....
Profession or occupation ....
Address ....

To the Directors of the Australian Glass and Porcelain Manufacturing Company (Limited), 143, Pitt-street, Sydney.

To F. A. BELL, Secretary.

PROSPECTUS of the CURRAWANG COPPER MINING COMPANY. (Limited).

Capital, £60,000, in Shares of £1 each.
20,000 PAID-UP SHARES
To be retained by the Proprietors, and 40,000 to be allotted to the Public, to be paid for in calls of not more than 2s. 6d. each, at intervals of not less than months.

The Currawang Mine is on a freehold property of 322 acres, situated at Currawang, about twenty-two miles from Goulburn, and seven from Collector.

The mine being within a reasonable distance of Sydney, intending applicants for shares are invited to inspect the property, and judge for themselves. The proprietors depend entirely on the merits of the property, and do not care to put forward names of influence to assist them in forming a company.

The proprietors undertake that the PROFITS of the first TWO YEARS shall, in the first instance, be devoted to the payment of a DIVIDEND at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the subscribed capital paid up, before taking a similar or any dividend whatever on their reserved shares, and they further undertake not to SELL any of their paid up shares until after a dividend has been declared.

Allotments of shares will be made as far as practicable PRO RATA, with due regard to applications for small numbers.

For detailed prospectus, with mining engineer's report, see HERALD of 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 19th, and 20th August.

Applications for shares to be made on before the 31st instant to the undersigned, by whom the property has been inspected, and from whom prospectuses, forms of application, and all particulars can be procured, and who will retain all applications unopened till the day of allotment.

LENNON and CAPE, Brokers, 138, Pitt-street.
W. CHATFIELD, Broker, 382, George-street.
Sydney, 7th August, 1865.

GLANMIRE GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).
Capital, £40,000, in 20,000 Shares of £2 each.
Provisional Directors:
George King, Esq. | G. W. Allen, Esq.
J. de V. Lamb, Esq. | T. C. Breillat, Esq.
J. L. Montefiore, Esq.
Bankers:
The City Bank, Sydney.
The Commercial Bank, Bathurst.
Solicitor:
G. P. Slade, Esq., 2, Gresham street, Sydney.
Broker:
J. Mullens, Esq., 133, Pitt-street, Sydney.

This Company is formed for the purchase of the mineral land of the Glanmire Estate, within seven miles of Bathurst. The property is EIGHT SQUARE MILES in extent, more or less, and contains a vast gold field, which is already occupied by a considerable mining population.

The purchase money is £27,000, of which £16,000 will be payable in cash, and £11,000 in shares of £2 each fully paid up, but upon which no dividend will accrue until the subscribers are in receipt of a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum. This will leave a working capital of £13,000, which it is believed will be ample for all purposes.

The mode of payment will be as follows:—
Ten shillings per share on allotment.
Ten shillings per share in one month.
Ten shillings per share in three months from date of the second instalment.
And thereafter the balance as may be notified by the Board.

The sources of income are various.

1. The Alluvial Diggings.—These are occupied by a population of over 300 miners, from whom a revenue of nearly £4000 per annum is now being received.

2. Rents for business licenses at the rate of £2 per month from all traders on the ground.

3. Sales of the township of St. Anthony, already laid out on the Company's Estate, and upon which several substantial buildings are now erected.

4. Rent from leases of the ground to Sluicing Companies, some of which have already commenced working on the Gravel Hills in St. Anthony's Creek.

5. Rent from Quartz Crushing Companies working the numerous auriferous quartz reefs on the property.

6. The crushing and amalgamation of the ferruginous conglomerate known by the miners as "cement." This is found in large quantities in various parts of the ground to the known extent of over 70 acres. It is readily crushed, and can be delivered at the Company's works at a very small cost. Mr. Combes, the well-known mining engineer, estimates the Company's income from this source alone at over £17,000 per annum, or over 40 per cent. per annum on the capital of £40,000. The machinery for this purpose will cost about £4000.

7. The sluicing of the drift or gravel hills. These hills bear a strong resemblance to the far-famed hills of Bendigo, and can be easily and economically worked with a plant, the cost of which will be about £2000. Mr. Combes estimates that from this source an income of over £9000 per annum will be obtained, or over 20 per cent. per annum on the capital. If his estimate be correct these works can be increased to an indefinite extent, as the gravel hills run along the whole length of St. Anthony's Creek.

The above estimates may and must look excessive, but even if subjected to a heavy discount, will still leave a very handsome return to the shareholders. The proprietors are so convinced of their probable truth that the capital has been purposely narrowed in order to admit as small a number of subscribers as possible to a participation in the expected profits.

For full details reference is made to the Prospectus published in extenso in the HERALD and EMPIRE of Saturday, the 12th instant.

THE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS WILL BE RESTRICTED TO THE AMOUNT OF THEIR SHARES ONLY.

Shares will be allotted pro rata on all applications.

Applications for shares must be sent, on or before the 31st August, to the Company's Broker, J. Mullens, Esq., 133, Pitt-street, Sydney, from whom the Prospectus with a Map of the Estate and a form of application may be obtained.

APPLICATION.
To the Provisional Directors of the Glanmire Gold Mining Company.

Gentlemen,—I hereby request that you will allot me shares in the above company, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any less number which may be allotted to me, and to pay the deposit of 10s on allotment, and the calls as specified in the Prospectus, and to sign the Deed of Settlement when required to do so.
Dated this day of 1865.
Name....................
Address....................
Occupation ....

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
CAPITALS.
Fire—£1,000,000. | Life—£100,000.
With powers to increase.
NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
The Hon. A. M'Arthur | George Wigram Allen, Esq.
George Alfred Lloyd, Esq. | John Fraser, Esq.
MEDICAL OFFICER. | SURVEYOR.
P. Sydney Jones, Esq. M.D., F.R.C.S. | G. A. Mansfield, Esq.
BANKERS—Bank of New South Wales.
Fire Rates, only on application at offices.
Fire Risks at LOWEST CURRENT PREMIUMS.
Life Policies subject to SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.
Claims promptly SETTLED IN COLONY.
W. H. MACKENZIE, jun., Agent for N. S. Wales.
Offices, New Pitt-street, Sydney.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, £150,000.
Incorporated by Act of Council, 1851.
Office: George-street, Sydney.
Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.
DIRECTORS:
Robert B. Dickson, Esq., Chairman
Frederick H. Dangar, Esq.
The Hon. S. D. Gordon, Esq., M.L.C.
Richard Jones, Esq.
Boulton Molineaux, Esq.
The Hon. William Walker, Esq., M.L.C.
AUDITORS:
John Brewster, Esq., | William Watson, Esq.
MARINE SURVEYOR:
Captain James Malcolm.
SECRETARY:
Robert Garrett, Esq.

AGENTS IN LONDON	Messrs. Atkins and Co.
" ADELAIDE	Messrs. Joseph Stilling and Co.
" AUCKLAND......	Mr. Thomas H. Mabin
" BRISBANE	Messrs. Molison, Black, and Smith.
" CHRISTCHURCH..	" Brownell and Co.
" DUNEDIN	" Cargill and Co.
" HOBART TOWN..	" Justin, Browne, and Co.
" LAUNCESTON	Mr. Charles M'Arthur.
" MELBOURNE	Messrs. Woodville, Jarrett, and Co.
" NELSON	" Nath. Edwards and Co.
" ROCKHAMPTON..	" Hutchinson, Hunter, and Co.
" WELLINGTON ...	" Krull and Co.

Risks on goods taken to all parts, at the current rates of premium.

Policies on wool, goods, gold, &c., to Great Britain, granted in triplicate, payable in London in case of loss, by Messrs. Atkins and Co., who also issue policies on behalf of the Company, on risks from Great Britain to the Australian colonies, payable in case of loss either in Sydney or London.

Time policies granted on vessels at rates according to the nature of the trade in which they are employed.

Goods stowed on deck are not covered by the Company's policies unless specifically named.

Sydney, 1st May, 1865.

SMYTH'S SYDNEY MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE.
Lyons-buildings, George-street.
Established A.D. 1846.
Marine Surveyor—Captain JAMES MALCOLM.

Time Risks on Ships with particular average, taken subject to special arrangement.

Policies on merchandise to Europe, granted in triplicate, payable in London, in case of loss, if required.

London Agents—Messrs R. and F. TOOTH and MORT, 155, Fenchurch-street.

A table of the Rates of Premium can be obtained at the office, on application.

SAMUEL H. SMYTH, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Capital, £1,000,000, in 50,000 shares of £20 each,
With power to increase to £2,000,000.
OFFICES.
Manchester-buildings, Liverpool.
25, Cornhill, London.

The undersigned, being appointed agents for this company, are prepared to undertake all MARINE RISKS, with the exception of hulls, at the lowest current rates.

Losses are payable in Liverpool, London, or Sydney, at the option of the assured, on policies issued from any of the above places.

LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, agents, 141, Pitt-street.

THE SOUTHERN INSURANCE Company (Limited).
Incorporated under the "Company Statute, 1864."
Head Offices, 35, Queen-street, Melbourne.
Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000.
Paid-up Capital, £60,000.
Sydney Branch Office, 22, Bridge-street, Sydney.
DIRECTORS.
George King, Esq. | R. G. Massie, Esq.
George Parbury, Esq. | John Todd, Esq.

The Company are prepared to take marine risks on every description of insurable interest at current rates.

Losses payable at the option of the assured, either in Sydney, in Melbourne, or at any of the agencies of the Company in Great Britain or the colonies.

G. H. HOWELL, Secretary.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY FOR FIRE INSURANCE, LIFE ASSURANCE AND FIDELITY GUARANTEE.

Fire Insurance at current rates.

Life Assurance and Guarantee Policies issued separately, or at reduced rates if combined.

The premiums charged in each department are the lowest that can be adopted with safety to the assured and the society.

FREDERICK J. JACKSON, Resident Secretary. 34, Hunter-street, Sydney.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
Incorporated by Act of Council, 1848.
Capital, £400,000.
Reserved Fund, £104,000.
DIRECTORS:
Richard Jones, Esq., Chairman.
Edward Knox, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
Thomas Skinner, Esq.
Charles Parbury, Esq.
Walter Lamb, Esq.
AUDITORS:
John Frazer, and J. R. Street, Esquires.
SOLICITORS:
Messrs. Want and Want.

HEAD OFFICE—George-street, Sydney. Robert Napier, Esq., Manager; T. A. Dibbs, Esq., Assistant-Manager; and William Neill, Esq., Secretary—with branches at Haymarket, George-street South; South Head Road; Newtown; and Balmain.

LONDON OFFICE—33, Cornhill, E.C. Directors—John Gilchrist and Frederick Parbury, Esquires. Manager—Edwin Brett, Esq.

BRANCHES—Albury, Armidale, Bathurst, Burrangong, Carcoar, Cooma, Dubbo, Goulburn, Kiama, Maitland, Morpeth, Muswellbrook, Orange, Parramatta, Queanbeyan, Wentworth, Wollongong, Yass; and at Brisbane, Dalby, Gayndah, and Maryborough, in Queensland. With the following

AGENCIES IN THE COLONIES:—
VICTORIA: The Bank of Victoria, National Bank of Australasia, and Colonial Bank of Australasia. SOUTH AUSTRALIA: The South Australian Banking Company, and the National Bank of Australasia. TASMANIA: The Bank of Van Diemen's Land.
IN GREAT BRITAIN:—
LONDON: The London Joint Stock Bank, the South Australian Banking Company, and the London and County Bank. LIVERPOOL: The Liverpool Union Bank. MANCHESTER: The Manchester and Salford Bank. IRELAND: The Belfast Banking Company and the National Bank. SCOTLAND: The Commercial Bank of Scotland.

The Bank discount bills, grant cash credits, make advances on approved security, allow interest upon fixed deposits, issue drafts or letters of credit, and negotiate or collect bills payable at any of the abovenamed places or elsewhere, at current rates; collect dividends on shares in public companies, and interest on debentures; act for their customers in the investment of money in securities in Great Britain or in the colonies; and are prepared to undertake the agency of Banks on such terms as may be mutually agreed upon.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.
Incorporated by Act of Council, 1853.
Paid up Capital, £500,000, in 50,000 Shares of £10 each.
Reserve Fund, £55,000.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.
DIRECTORS.
William Moffitt, Esq., Chairman.
J. F. Josephson, Esq., M.L.A. | J. B. Darvall, Esq.
Hon. John Blaxland, Esq., M.L.C. | Edward Lord, Esq.
George Stabler, Esq.
GENERAL MANAGER,
A. H. Richardson, Esq.

AUDITORS,
George Ferguson, Esq.
Richard Binnie, Esq.
SOLICITORS,
Messrs. M'Carthy, Son, and Donovan.

HEAD OFFICE, SYDNEY.
A. H. Richardson, Esq., General Manager.
Henry Cuthbert, Esq., Branch Inspector.
BRANCHES.
Francis Adams, Esq., Branch Inspector.
BRANCHES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.
West Maitland—John Bridge, Esq., Manager
Armidale—W. L. Seeley, Esq., ditto
Braidwood—H. K. Gillham, Esq., ditto
Goulburn—H. I. West, Esq., ditto
Wagga Wagga—W. A. Cottee, Esq., ditto
Bathurst—W. C. Greville, Esq., ditto
Grafton—N. Dewhurst, Esq., pro manager
Tenterfield—R. T. Martin, Esq., manager
Mudgee—H. M. Todhunter, Esq., ditto
Singleton—H. P. Stacy, Esq., ditto
Yass—G. A. Greville, Esq., ditto
Newcastle—F. S. Macdermott, Esq., ditto
Muswellbrook—George Little, Esq., ditto
Murrurundi—John Young, Esq., pro manager
Hay—Robert Falkiner, Esq., manager
Deniliquin—J. F. Skinner, Esq., ditto
Araluen—John S. Carroll, pro manager.
BRANCHES IN QUEENSLAND.
Brisbane—H. P. Abbott, Esq., manager
Ipswich—W. J. Taylor, Esq., ditto
Rockhampton—J. A. Larnach, Esq., ditto
Warwick—J. R. Ross, Esq., ditto
Bowen—J. W. Greaves, Esq., ditto
Clermont—T. S. Hall, Esq., ditto
Maryborough—F. N. Davis, Esq., ditto
Gladstone—T. T. Orton, Esq., ditto.

The agents of the Bank in the colonies are for:—
Melbourne and Victoria generally—The Bank of Victoria.
Hobart Town and Launceston, Tasmania—The Bank of Van Diemen's Land.
Adelaide—The South Australian Banking Company.
New Zealand—Bank of New Zealand.
FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.
London—The Consolidated Bank (limited), Fenchurch-street.
Edinburgh and Scotland generally.—The Royal Bank of Scotland.
Dublin and Ireland generally.—The Provincial Bank of Ireland.
FOR NEW YORK AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
Messrs. Brown, Brothers, and Co.

The Bank grants drafts and credits on all its Agents and Branches at current rates; negotiates produce bills with documents; discounts commercial paper; collects dividends on local stocks for its customers, free of commission; and is open to transact every kind of banking agency.

By order of the Board,
A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

THE AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK. (Limited.)
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Established in 1833.

Subscribed Capital....................	£3,000,000
Paid-up Capital	1,500,000
Reserved Fund	500,000
Head Office....................	London

BRANCHES in Paris, Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Sydney, and Melbourne.

SYDNEY BRANCH.
Auditors:
Hon. E. Deas Thomson, Esq., C.B., M.L.C.
C. Rolleston, Esq., Auditor-General.
Solicitors:
Messrs. Spain and Roxburgh.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, negotiable on the most favourable terms at the Head Office, London, or at any of the BRANCHES or AGENCIES of the Bank in FRANCE, INDIA, CHINA, MANILA, MAURITIUS, CALIFORNIA, SOUTH AMERICA, &c., &c.

DRAFTS granted on the Head Office, London, payable on demand, or at dates ranging up to 6 months' sight.

FIXED DEPOSITS received on favourable terms.

CIRCULAR NOTES, for the convenience of travellers by the overland route, available at Galle, Cairo, Alexandria, and at all the principal cities on the Continent of Europe.

By order of the Court of Directors,
ALEX. CAMPBELL, Manager.

GOODS ON SALE, by the undersigned.—
Ale in hogsheads, Ind, Coope, and Co.
Ale and stout, Morrice, Cox, and Co.
Brandy, in bulk and cases
Geneva
Stuart's whisky
Patna opium
Chicory
Claret
Port and sherry
Muscatels
Table salt
Holloware
Oilmen's stores
Lowndes' rum
Lowndes' old tom
Oatmeal
Red herrings
Hams, cheese, and bacon
Three-bushel bags
Sheathing felt
Yellow metal
Kent and Belgian hops
Candles, full weights
Caraway seeds
Tasmanian jams
Prunes
Resin
Barry's mustard and chicory
Iron tanks, each 400 gallons
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., 364, George-street.

CHILIAN FLOUR, best brands, now landing, on SALE by GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

CANDLES, Patent Sperm, full weights, on SALE by GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

IND and COOPE'S ALE, in bulk, now landing in fine condition. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

FURNITURE on SALE, of superior manufacture, at considerably reduced prices, at LENEHAN and CO.'S, Castlereagh-street.

AGENCIES.—The undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the following houses, are prepared to supply from stock, or take orders for the undermentioned goods:—
JAMES HARTLEY and CO.—Crown and sheet glass
WEBSTER and CO.—Wire rope for rigging and coal mines, Europe rope, oakum
BRUNTON and CO.—Gutta percha, and all kinds of safety fuse
J. and C. JOHNSON and CO.—Portland cement, plaster of paris, vulcan staffing
HUNT and SONS.—Brades' Works, Birmingham.—All kinds of tools, spring steel, &c.
CROGGAN and CO.—Ship and roofing felt
SAVORY and MOORE—Chemists to the Queen and Royal family—every description of medicines
KIRKMAN and SONS.—Pianos and musical instruments
BRITISH PLATE GLASS COMPANY.—Plate glass and mirrors
C. H. RAMSAY.—Fire bricks, clay, pipes
WORTHINGTON and SONS.—Burton ale
BURBRIDGE and BURGOYNE.—Drugs, acids, &c.
HARVEY and NEVILLE—Starch
ROBERTSON and CO.—Oils, turps, lead, and tar
MARR and CO.—Iron safes and cash boxes
WHITBREAD and CO.—Bulk and bottled porter
GILLON and CO.—Scotch Oilmen's stores
G. F. COWARD.—Oilmen's stores
THOMAS FRERES.—Brandy in hogsheads, quarter-casks, and cases
CHILD BROTHERS.—French burr mill stones
BURDON and GARDNER—Sherries, in wood and bottle
HOOPER and SONS—Port wines, in bulk and bottle
SLEE, SLEE, and CO.—Vinegar, pickles, and oilmen's stores
BRIDPORT OLD BREWERY COMPANY—Ales pints and quarts
BUTLER, NEPHEW, and CO.—Four-grape port, in wood and bottle
HARPER TWELVETREES—Soap powders, starch, and manufactures
GRIMWADE, RIDLEY, and CO.—Anti-corrosive paints.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

ON SALE by the undersigned, ex late arrivals.
Beers—Whitbread's stout, in hogsheads; Taylor's ditto
Ditto, in bottle
Ditto, ditto, by Richardson
Worthington's ales
Bridport Brewery Company's ales
Brandy—Martell's, and Thomas Frere's, in hogsheads, quarters, and cases
Rum—Lemon Hart and Son's, in hogsheads
Sherries—Burdon's, and low qualities, in hogsheads, quarters, octaves, and cases
Ports—Hooper and Son's, and Butler's, four grape, in quarters, and hogsheads; and low qualities
Old Tom—Downing's and Worthington's, in glass stoppered bottles
Whisky—Scotch, in bulk and bottle
Constantia—Cape, in hogsheads
Groceries—North Wilts cheese
Prime breakfast bacon, Compton's
Prime York hams
Irish mess pork, in barrels
Soups, assorted
Raspberry syrup, in cases
Oatmeal in barrels; and starch
Ginger wine, 1 dozen cases
Keiller's assorted confectionery
Castor oil, pints and half-pints
Pickles, sauces, pastes, jams, &c.
Vinegar, in bottles and bulk
Kent hops, 1860, 1862, 1863, 1864
Coward's invoices
Price's belmont sperms
Oils and Paints—Raw and boiled oil, in drums
Turpentine and colza oil
Red lead, white lead, and paint
Pitch, rosin
Ironmongery—Bar and tire iron, round ½ to ⅞
Ditto iron, corrugated
Blasting fuse
Millstones, bushel bags
Woolpacks, seaming twine
Leather—Kangaroo skins.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

SAVORY and MOORE'S assorted cases DRUGS, &c. LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

CONCENTRATED PORTER and ALE WORT, in tins. LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

BUTLER'S PORT, in 1 dozen cases and quarters, 4 grape. LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

HOOPER'S PORT, single to 5 anchors, in cases and quarts. LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

BURDON'S SHERRIES, WP over D. S. O. S., and lower qualities. LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

OILMEN'S STORES.—Batty's, Matthew's, Coward's, Gillon's goods. LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

ALES (Bridport Brewery Company), in bottle; ALES (Worthington's), both bulk and bottle, to arrive. LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

BLASTING POWDER, 48 lb. kegs (Hall's). LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

HOPS, 1864, Kent and other growths. LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

PERFUMERY, scented soaps, violet powder, hair oils, essences, and every variety of fashionable perfumes and toilet preparations, from the celebrated manufacture of Phillipson and Co.—assorted cases.
Sydney Wholesale Agency, S. A. JOSEPH.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—Lea and Perrin's. Sydney Wholesale Agency, S. A. JOSEPH.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to execute indents for the manufactures of the following houses, on the most liberal terms, which can be ascertained on application:—

Drugs and chemicals (all descriptions), from Messrs. Langton, Scott, and Edden, Upper Thames-street, London.

Perfumery, scented soaps, brushware, and every description of fancy goods, from Messrs. Phillipson and Co., Budge-row, Watling-street, London.

Pickles, fruits, jams, and oil and Italian goods, from Messrs. Copland and Co., Bury-street, London.

Ironmongery, hardware, and platedware, Messrs. John Benson and Co., Newhall-street, Birmingham.

Also, every description of merchandise through his London and Liverpool agents.

S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.

TEAS—Congou, chests, halves, and boxes
Sugars—Cossipore, Mauritius, and Java
Patna rice, black pepper, white and blue starch
Candles, full and light weights; Barry's chicory
Copland's oilmen's stores, Pott's vinegar
Salad oils, half-pint castor oils, and hair oil
Lea and Perrins's sauce, sardines, Windsor soap
Keen's mustard, Robinson's oatmeal, in tins
Ehrensperger's blue, patent groats, flavouring essences
Bleached ginger; herrings, in tins; salmon
Hams and bacon, oysters, lobsters, liquorice
Brandy, Martell's, dark and pale; Geneva
Ditto, Champagne Vineyard Proprietors'
Ditto, cases, Martell's, Lecoq Freres', Central Vineyard, and various brands of low quality
Rum, 10 and 30 o.p., Lemon Hart's
Vicker's old tom (bell brand); white spirit
Ports and sherries, in wood and case, various brands
Ale and porter, in glass, London stout, champagne.
S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.

OILMEN'S STORES.—Copland's celebrated manufacture. Wholesale Agency—S. A. JOSEPH.

GUNNY BAGS, CORN SACKS, WOOLPACKS.
Castor oil in hogsheads and cases, Patna opium
Calcutta lines, Manila cordage
Manila cigars, plantation and native coffee
Aromatic tobacco, leaf tobacco, sheepwash.
S. A. JOSEPH.

MUNTZ METAL, 16, 18, and 20, or 1 inch and 1¼ nails. S. A. JOSEPH.

COPLAND'S PICKLES, Jams, Bottled Fruits, Curry, Sauces, Potted Meats, Marmalade, Salad Oils. Shipments now landing; invoice for SALE, by S. A. JOSEPH.

BRAN. BRAN. BRAN.—For SALE a few tons ex Gravina. Apply SCOTLAND and CORNELIOUS, 9, Sussex-street.

SHOP FIXTURES for SALE, very cheap. STANFORD and CO., 208, Pitt-street.

LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, 141, Pitt-street, have on SALE—
Martell's brandy, dark and pale
Champagne Vineyard Proprietors' ditto
Mehan's, Stewart's, and Glenforth whisky
Edmonds's Dublin stout, pig brand
Joyce's oilmen's stores
Liverpool coarse salt, &c.

MUNTZ'S YELLOW METAL and NAILS
Galvanized corrugated iron, Hamilton's, and Smith and Maclean's, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 feet lengths
Boiler plates, boiler tubes, rivets
V. I. R. belting, ingot tin, patent safety fuze
Caustic alkali, palm oil, colza, and turpentine
3-bushel bags, woolpacks, Europe cordage
Tobacco, shop twine, jar salt, bluestone
Dublin XXX stout, Edmonds' pig brand
Kirkliston whisky, in case and bulk
Martell's brandy, Hennessy's case brandy, and U. V. Co.'s
Printing and wrapping papers, and stationery.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

SHEET LEAD, 3 to 7 lb., lead pipe all sizes and weights. Galvanized corrugated iron, H. R. and O. G. spouting, piping, ridging, &c. At M'ILWRAITH and M'LEISH'S, New Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, cheap, Cooking STOVES complete, in thorough good order. 379, Elizabeth-street South.

FOR SALE, a capital Breech-loading RIFLE, price £5. Apply at No. 1, Challoner's-buildings, Prince-street.

STORE for SALE, 85, Sussex-street, the STORE at present occupied by the undersigned, situate near Patent Slip. For particulars apply to FREDERICK KORFF, 50, New Pitt-street.

BEECH (English), in logs. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-street.

GALVANIZED IRON, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 feet lengths, at reduced prices; Spouting, Ridging, Nails, Screws. GOODLET and SMITH, Victoria Saw Mills, Erskine-street; branch yard, Parramatta-street.

COLONIAL HARDWOOD, at reduced prices. Oregon, Baltic, and American timber of all descriptions; Doors, Sashes, Casements, Mouldings, Architraves, Skirtings, &c. GOODLET and SMITH, Erskine and Parramatta streets.

SLATES.—24 x 12, 22 x 12, 20 x 10, and 18 x 10 Slates, cheap. GOODLET and SMITH, Erskine-street.

GALVANIZED IRON.—A few tons, slightly damaged, cheap. GOODLET and SMITH, Parramatta-st.

FOR SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned.—"Gospel Oak," Crown brand, 1st quality Galvanized corrugated Iron, 6, 7, 8 feet, 24 and 26 gauge; plain galvanized iron, "Crown," 1st quality, 26 and 28 gauge. FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN, 273, George-street.

LIVERPOOL-STREET SAW MILLS.—For SALE,
Oregon deals, planks, and scantling
Ditto T. and G. ½-inch upwards
American T. and G. W. P. and shelving
Ditto clear pine, thicknesses
Colonial pine, cargo logs and boards
Cedar, ditto ditto
Colonial hardwood—all dimensions or cut to order
Baltic deals, solid and cut
Shingles, V. D. L., and forest oak
Palings, ditto and colonial
Laths, sawn and split
Wooden buildings to order
Doors, sashes, sash doors, French casements, &c.
Skirtings, mouldings, architraves, beads, &c.
Cases and boxes in any quantity
Sawing and planing executed at the lowest prices
Joinery work of all descriptions.
Prices reduced to the lowest possible scale. ☛ A liberal discount in all cases to the trade.
WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

600,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Shingles, Cedar W. JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-st.

30 ,000 FEET Baltic, Oregon, Clear Pine. W. JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-street.

IRONBARK GIRDERS, Dray Poles, Shafts, Posts, Rails, and Palings. WILLIAM JOLLY and CO.

BRICKS.—A lot of Dutch Fire-bricks for SALE, cheap. Price £2 per 1000. R. KING, Circular Quay.

HYDRAULIC Powerful Double PRESS; two bales in four minutes; steam or hand power. M'SYMON, 286, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD, at WOOLLER'S, Pitt-street, by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Horses, carts, drays, buggies, waggons, spring-carts, &c.
N.B.—No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale.
Proceeds payable immediately after sale.

Horses.

BURT and Co. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Monday, at 11 o'clock,
Harness horses
Hackneys
Roadsters.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from B. Richards, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on THURSDAY next, 24th August, at 11 o'clock,
220 head of really prime bullocks, in lots to suit purchasers; the noted BR brand.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Mr. A. M'Kenzie to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 21st instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
230 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

Attractive Sale.
THIS DAY,
At the Labour Bazaar.
Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Carpets, Iron Bedsteads, Bedding, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The largest and most varied assortment of good and useful household furniture and effects offered for some time, comprising
Hair-seated couches, sofas, and chairs
Loo and dining and other tables
Bookcases, chiffonieres
Chest drawers, wardrobes
Washstands and chamber services
Kitchen dressers and meat safes
Chimney and toilet glasses
Glassware, chimney ornaments
1 pianoforte
2 large carpets and matting
Iron and wood bedsteads, in great variety
Hair and other mattresses, palliasses
Feather beds and pillows
Cooking stoves.
Also, at 12 o'clock,
A light spring-cart, nearly new, and set harness.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY'S Regular Sale.
Established 1840.
At the Auction Mart, Park-street.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at his Mart, Park-street,
Household furniture, comprising chiffonieres, chests of drawers, wardrobe, cupboard; loo, dining, and other tables; washstand, bedsteads, bedding, china, glass, crockery, safes, sofas, couches, stoves, kitchen requisites. Also,
Two patent mangles, baker's cart, spring-carts, ladder, clothing, boots, shoes, &c.
Terms, cash.

Unredeemed Pledges.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by Mr. Charles Aaron, pawnbroker, of Kent-street, to sell by public auction, on next TUESDAY week, August 22nd, at 11 o'clock, at his Mart, Pitt and Park streets,
The following unredeemed pledges, pawned with him on the dates specified asunder:—
1865.
January—3rd, hunting silver geneva watch 8484, pair of blankets, counterpane, parcel of underlinen; 4th, 3 sheets and sundries, 4 rings; 6th, blanket and sundries; 9th, hunting silver geneva watch 4419; bundle of sundries, coat, and 2 dresses, 8 pieces of baby linen; 10th, dress and sundries, shawl and sundries, gold ring; 13th, coat and sundries; 15th, trousers and vest, 2 sheets and sundries, brooch and sundries, 2 dresses, carpenter's tools; 17th, coat, trousers, and 2 sheets; 19th, cloth mantle, baby's frocks, dress-piece; 21st, shawl and pair of boots, visite, pair trousers; 25th, ring, dress, trousers, and vest, counterpane; 28th, 4 shirts, dresspiece, ring.
February—1st, cloak and sundries, dresspiece and 2 shirts, dress and jacket; 6th, pair sheets and sundries, 2 silk dresses, shawl, trousers, and sundries; 11th, coat and sundries, shawl and sundries; 13th, hunting gold lever watch and gold albert 255, ring; 14th, dress and sundries, coat and trousers, coat and vest; 15th, sundries, dress and vest, sheet and sundries; 16th, pair earrings, pair trousers, quilt and sundries; 18th, 2 shirts, baby's cloak, 2 shirts, coat and vest, vest and 2 sheets; 20th, 2 vests, gold guard, pair trousers, baby's cloak and sundries; 22nd, open-face silver geneva 3459, trousers and 2 sheets, open-face silver geneva 2782, shawl and pair trousers, skirt and sundries, sheet and sundries; 24th, shawl, dress, 3 shirts, blanket, shawl and sheets; 27th, 5 pictures, gold chain, coat and vest, pillow and sundries, bundle of underlinen.
March—3rd, 2 wedding rings and 1 keeper, looking glass; 4th, pair trousers and 2 shirts, silk dress, open-face gold geneva watch 26474, dress; 8th, shawl and pair boots, gold pin, shirt and sundries, scarf and gold pin, dress and trousers, dress and counterpane, 2 pictures; 15th, open-face silver geneva 2354, 2 dresses and silver chain; 16th, pair boots and sundries, gold pin and sundries, pair boots; 18th, open-face geneva watch, vest and sundries, silk dress and sundries, 7 pieces of crochet work, gold ring; 21st, 2 shawls, pair boots, and baby's cloak; 22nd, pair trousers, dress and coat; 24th, coat, pair boots, 2 shirts; 25th, dress and visite; 27th, silk dress piece, mantle, 2 pair sheets; 29th, gold chain, writing desk, pair trousers.
April—1st, coat and vest, coat and trousers, quilt, 3 sheets, and sundries; 8th, gold brooch, gold chain, 2 dresses, pair trousers, dress-piece; 19th, pair earrings; 20th, pair sheets, and sundries; 21st, velvet vest, and piece canvas, pair trousers; 22nd, ring, 2 pairs boots, 2 sheets, and sundries; 26th, dress and sundries, trousers and sundries, crape shawl and visite; 28th, dresspiece, bundle of under-linen, bedstead. Also, about 600 parcels of 5s. and under.

Drapery, Clothing, &c., &c.
Just landed ex Kingston and Rutlandshire.
THURSDAY, 24th,
FRIDAY, 25th,
at 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
Several consignments drapery, clothing, &c., &c.,
Just landed.
Terms, liberal.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Country Buyers, and others.
Important and Extensive Sale of
NEW and SEASONABLE DRAPERY,
Now landing ex Sir John Lawrence.
Day of Sale, WEDNESDAY, 23rd August.

ALEXANDER GRANT has been favoured with instructions from the consignees to sell by auction, at his New Stores, Bank Court, King-street, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd August, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt,
Consignments of new and seasonable drapery.
Full particulars in future issue.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Unredeemed Pledges.

LISTER and BARNETT have received instructions from Mr. W. P. Crompton, pawnbroker, 69, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo, to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 95, King-street, on THIS DAY, Monday, 21st August, at 11 o'clock,
The unredeemed pledges, pawned with Mr. Crompton, as advertised in the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD of Wednesday, August 16th, and Saturday, August 19th.

THURSDAY, 24th August.
PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
Superior Framed Engravings.
Now landing ex Sir John Lawrence.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, 24th instant,
An invoice of superior framed engravings, now landing ex Sir John Lawrence.
Particulars in a future issue.

THURSDAY, 24th August.
☛ Preliminary Notice.
BRASS MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
☛ Now landing ex Sir John Lawrence.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, 24th instant,
An invoice of
Brass musical instruments.
Particulars in a future issue.

WEDNESDAY, 23rd August.
To Hatters
To Outfitters, and others.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock,
25 cases hats, just landed, comprising
5 cases black felt standard hats, No. 11
3 ditto drab ditto Brighton ditto, 70 S.C.
6 ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto, No. 60, H.C.
1 ditto assorted French felt, ditto
4 ditto black Sandringham ditto, stitched brims
2 ditto assorted Canadians ditto, fancy stitched
3 ditto black and drab Newmarket, No. 70 S.C.
1 ditto ditto cloth caps, N.P.
25 Cases.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 23rd August.
To Tailors
To Drapers
To Outfitters, and others.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of general drapery, ready-made clothing, &c., comprising
Black glace silks
White coutille stays
Coloured rolled shirtings
Black chenille nets
Brown and green silk umbrellas
4-4 Irish linen
Twill regatta shirts
Wool crimean ditto
Black and fancy doe trousers
Light fancy tweed ditto
Colonial ditto ditto
Black cloth ditto
3-4 fancy doeskins
3-4 ditto tweeds, &c.
Terms at sale.

On MONDAY, August 21st, at 11 o'clock.
10 Pieces 72-inch Grey Calico
Coloured Flannel
Brown Holland
Blue and Scarlet Serge Shirts
Shawls, Polka Jackets
Men's White and Coloured Vests
Boys' Alpaca Coats
Men's Black Cloth and Shepherds' Plaid Coats
Ditto Black Cloth Trousers
Black and Coloured Leather Belts
Kid and Coloured Cashmere Boots
Boys' Cloth Elastic ditto
Men's Bluchers
Fancy Goods, Plated Ware
Silver Watches, Looking Glasses
Ironmongery, and sundries.
The Property of a Storekeeper, Lambing Flat, and forwarded here for immediate disposal at auction.

To Drapers, Outfitters, Buyers of Fancy Goods, Watchmakers, Dealers, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, August 21st, at 11 o'clock,
The above, without reserve.
Terms at sale.

On MONDAY, August 21, at 11 o'clock.
Ex British Peer.
IC over S, ⅙ at side, 14-23.
10 Tierces Assorted Holloware, best quality.
☛ For Positive Unreserved Sale.

To Ironmongers, Storekeepers, Dealers, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, August 21, at 11 o'clock,
Ex British Peer.
IC over S. ⅙ at side, 14-23,
10 tierces assorted holloware.
Terms at sale.

On THURSDAY, August 24th, at 11 o'clock.
At the Residence of H. Solomon, Esq., No. 13, Jamison-street.
Very Superior Household Furniture and Effects.
Consisting of a Brilliant-toned Piano, full compass, and all the latest improvements, by Hopkinson
Handsome Drawing Room Suite
Elegant Pier Glasses
Sideboard, Slide Glass Back
Chiffonieres, Loo Tables
Dining Table, Carpets
Horsehair and Cane-bottom Chairs
Superior Washstands and Furniture
Dressing Tables to match
Curtains, Window Hangings, Cornices
Bedsteads and Bedding
Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Services
Handsome Vases and Ornaments
Cut Glassware, Platedware
Engravings, Table Cutlery, &c.
Also,
A Select Library of Popular Works
Telescopes, Field and Marine Glasses, &c., &c.

In fact, the house will be found replete with every requisite necessary for a gentleman's family, all of which are nearly new, and in excellent condition, having only been furnished within the last three or four months, and is now sold in consequence of the proprietor (H. Solomon, Esq.), leaving for the country.

To Private Parties Furnishing, Furniture Brokers, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has been favoured with instructions from H. Solomon, Esq., to sell by public auction, at his residence No. 13, Jamison-street, on THURSDAY, August 24th, at 11 o'clock, viz.:
The whole of his superior household furniture, full particulars of which will be found in the catalogues to be had at the Rooms of the Auctioneer, 309, George-street, on MONDAY next, 21st instant, together with cards to view the furniture the day previous to the sale.
Terms, cash.

SALES BY AUCTION.

THIS DAY, 21st August.

IMPORTANT SALE. CITY, SUBURBAN, and COUNTRY PROPERTIES.

At the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock for half-past 11 o'clock prompt.

BOTANY ROAD, REDFERN.—Butcher's shop and dwelling, lately occupied by Mr Fairs, just beyond the Tollbar, leasehold, having about 12 years to run.

CAMPERDOWN.—Extensive block of land, with two brick houses thereon, fronting the Camperdown Road, known as Mr. Macnamara's, opposite Burton-street, and between the properties of Mrs. Newall and Mr. Harper.

ILLAWARRA.—FIRST-CLASS FARM of 230 acres, on the Wollongong and Kiama Road, being lots 47 and 48 of the celebrated TERRY'S MEADOWS ESTATE, together with all the improvements thereon. For positive sale, by order of the mortgagee

PARRAMATTA.—Allotment No. 5 section 81, 24 perches fronting Cardwell-street, a few feet from the factory gate. By order of the Executrix of the will of the late Mr. Joseph Barnes.

BATHURST.—Valuable half-acre allotment, fronting Keppel-street, between George and Rankin streets. By order of the Executrix of the will of the late Mr. Joseph Barnes.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

ILLAWARRA.

TERRY'S MEADOWS—BRUSH FARM, FOR POSITIVE SALE, BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

FIRST-CLASS FARM, of 230 ACRES, on the Wollongong and Kiama Road, being lots 47 and 48 of the celebrated TERRY'S MEADOW ESTATE, originally purchased by Mr. JOSEPH ROSS, together with all the improvements thereon.

TERMS—LIBERAL.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the mortgagees to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, 21st August, at 11 o'clock,
The above-described well known VALUABLE BRUSH FARM, adjoining the properties of Messrs. Clark, Fuller, and George.

It is only necessary to state that this choice property must be positively sold to attract general attention. The land is estimated as one of the best selections on the estate, well watered, and occupying a delightful position at the foot of Mount Terry.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

BOTANY-ROAD, REDFERN.

BUTCHER'S SHOP and DWELLING, lately occupied by Mr. FAIRS, on the east side of BOTANY-ROAD, just beyond the TOLL BAR, containing shop, 3 rooms, and kitchen, erected upon an allotment of land having 25 feet frontage, with a depth of 100 feet. The above is leasehold, having about 12 years to run, at a nominal ground rent.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 21st August, at 11 o'clock,
The above-described leasehold property, Botany-road, Redfern.
Terms at sale.

By Order of the Executrix of the Will of the late Mr. Joseph Barnes.

TOWN OF BATHURST.
Valuable Allotment, 2 roods, No. 16 of Section 14, fronting Keppel-street, between George and Rankin streets, in the centre of the town, close to the Gaol, Court-house, &c.

TOWN OF PARRAMATTA.
Allotment No. 5, Section 81, 24 perches, fronting Cardwell-street, a few feet from the factory gate, and opposite the property of Mr. Statham.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, 21st August,
The above described valuable allotments of land in the towns of
BATHURST
and
PARRAMATTA.
Plans at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

UNRESERVED SALE, ON THE GROUND, SATURDAY, 26th AUGUST, at 2 o'clock.

BURWOOD RAILWAY STATION. CHOICE VILLA SITES.

THE ONLY ORIGINAL LOTS ADJOINING THE STATION to be obtained of the NOTED CHELTENHAM ESTATE.
These very desirable and beautifully situated Sites are the PICK OF BURWOOD.
Each lot comprises about half an acre, fronting the Burwood Road, or Railway-terrace, but will be sold so as to allow purchasers any area they may desire. The whole block contains about TEN ACRES OF RICH VERDANT MEADOW LAND, having a Northern aspect, sloping gently towards the Railway, and commanding, not an extensive, but A BEAUTIFUL CONDENSED VIEW of the DELIGHTFUL RURAL SCENERY for which the locality is so celebrated.
The instructions of the Vendor are to sell each lot, therefore special attention is directed to the opportunity afforded for securing what can only with difficulty be obtained in this popular and healthy suburb, a really good site, combining advantages so much sought after AN ELEVATED POSITION,
Pure air, rich garden soil, proximity to the city, constant railway communication, and charming scenery.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, ON THE GROUND, on SATURDAY, 26th August, at 2 o'clock,
The following valuable suburban sites, adjoining the BURWOOD RAILWAY STATION,
being portions of the
CHELTENHAM ESTATE.
SECTION J.,
LOTS 26 TO 31, each having 50 feet frontage to the Burwood Road, with a depth of 200 feet.
LOTS 19 TO 25, each having 100 feet frontage to Chick-street, with a depth of 250 feet.
LOTS 6 TO 18, each having 50 feet frontage to Railway-terrace, with a depth of 250 feet.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

EACH LOT WILL BE SOLD
with option of purchasing consecutive lots at the same price.

DAY OF SALE, SATURDAY, 26th August, at 2 o'clock, ON THE GROUND, BURWOOD RAILWAY STATION.

NO RESERVE.

LUNCH PROVIDED.

FIRST-CLASS CITY INVESTMENT.

BRICKFIELD-HILL, GEORGE-STREET.

THREE SUBSTANTIALLY-BUILT recently-erected WELL-FINISHED SHOPS and DWELLING-HOUSES, Nos. 477, 479, 481, GEORGE-STREET, portion of DICKSON'S BUILDINGS, two doors south of Bathurst-street, at present occupied by Messrs. George Fox and Co. and Mr. Rothwell, and yielding a rental of

£494 PER ANNUM.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from JAMES DICKSON, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 28th August, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land, having a frontage of 54 FEET to GEORGE-STREET, extending to a lane at the rear, on which are those three first-class recently erected brick-built shops and dwelling-houses, on stone foundations, with slate roofs, containing as follows:—
Nos. 477 and 479.—Each large shop, 4 rooms, kitchen, cellars, and out-offices, now under lease to Messrs. Fox and Co., at the low rent of £312 PER ANNUM.
No. 481.—Large shop, 5 rooms, kitchen, cellar, and out offices, under lease to Mr. Rothwell, at a rental of £182 PER ANNUM. These houses were erected in a most substantial manner by the proprietor, not for sale, but as a permanent investment, and will bear close inspection. They are cemented in front and on the south side, and have a fine well-designed elevation. The position in the main thoroughfare of the city, needs no comment; it is considered for business purposes unequalled, and the premises have never been without tenants since their erection.

☞ The instructions from the proprietor are to realise, and the special attention of capitalists is directed to this rare opportunity of securing a superior city investment, from which a certain return at all times, and without trouble, can be obtained.
Terms at sale.

WILLIAM AND PALMER STREETS, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

VALUABLE CORNER BLOCK of Property, comprising 2 Houses, Nos. 121 and 123, WILLIAM-STREET, and House, 114, PALMER-STREET.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. F. M'Carty to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 28th August, at 11 o'clock.
All that parcel of land having the following frontages:—
25 FEET TO WILLIAM-STREET.
100 FEET TO PALMER-STREET.
23 FEET TO BARRETT-LANE,
on which are the following premises:—
FRONTING WILLIAM STREET, a Cottage, containing shop and two rooms, and a 2-story house, containing two rooms and kitchen, and
FRONTING PALMER-STREET, a two-story House, containing four rooms and large attic.
The whole of the premises are built of brick and stone, and in fair tenantable order. They have each yards and out-offices.
☞ This is a very choice corner block of city property, in the most valuable part of William-street, opposite that handsome range of houses recently erected by Mrs. Burdekin.
The site is worthy of much superior buildings than what are now on the land, and is admirably adapted for an Hotel, a branch Bank, or any other extensive business premises, for which there is so great demand in this great and populous thoroughfare.

Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

LOWER CAMPBELL-STREET, Off Riley-street,
Between the Old South Head Road and Campbell-street.

TWO NEWLY-ERECTED SUBSTANTIAL BRICK-BUILT HOUSES, on stone foundations, with slate roofs, erected on a piece of land having 30 FEET FRONTAGE to LOWER CAMPBELL-STREET, containing each 4 Apartments, with Yard at the rear, in which is a Weatherboard Cottage of 2 rooms.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. JOHN SPITHILL to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 28th August, at 11 o'clock,
The above desirable well-situated freehold property, in Lower Campbell-street, Surry Hills.
Plan on view at the rooms.

BY ORDER OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE WILL OF THE LATE MR. GEORGE WHITFIELD.

TAMBOURINE AND BURNS BAY, LANE COVE RIVER.

That well-known beautifully-situated suburban Cottage Residence, Orchard, and Grounds, containing about 35 acres, on the north shore of Lane Cove River, immediately opposite Hunter's Hill, well known as the late Mr. WHITFIELD'S SPORTING RETREAT.

VILLAGE OF CANTERBURY.
1 Acre and 28 Perches fronting George-street, the main road close to the Bridge over Cook's River, and adjoining the Sugar Company's Old Works, being Lots 2 and 3 of Section 1, as per Plan of the Village of Canterbury.

Preliminary Notice.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. W. J. WHITFIELD to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 11th September, at 11 o'clock,
The above valuable freehold suburban properties, full particulars of which will be duly announced.
Plans on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

POSITIVE SALE.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

LISMORE, RICHMOND RIVER.

THE TWICKENHAM ESTATE,
Comprising 130 ACRES of RICH ALLUVIAL and BRUSH SOIL, at the head of the navigation, North Arm Richmond River, and within the boundary of the Government Township of Lismore.
The Improvements comprise
A COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE, built of cedar, containing 10 rooms, with out offices, garden, gardener's cottage, milking yard, &c.
A STEAM SAW-MILL, consisting of shed 70 feet long by 32 feet wide, of most substantial construction. The machinery is fitted with large vertical saw frame, travelling carriage, &c, capable of cutting logs 6 feet in diameter. There is also a circular saw bench 38 feet in length, with fittings complete, the whole driven by a 14 horse power engine.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, 11th September, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the above described
TWICKENHAM ESTATE, LISMORE, RICHMOND RIVER,
well known as the property of the late H. GERARD, Esq.

☞ Twickenham is a very valuable, highly improved estate in the centre of an important locality, with the advantage of constant steam communication with Sydney.
The instructions of the mortgagee are to effect a sale, and the attention of capitalists and others is specially directed to the estate.
Plans on view at the Rooms.

GOVERNMENT LAND SALE.

18TH SEPTEMBER.

LONG BAY ROAD, NEAR COOGEE.

FIFTEEN VALUABLE VILLA SITES, BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED, fronting MAROUBRA BAY and the LONG BAY, and other roads, being lots 12 to 14, and 16, section 3; 4 to 6, section 4; 1 to 4, section 5; 1, 2, 5, 6, section 6, as per Government plan, containing each from 5 to 7½ acres.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the HONORABLE THE SECRETARY OF LANDS to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
MONDAY, 18th September, at 11 o'clock,
The above described choice suburban lands on or near the ocean, between Coogee and Maroubra Bays
UPSET PRICE, £6 per acre.
These lots form part of the 4175 acres, in the parish of Botany, originally appropriated to the late Church and School Corporation.
Lithographic plans of the above lands may be obtained at the Rooms, Pitt-street, and at the Surveyor General's Office, Sydney.

QUEENSLAND.

LEICHHARDT DISTRICT.

(FOR POSITIVE SALE, 26th SEPTEMBER next.)
On account and risk of the former purchaser Mr. John Hamilton, and with the concurrence of the Mortgagees.

Those Extensive Stations called
BURNGROVE
and BERIGURRA,
situated on the MACKENZIE RIVER, known as the property of Messrs. Giblin and Cranston, Brothers, together with sundry improvements, and 4500 SHEEP, more or less.
Stores, Teams, Drays, &c.

Preliminary Notice.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 26th September next, at 11 o'clock.
The above extensive pastoral property. Full particulars of which will be published in a few days.
Terms at sale.

QUEENSLAND.

NORTH KENNEDY DISTRICT.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

26th SEPTEMBER next.

By order of the Mortgagees.

That extensive, richly grassed Station, called
PENTLAND HILLS,
comprising the three blocks, Pentland Hills, Mount Pleasant, and Allandale (selected by Mr. T. M'Clelland), situated on the head waters of the ROLLESTON RIVER, about 240 miles from PORT DENISON, and about 110 miles from CLEVELAND BAY; together with sundry improvements, and
7462 SHEEP (more or less),
all selected from the noted YANBILLA (Darling Downs) flocks, and of which over 5000 are to lamb in this and the following month.

Preliminary Notice.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 26th SEPTEMBER next, at 11 o'clock,
The above valuable pastoral property, full particulars of which may be obtained on application at the Rooms, Pitt-street.
Terms at sale.

LAKE GEORGE.

That beautifully situated Estate on the borders of LAKE GEORGE, known as
WANDRADINE;
together with
6000 SHEEP, more or less,
and 1250 CATTLE, more or less.
A very choice herd.

Preliminary Notice.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, 26th SEPTEMBER next, at 11 o'clock,
The above first-class country mansion and estate, full particulars of which will be published in a few days.
Terms at sale.

UNRESERVED SALE.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF MESSRS. HENRIQUES AND CO., ROCKHAMPTON.

Preliminary Notice.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the TRUSTEES OF THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF MESSRS. HENRIQUES AND CO. to sell by public auction,
WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVE,
at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, 16th October, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the valuable freehold and leasehold properties in the above estate, situate in the colony of Queensland, full particulars of which will be duly announced.

Every lot must be sold to the highest bidder, to close the accounts of the estate.

On account of whom it may concern.

OLD SHEATHING METAL.
Stripped from the Bessie.

Auction Sale, MONDAY, 21st August.

MR. W. DEAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 21st August, at 11 o'clock,
A quantity of Muntz's sheathing metal and nails, stripped from the Bessie (a vessel of 262 tons register).
Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.

MAURITIUS SUGARS.

Damaged by sea water.
Ex Maid of Honour, from Mauritius.
Auction Sale, at Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.'s Stores, Margaret-street.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., to sell by auction at their Stores, Margaret-street, THIS DAY, 21st August, at 3 o'clock prompt,
Ex Maid of Honour, damaged by sea water,
A—13 bags brown sugar, slightly damaged
B—34 ditto amber crystal, ditto
8 ditto ditto, much ditto
C—71 ditto ditto, slightly ditto
35 ditto ditto, much ditto
D—62 ditto ditto, slightly ditto
26 ditto ditto, much ditto
F—40 ditto ditto, slightly ditto
17 ditto ditto, much ditto
H—27 ditto ditto, slightly ditto
11 ditto ditto, much ditto.
Terms, cash.

Cape Raisins,
In 25 and 50 lb. Boxes.

Auction Sale, THIS DAY.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at the Stores of Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., THIS DAY, Monday, 21st August, at 3 o'clock,
300 boxes Cape raisins,
25 and 50 lbs.
Terms at sale.

Extensive and Important Auction Sale.

Groceries, Teas, Sugars
Oilmen's Stores, &c.

TUESDAY, 22nd August.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 22nd August, at 11 o'clock,
Large parcels of Mauritius sugars, teas, rice, groceries, oilmen's stores, &c.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.

WEDNESDAY, 23rd instant.

To Boot and Shoemakers, Country Storekeepers, Buyers for shipment, and others.
For Unreserved Sale, as usual.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
Ex Sir John Lawrence,
163 packages men's, women's, and children's new and seasonable boots and shoes.
The particular attention of buyers is requested to this sale as the shipment of men's goods from these favourite makers have now ceased.
Terms at sale.

LA REINE,
French Barque, 369 tons register.

Highly important and attractive notice.
To Shipowners, Merchants, Parties interested in the Intercolonial or Foreign Trade, and the Mercantile Community generally.

WEDNESDAY, 23rd August.

N.B.—La Reine can be inspected alongside the Grafton Wharf, where she is now discharging a cargo of sugar from Manila. The auctioneers will be happy to show her inventory (which is unusually full and complete) to any one favouring them with a call at their Rooms, 362, George-street.
For positively unreserved sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
First lot to be offered,
The fine barque La Reine, 369 tons register, 500 tons burthen.
A very fast sailer, and carries a large cargo; draws, when loaded, 16 feet, and is now in thorough order, having been docked after her first arrival in the port in January last, when she delivered a cargo of 520 tons sugar from Bourbon. A great expense was then incurred in putting her in complete order, and she was reclassed A1 for four years.
Parties in want of a really good, well-built, and substantial vessel would do well to inspect La Reine.
Terms at sale.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Provisions.

FRIDAY, 25th August.

To Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Buyers for Shipment, and others.
Preliminary Notice.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,
Invoices of
Oilmen's stores
Groceries
Provisions
First-class wines and spirits
Tea, &c
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Monday, 21st August, 1865.

Electroplated Ware.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11,
2 packages electroplated ware, viz.,
Hot water jugs, candlesticks, inks, coffee pots, &c.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Monday, 21st August, 1865.

Cut Glassware
Cut Glassware
Cut Glassware.
Also,
Blanc Mange Moulds.
To Glassware Dealers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Monday, 21st August, 1865, at 11,
10 packages of cut glassware, viz.,
Richly cut tumblers
Ditto wines
Ditto Hocks, pomona, &c.
S. W. tumblers, butters, salts.
Also
Round and oval blancmange moulds.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Monday, 21st August, 1865.

Assorted Earthenware.
Assorted Earthenware.
Assorted Earthenware.

Positively without any Reserve.

Important
To Earthenware Dealers
Country Buyers
Shippers to the adjacent Colonies
And others.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Monday, 21st August, 1865, at 11,
50 packages earthenware, viz.,
Dinner services, gilt, blue, white, &c.
Bed pans, chair pans, pudding bowls, &c.
Breakfast sets, enamelled and buff
Assorted jugs
Toilet ware, gilt, &c.
&c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 22nd August, 1865.

MAURITIUS SUGARS.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, 22nd August, 1865, at 11,
300 bags Mauritius sugars.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 22nd August, 1865.

HILL and CO.'S JAMS, 1 lb. tins
CARBONATE SODA
SOLAZZI JUICE
GINGER and PIMENTO, &c.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, 22nd August, 1865, at 11,
The above goods, to close various accounts.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 22nd August, 1865.

Dried Fruits, &c.
To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, TUESDAY, 22nd August, 1865, at 11,
50 barrels new currants, just landed
25 cases quart vinegar
50 ditto assorted sauces
25 ditto bottled fruits, &c.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 22nd August, 1865.

FULL-WEIGHT CANDLES.
LIGHT-WEIGHT CANDLES.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, 22nd August, 1865, at 11 o'clock,
100 boxes full-weight candles
100 ditto light-weight ditto.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 23rd August, 1865.

THREE-BUSHEL BAGS
ASSORTED NAILS.
To Ironmongers, Cornfactors, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd August, 1865, at 11,
10 bales three-bushel bags
100 kegs nails.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 24th August, 1865.

Important Auction Sale of
NEGROHEAD TOBACCO
CAVENDISH DITTO.

To Tobacco Merchants, Country Buyers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Australian Bonded Store, on THURSDAY, 24th August, 1865, at 11,
25 packages of
NEGROHEAD TOBACCO, viz,
Barrett, Lion, Shellard, Eagle, Sovereign, &c.
CAVENDISH TOBACCO,
Lorillard's, Bucknor's, Challenge, &c.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, August 21st.

To Publicans and others.
A Publican's General License for Unreserved Sale.
By order of Messrs. Herring and Manton.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, August 21st at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
The license now held by Mr. Leftwich, of the Signal Hotel, South Head, which will be duly transferred to the purchaser.
Terms, cash.
Further particulars can be obtained from the auctioneer.

MONDAY, August 21st.

Important Sale of
Fancy Goods, Stationery, Cutlery, Perfumery
Meerschaum and other Pipes, Baratelle Boards
Household Furniture, &c

At the Warerooms of Mr. J. Hoppe, Importer of Fancy Goods, No. 1, Jamison-street.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions from Mr. J. Hoppe, who is relinquishing the fancy business, to sell by public auction, on the premises, No. 1, Jamison-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his stock-in-trade, consisting of—
Stationery, account books, pocket books, portmonnaies, albums, spelling-books, cutlery (table and pocket), scissors, dressing-cases, electro-plated ware, teaspoons, perfumery, toilet soap, hair oil, dressing-cases, hair, tooth, and nail brushes, indiarubber and horn dressing combs, wax vestas (in tins and round plaids), wood matches, meerschaum pipes, briar wood ditto, amber mouth pieces, dram flasks, photographic cases, billiard-bagatelle boards, jewellery, plated brooches, gold albert guards, silver watches, gilt ditto, alabaster, fancy and American clocks, and a large variety of fancy goods.
Also,
Household furniture.
Comprising
Handsome wardrobe
Couch, chairs, loo table
Washstands, carpets
Splendid pier glass, &c., &c.
The whole of the above will be sold without the least reserve.
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, August 23rd.

At the Sydney Auction Rooms, 154, Pitt-street.

Removed from Signal Hotel (Leftwich's), South Head.
Bar Fittings, Household Furniture, Engravings, Cooking Stove, Gig, Dray, Carts, Harness, Poultry, &c., &c.
Also,
A first-rate Cottage Pianoforte, rosewood case, in excellent condition.
By order of Messrs. Herring and Manton.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, as above, on WEDNESDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
The license, bar fittings, household furniture, &c., &c., which have been removed to the Rooms, for convenience of sale, and will be sold without any reserve.
Terms, cash.

To Country Storekeepers, General Dealers, Publicans, and others.

Peremptory Sale,
On WEDNESDAY, 23rd August, at 11 o'clock,
At the Auction Rooms, 311, George-street (late Rossiter and Lazarus.)

The Stock of a Country Storekeeper, removed to the Rooms for the convenience of sale.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd August, at 11 o'clock, at his rooms, 311, George-street,
The stock of a country storekeeper, comprising 98 packages tools, nails, chains, hinges, hobbles, straps, brushes, bullock bells, rope, lines, fish hooks, tumblers, crockery, boots, books, moleskin trousers, blue and grey serge, calicoes, drapery, prints, silk handkerchiefs, regatta shirts, twill shirts. Grocery, comprising sugar, oils, sardines, pickles, tea, candles, cigars, hair oil, blacking, mustard, ginger, pepper, tins of salmon, jam, sauces, matches, ink, tobacco, pipes, peppermint, cordials, porter, pewter measures, publicans' stone kegs, decanters, whisky, cider, champagne, weighing machine, scales and weights, tank, chaffcutter, &c.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

ROSE-STREET, DARLING NURSERY, close to the Newtown Road
TWO 2-STORY BRICK-BUILT COTTAGES.

Title unquestionable. Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 6th September,
That valuable allotment of land situate on the west side of ROSE-STREET, DARLING NURSERY ESTATE, between Cleveland and Ivy streets, and close to the DARLINGTON MUNICIPAL COUNCIL CHAMBERS, and to the DARLINGTON HOTEL, having a frontage of 30 FEET, more or less, to ROSE-STREET, by a depth of 90 feet through to a lane 12 feet wide, on which are erected
TWO 2-STORY BRICK-BUILT HOUSES, on stone foundations, with slated roofs, each containing 3 rooms, all good sizes, and conveniently arranged.

*** This property is well known as that of the late Mr Mair, and is now in the market for
POSITIVELY UNRESERVED SALE.
Its position is undeniably good, and is well worth the notice of a SMALL CAPITALIST, or any one in search of a SMALL GOOD FREEHOLD.

Preliminary Advertisement.

THE CALLANDOON RUNS.

Together with
34,000 SHEEP, more or less, and
600 CATTLE, more or less.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on TUESDAY, 22nd August,
That well known and most extensive pastoral property THE CALANDOON RUNS AND STOCK, as above.
Full particulars of which will shortly appear.

*** Special inspection of this property, prior to sale, is invited. Intending purchasers will be furnished with letters to the gentleman in charge, on application to the Auctioneers.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

The Right of Brand to the unsold Cattle of the celebrated
YOUIE AND TOURABLE HERDS,
running on the
CASTLEREAGH RIVER,
and in the
BLIGH DISTRICT,
branded YOE, WT, and B on each rump, and 39.

Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 22nd August,
The right of brand as above described.

☞ The above will comprise all the cattle belonging to the Youie and Tourable runs not included in the recent sale to W. Lee, Esq.

CHOICE 160 ACRE FARM,
with valuable Improvements, situate on BOGGY CREEK, near MERIMBULA.

Title unquestionable. Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 6th September,
That really valuable improved farm, situate on BOGGY CREEK, within 4 miles of the port of Merimbula, and well known as the property of Mr. CHARLES ROBERTSON.
The farm contains 160 acres of land, subdivided into four large paddocks, besides cultivation and pig paddocks, stock yard, substantially-built cottage, detached kitchen, dairy, and pigstyes. A garden, securely paled and stocked with fruit trees, 5 acres of wheat sown and above ground.

☞ This farm forms part of the original selection of the TWOFOLD BAY COMPANY, and is really a very choice and valuable property, well worth the attention of those on the look out for a farm where, by ordinary care and labour,
A REMUNERATIVE RETURN
may be fairly looked for.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

Preliminary Notice.

TOWN OF TUMUT.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
IN EQUITY.
Between HENRY PRINCE, and others, Plaintiffs,
and
SOPHIA MARGARET JUDGE BODY, and others, Defendants.

MOST VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTIES in the TOWN, and adjacent to TUMUT, well known as the property of the late Mr. FREDERICK ELIEL BODY.
Title.—For particulars apply to Messrs. SPAIN and ROXBURGH, Solicitors, Exchange, Sydney.
With the approbation of the Master in Equity.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 13th September,
The following freehold properties situate in
THE TOWN OF TUMUT,
and adjacent thereto, on many of which are most valuable improvements; full particulars of which will be shortly published.
LOT 1.—Allotment, 2 roods, Tumut, No. 6, section 5.
LOT 2.—Ditto, 2 roods, ditto, No. 17, section 5.
LOT 3.—Ditto, 2 roods, ditto, No. 10, section 6.
LOT 4.—Ditto, 2 roods, ditto, No. 11, section 6.
LOT 5.—Ditto, 2 roods, ditto, No. 12, section 6.
LOT 6.—Ditto, 2 roods, ditto, No. 13, section 6.
LOT 7.—Ditto, 2 roods, ditto, No. 14, section 6.
LOT 8.—Ditto, 2 roods, ditto, No. 3, section 9.
LOT 9.—Ditto, 2 roods, ditto, No. 16, section 9.
LOT 10.—Ditto, 2 roods, ditto, No. 17, section 9.
LOT 11.—Ditto, 2 roods, ditto, No. 5, section 13.
LOT 12.—Ditto, 2 roods, ditto, No. 6, section 13.
LOT 13.—Ditto, 2 roods, ditto, No. 13, section 14.
LOT 14.—Ditto, 2 roods, ditto, No. 14, section 14.
LOT 15.—Ditto, 2 roods, ditto, No. 10, section 48.
LOT 16.—Ditto, 2 roods, ditto, No. 11, section 48.
LOT 17.—Ditto, 2 roods, ditto, No. 12, section 48.
LOT 18.—Ditto, 2 roods, ditto, No. 13, section 48.
LOT 19.—Farm, 29 acres 32 perches, allotment No. 93.
LOT 20.—Farm, 24 acres 30 perches, allotment No. 94.
LOT 21.—Farm, 14 acres 2 roods 20 perches, allotment No. 11.
LOT 22.—Allotment, 2 roods, Tumut, No. 14, section 23.
LOT 23.—Ditto, 2 roods, ditto, No. 17, section 23.
LOT 24.—Ditto, 2 roods, ditto, No. 19, section 23.
LOT 25.—Ditto, 2 roods, ditto, No. 17, section 15.
LOT 26.—Allotment, 2 roods, Tumut, No. 1, section 46.
LOT 27.—Allotment, 2 roods, ditto, No. 8, section 46.
LOT 28.—Allotment, 2 roods, ditto, No. 9, section 46.
LOT 29.—Allotment, 2 roods, ditto, No. 20, section 46.
LOT 30.—Allotment, 2 roods, ditto, No. 11, section 45.
LOT 31.—Allotment, 2 roods, ditto, No. 18, section 45.
LOT 32.—Farm, 32 acres 2 roods, allotment No. 26.
LOT 33.—Farm, 35 acres 1 rood, allotment No. 27.
These two farms have frontage to the Tumut River.
LOT 34.—Allotment, 1 acre, Tumut, part of section 51.
LOT 35.—Block of land, 5 acres 2 roods, Tumut, part of section 52.
LOT 36.—Block of land, 4 acres 2 roods 12 perches, Tumut, section 54.

*** The attention of all interested in the township of Tumut and neighbourhood is particularly requested to the above sale. The properties belong to the estate of the late Mr. F. E. Body, whose knowledge of, and intimate acquaintance with, Tumut is sufficient to give confidence to those who are seeking for
CHOICE and VALUABLE SELECTIONS.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

CHOICE IMPROVED FARM OF 302 ACRES, situate on the BEGA RIVER, near the shipping ports of TARTHRA and MERIMBULA.

TITLE—unquestionable. TERMS at Sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 6th September,
That really CHOICE ALLUVIAL FARM, situate on the banks of the river Bega, and within about five miles from the shipping port of TARTHRA and twelve miles from MERIMBULA, well known as the property of Mr. C. S. BLACK.
The improvements on the farm are considerable, and of a substantial character, and may be enumerated as follows:—Good dwelling-house, with detached kitchen, enclosed by paling fence; garden, planted with choice fruit trees; two stockyards, five milking bails, covered by a building 36 by 25 feet, the loft floored so as to contain grain, &c.; men's hut, a slab building, containing two rooms, with fire-place; cheese-room, with cheese press; five pigsties, and a large slab building for curing bacon, &c.
About 150 acres of the land is RICH ALLUVIAL SOIL, and the whole farm is enclosed by most substantial fence. There are three small paddocks enclosed with pig-proof fence—one under green barley.

☞ To any one on the look-out for a really bona fide choice farm, the present sale offers an unmistakable opportunity. The farm is in thorough working order, and ready for any one to go in at once to work. The land is really good, and the access to market and shipping port easy.
PLAN on view at the Rooms.

To Parties on the look out for a snug Brick Cottage, of four rooms and kitchen, with verandah, slated roof, fire places in both front rooms, and one in back, fitted up with sideboard in each room; and a large Allotment of Land. 41 feet frontage to Bishop-street, by a depth of 90 feet, with a never-failing supply of pure water.
Title, freehold.

WILLIAM NEWELL has been instructed by the owner, Mr. Abel Harben, to sell the above snug freehold property, by public auction, on WEDNESDAY next, the 23rd day of August, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, Bishop-street, close to St. Peter's Church, Cook's River Road, opposite the residence of Alderman Bown, Bown Park, in consequence of the owner leaving the colony.
W. Newell calls the particular attention of any parties wanting a good cottage, to come and attend this sale, and inspect it and judge for themselves.
Terms at time of sale.

Preliminary Notice.

Fitzroy Iron Works.

Township of Nattai.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, on the ground, on TUESDAY, September 12, at noon,
75 allotments; part of Bradley's 100 acres at Ironstone Bridge, near the Iron Works, well suited for business premises and the residences of the workmen.
Good Garden Ground.
Abundance of water, clear title, easy terms.
The lots all marked out. Lithographs can be had from the auctioneer; Mr. Baker, of the Prince Albert Inn; Mr. Watson, Nattai Post-office; and Mrs. Berry, innkeeper, Picton.

Luncheon provided.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE OF IRONMONGERY.

Comprising the varied, extensive, and well-assorted Stock of Messrs. Ashdown and Co.; together with the Lease of the Premises and seven Shops adjoining; together with the outstanding Debts, enumerated in a list or schedule, and the Fixtures.

T. W. BOWDEN has been favoured with instructions from the Official Assignee, in the estate of Messrs. Ashdown and Co., to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 31st of August, at 11 o'clock for half-past 11 prompt,
In one lot,
The stock above alluded to, which amounted to £21,500 on the 30th of June last.
The purchaser will have the benefit arising from the profits of all sales effected since that time, and may ascertain the additions made to the stock since that date. The stock-book can be inspected at the Rooms of the Auctioneer, who will render every assistance to intending purchasers wishing to obtain full information on the subject, which could not be inserted in an advertisement.
With the stock-in-trade will also be sold the good-will or interest in the lease of the extensive premises in which the business is carried on, together with the income or rent-roll of seven Shops adjoining, and now in the occupation of Messrs. Samuel, Abraham, Goulston, Weissberg, Marks, Neimke, and Way, producing £1920 per year, with 12 years to run from the 1st July last, subject to a ground rent of £1250 per annum.
☞ Purchasers are reminded that this is an old 'established business—for very many years the largest of its kind in the colony; the connection is still good, and care was taken by the late proprietors, and subsequently by the assignee, to keep up the trade and connection, so that the new proprietor will enjoy all the advantages of a long established house.
The situation for a cash business is superior to any in the city.
The purchaser will become entitled to the uncollected book debts, particulars of which will be exhibited at the sale, and the amount may be ascertained from the auctioneer.
The fixtures of the business, fire-proof safe, and office furniture will become the property of the purchaser.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

At the Old Bank of Australasia, on an early day.

To Furnishing Ironmongers, Country Buyers, and others.

Now landing ex Ruthlandshire,
43 Cases Iron Bedsteads and Children's Cots.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on an early day,
The above.
Terms at sale.
Full particulars in a future issue.

On TUESDAY, August 22nd, at 2 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Parties Furnishing, Dealers, and others.
Highly Important Sale by Auction of
Useful Household Furniture and Effects,
Removed to the Rooms for the convenience of Sale.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on TUESDAY, August 22nd, at 2 o'clock precisely,
Drawing and dining room furniture
Iron and brass bedsteads
Pianofortes, in walnut and rosewood
China, glass, carpets
Pier glasses, ornaments
Fenders and irons, engravings
American stoves, culinary utensils
Bookcase, books, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

RYAN and HAMMOND have received instructions from the executors of the late Henry Osborne, Esq. (in order to wind up the estate), to sell by public auction, at Peachment's (late Morton's) Hotel, Bourke-street West, Melbourne, on THURSDAY, the 7th of September next, at 2 o'clock p.m.,
The
BROOKONG STATION,
in the Murrumbidgee District, estimated to contain from 350 to 400 square miles, consisting of saltbush and myall plains, intersected by belts of boree and box forest.
The station is permanently watered by the Urana, Boree, and Brookong Creeks and Correllabel Lake, and will be offered with about
50,550 sheep, more or less,
of which about 26,000 are ewes, the remainder wethers and young sheep, fuller particulars of which will appear in a future advertisement.
The above station is so well and favourably known for its carrying and fattening qualities, that the agents deem it superfluous to enlarge upon its advantages. The sheep upon it are admitted to be of the best description in the district, and have always commanded the highest price.
The improvements are very complete, and consist of everything necessary for the working of a large station.
A very large station plant will be given in to the purchaser. Stores and shearing supplies which are ready on the station, to be paid for at cost price, with carriage added.
For terms and other particulars apply 57, Bourke street West, Melbourne.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 18th August, 1865.
ALFRED JOSEPH v. THOMAS CUNNINGHAM.

THIS DAY, the 21st instant, at noon, on the premises occupied by the defendant, at Potts' Point, Sydney, unless this writ be previously satisfied, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction,
Two coach horses and harness, one four-wheeled carriage, one chaff-cutter, &c., &c., also a quantity of household furniture and effects.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

HOUSTON v. HARRIS.

ON TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at noon, at the residence of this defendant, Thomas Harris, Parramatta, unless this execution be previously satisfied, the Sheriff will cause to be sold,
A quantity of household furniture, milch cows, horses, pigs, poultry, carts, &c., &c.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 18th August, 1865.

JAMES MEADOWCRAFT v. PETER MARTIN.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of August instant, at noon, at the Commercial Hotel, King-street, Sydney, unless this writ be previously satisfied, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction,
All the right, title, and interest, other than an equity of redemption, of the defendant, Peter Martin, of, in, and to all those 100 acres of land situate and lying in the district of Melville, on the Eastern Creek, bounded on the north side of Coombes' farm bearing west on the west by a south line of 24 chains, on the south by an east line of 42 chains 80 links to the Eastern Creek, and on the east by that creek; which said land is described in a deed of grant, dated 17th August, 1817.
Also, of, in, and to all those 60 acres of land situate, lying, and being in the county of Cumberland and district of Castle Hill, bounded on the north by the farm of George Sutton bearing west 25 chains 30 links, on the west by a line bearing south 24 chains 30 links, and on the east by a line bearing north 24 chains; being the hereditaments comprised in a grant from the Crown, dated 30th June, 1823.

THE REV. JOHN M'GIBBON, B.A.

At a Meeting attended by Ministers of all the Protestant denominations in the colony, held in the Temperance Hall, Sydney, on the 7th day of August, 1865, the Rev. WILLIAM M'INTYRE in the chair, the following resolution was moved, seconded, and adopted:—

"That this meeting, having had its attention directed to a letter from the Rev. John M'Gibbon, which appeared in the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD on the 11th ultimo, the meeting agrees unanimously to express its gratitude to Mr. M'Gibbon for his seasonable and manly stand on behalf of the principles of our common Protestantism at a time when these were publicly compromised."

Signed in name and by authority of the meeting,
WILLIAM M'INTYRE, Chairman.
ADAM THOMSON, Secretary.

Sydney, August 9th, 1865.

To the Rev. John M'Gibbon.

Rev. and Dear Sir,—In the spirit of the foregoing resolution, we the undersigned respectfully submit to you the propriety of republishing the above-mentioned letter in both the daily papers, by way of further extending the beneficial influence which, we are persuaded, it has already exercised throughout the community.

We are, Rev. and dear Sir, yours truly,

William Allworth, Church of England
Thomas Aitken, Presbyterian
William Bain, Presbyterian
William Baker, Presbyterian
Robert Blain, Presbyterian
Robert Boag, Presbyterian
James Cameron, Presbyterian
James Coutts, Presbyterian
William Chaucer, Presbyterian
William Curnow, Wesleyan
W. S. Donald, Presbyterian
John Elder, Church of England
Patrick Fitzgerald, Presbyterian
John Foggon, Primitive Methodist
Henry H. Gaud, Wesleyan
William H. George, Wesleyan
John Gibson, Congregationalist
William Grant, Presbyterian
Thomas Gainford, Congregationalist
A. C. Geikie, Presbyterian
Adam Gordon, Presbyterian
Thomas A. Gordon, Presbyterian
Frederick Hibberd, Baptist
Thomas Hassall, Church of England
Samuel Hart, Primitive Methodist
Edward Holland, Presbyterian
Samuel Humphries, Congregationalist
Richard T. Hill, Congregationalist
George James, Primitive Methodist
Thomas Johnston, Congregationalist
John Kinross, Presbyterian
Hulton S. King, Church of England
Bernard Kenny, Primitive Methodist
James S. Laing, Presbyterian
James B. Laughton, Presbyterian
James M'Culloch, Presbyterian
John B. M'Cure, Baptist
William M'Intyre, Presbyterian
James Martin, Wesleyan
Thomas E. Ormell, Primitive Methodist
George Macfie, Presbyterian
S. J. Mackenzie, Presbyterian
Joseph Oram, Wesleyan
Edward Pritchard, Primitive Methodist
B. Quaife, Presbyterian
Duncan Ross, Presbyterian
Edwin Robinson, Congregationalist
William Sowerby, Church of England
Colin Stuart, Presbyterian
John Sharpe, Primitive Methodist
Adam Thomson, Presbyterian
William Slatyer, Congregationalist
James Voller, Baptist
A. W. Webb, Baptist.

I have much pleasure in complying with the request of so many reverend and respected brethren of different Protestant denominations throughout the colony. The following is the letter referred to.

JOHN M'GIBBON.

Manse, 19th August, 1865.

THE LATE MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

SIR,—Fire searches and tries all things. At the time of a fire the feelings often overcome the judgment. Fire has lately been trying and searching the material structure of St. Mary's Cathedral; and, most unexpectedly, the same flame has proceeded further to search and try our common Protestantism. Perhaps this is the reason why the *judgment* of so many, who are accounted Protestants, is wholly overcome by their excited feelings. They saw a great conflagration, dreadful and sudden, in every way calculated to impress them with awe; they saw many of their fellow-citizens, all worthy of respect, deeply affected at the loss they had sustained; and they are witnesses now of the total wreck which the flames have made, of a once stately edifice, of many years' growth; and then their feelings rise to the highest pitch, and off they hasten to a public platform, and subscribe of their substance to restore the building. This is the charitable view of the conduct of most, who, while avowing their Protestantism, have been forward at the late meetings in offering money to reconstruct the building. And yet, from the time that has elapsed from the occurrence of the catastrophe to admit of reflection, and from the attempts at reasoning which some have employed to justify their conduct, AND COMMEND IT TO OTHERS, it is evident that momentary feelings have not actuated all, but something which they hold and proclaim as principle.

From the turn which things have now taken, and from the quasi-representative character of the Protestant speakers and advocates, who have appeared as pleaders with the community to urge subscriptions for the restoration of the building, I think that everyone is bound, who occupies a position as a public teacher, to express his view that the community may be informed, and that they who take a certain course may not be compromised or misunderstood.

I will say at once that I sincerely regret the occurrence of the fire. Everything in my power I would have done to prevent it. Everything in my power I would have done to extinguish it. And, in view of the ruins which now remain of the once stately building, I sincerely sympathise with my fellow colonists, who mourn and are in distress, like one who is bereaved. But I protest against the injustice that because my sympathy cannot take the form of giving money to repair the ruins it is to be called the "*sympathy of mere phrases*," and to be scouted as the hypocritical sympathy which says, "Be ye warmed, and filled, and yet gives nothing." Moreover, I solemnly protest against the flagrant wrong that, because my sympathy cannot take the form of giving money to repair the ruins it is to be denominated "intolerance" and "sectarian prejudice." When such language as this is used by quasi-representative speakers, and acknowledged leaders of the people, it becomes the community to see that a line of demarcation and distinction is being drawn, dividing the Protestants into two classes, viz., the "real" Christian sympathisers WHO GIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS, and the "hypocritical" sympathisers, who give nothing; and further, that a definition of the term "toleration" is being propagated, and quietly established, which, if fully accepted and fairly acted upon, must entirely destroy our liberty and privileges.

Among the *many speeches* at the late meeting, "one naturally singles out the speech of the Governor." That the venerable chairman of the meeting should speak as he did was just to be expected, and from HIS stand-point, as the chief of his Church in the colony, the sentiments which he uttered did him honour. That the other Catholic speakers should speak as they did, was just to be expected, and, had they spoken otherwise, the conclusion would have been *certain* that they were either insincere or indifferent Catholics. But as to the Governor's speech, from HIS stand-point, as a professed Protestant, and as the Governor of the colony, I regret to differ from those who eulogise it, and must be allowed to regard it as an unfortunate speech. His Excellency, I am sure, will not refuse *me* the liberty he has claimed. Indeed, so unfortunate do I consider the speech which he has made, that the question seems now fairly to arise, as to whether it is prudent or right that Governors should appear at such meetings at all; for, however they may wish to appear, and speak as private gentlemen, they unconsciously carry with them all the weight and influence of their political rank and authority. That he should appear at meetings of the Church of England, of which he is a member, is natural enough. That he should appear at meetings in which the common weal of the people is concerned is right enough. But, the question is entirely a different question, as to whether he should appear, with the weight of his authority, at meetings which, from the nature of their objects, and the speeches made, he cannot but compromise the feelings of others. It is just because, at the late meeting, the Governor appeared as "the representative *of the Queen*," and some way or other the exponent of her Protestantism, and the Protestantism of the country, that his presence was objectionable. The Queen is a Protestant Sovereign. Her throne is built on a protest against the religion of Rome. Her right to sit on the throne depends on her maintaining that protest against Rome. And not even her sympathy with the losses of her subjects, who in religious matters own allegiance to Rome, can manifest *itself so as to* weaken that protest, without at the same time endangering her right. It is needless, therefore, to speak about "old formulas and sectarian prejudices" as objectionable things; for these old formulas and sectarian prejudices are just the basis on which our throne rests, our Queen reigns, our Governor rules, and our people are secured their Protestant liberty. And Catholics know well that, while WE may talk about "old" formulas which have become obsolete, they are not obsolete, but as much in force in the colony and elsewhere as the circumstances will allow, and ready, as soon as opportunity offers, to assume the place which they once possessed, both as respects the throne and the institutions of Britain. And, it is further needless to deprecate a going back to the "religious differences" between Catholics and Protestants; for if these are to be ignored, or swept away, or rendered inoperative, what is our country as a Protestant country, and why are we separated from the See of Rome, and why is it necessary that our Queens and Governors should swear allegiance to the Protestant faith? Surely it is time for us to consider where our Protestantism is going to, and where our boasted liberality is to end, when Protestant writers and speakers begin to complain of the obstacles of "religious differences" in the very face of the fact that every privilege which we enjoy, every right that we value, every institution which we venerate, depends upon the existence and maintenance of "religious differences." A dreary day, indeed, it will be for Britain when the "religious differences," on which her glory and her greatness rest, are enfeebled and destroyed!

Now, I hold that the speech of his Excellency at the late meeting, as well as those of other Protestants, was fraught with mischief, in proportion as it was calculated to ignore and sweep away, and render inoperative, those "religious differences" upon which the character and institutions of our country are built. At least, it is easy to see which were the "differences" which the speech favoured. But our country is either Protestant or it is not. If it is not, of course the Governor is at liberty to do and to say in the matter of religion just what he pleases; but if it is, then IT IS PROTESTANT AS AGAINST ROME, and surely there must be some limit as to countenancing and assisting the religion of Rome, AGAINST WHICH IT PROTESTS, in consistency with its Protestantism; and, consequently some limit for the action of those who are sworn to protect and maintain the "religious prejudices" and "differences" called the Protestant Faith. Whether or not, in the late meeting, this limit was exceeded I shall attempt to show immediately; but meanwhile I notice the parallel you suggest in your leader this morning, viz., the offer of Lord Palmerston of an asylum at Malta to the present Pope, in the event of his requiring to flee from his country. Whether the perils of the Pope in his own country, or his need of a retreat from the fury of his countrymen, in certain contingencies, is a reason why we should THINK less and MAKE less of Protestantism or not I will not now discuss; but this is plain, that between the two cases there is not the shadow of a parallel. In the one case, Lord Palmerston would deal with Pope Pius the IX., not on religious grounds, but on political grounds. But Sir John Young, in the other case, in the course of which he has followed, in the speech which he has made, in the countenance and assistance which he has rendered at the late meeting dealt with the Pope not on political grounds, but on religious grounds. He speaks and gives; for what purpose? Directly to help and strengthen the Catholic religion, AGAINST WHICH HE PROTESTS, and is sworn to protest, and by his example, and influence, and arguments, to induce others to give the same assistance. It is in this view of it that I regret the speech, notwithstanding that so many are ready to applaud it, and that I now feel called upon, with the greatest respect, and for the sake of others, to examine its arguments. I trust that in thus differing with you, and with many others, I shall not be reckoned by you one of the "Bigots who are of no account."

First. One argument which may be said to run through the speech is, that *the differences between the Catholics and the Protestants are of small moment.* I am sure that no Catholic at that meeting, nor one intelligent Protestant in the country, will assent to this. The differences are as wide as the poles asunder. They are so wide that they can never be reconciled. Were they only "prejudices," or only "feelings" arising from feuds and strifes of old, they MIGHT be reconciled; but because they are the differences of truth and error they CANNOT be reconciled, they MUST contend until one or other be destroyed. The Catholic Church unchurches every other Church. This is a principle with her which never sleeps. There is no salvation out of her pale: this is a principle with her which will never be modified. All, unless Catholics, are in mortal sin, in damnable error; this is a principle with her which she will never disavow, however, for her own purposes, she may keep it concealed. And all these are principles AT PRESENT IN FORCE, as really and truly as in the days of old; only at present it is impossible to give them force and development as in the days of old. And then, on the other hand, Protestants (except the formal and the lukewarm) regard the Catholic Church as so corrupt and degenerate as to have long since ceased to be a Church of Christ. They consider the Catholic worship to be idolatrous worship; they consider the doctrines which the priests teach to be another gospel than the Gospel of Christ; and they consider the people to be deluded and deceived, and walking in the ways which lead down to death. I am not showing just now what system is the right one; I am only showing the "differences" between them. And I ask any man of the most common reflection, whether Catholic or Protestant, if *these differences are small and unimportant*? And if it be possible, without dishonourable compromise, for the supporters of either the one system or the other to support and maintain the doctrines, and worship, and interests of the opposite? How therefore a Protestant can contribute to build a cathedral, IN WHICH HE AVOWS BY HIS PROTESTANTISM deadly error is taught and souls are misled to their everlasting destruction—and how a Protestant Governor can plead for this, as consistent with his own duty and with that of all the people over whom he presides, is one of the things which may well astonish Catholics as well as Protestants; although, while it may be gratifying to the former, cannot but be painful and perplexing, in view of the future, to the latter.

Second. His Excellency remarked that whatever the points in which Catholics and Protestants differ, "they unite in this, that they worship the same merciful Creator on earth, and humbly hope, when *time* shall be no *more*, and differences are done away, in God's good time to enjoy together the tranquillity and happiness of heaven." *I am quite sure* that no intelligent Catholic at the meeting, nor one intelligent Protestant in the country, will assent to this. The statement is entirely erroneous as a matter of fact. Protestants and Catholics do not unite IN SUCH WORSHIP AND HOPE; for if they did, why is our country a Protestant country, and our Queen a Protestant Queen? And why do we not return to the See of Rome? The Reformation was a small event; the Revolution was quite unnecessary; the price at which our privileges were purchased was extravagant and exorbitant, if the object in view was only the MODE of worship, and the ROAD to heaven. *If the* END *be indeed common to both religions*, it is next to useless to make much ado about the MODE and the ROAD by which that common end is to be reached. *It is not necessary* that I should here discuss the theology of this matter; it is enough to say that the question between Protestants and Catholics is a far more vital *one than one of* MODES. It is *one* which amounts to the essence of the thing; to the reception or rejection of all that is essential to present hope and future salvation. And, therefore, that either Protestant or Catholic should directly maintain or assist what is ESSENTIALLY opposed to what he himself believes to be the true worship of God and the true hope of heaven, is as clear a proof as can possibly be given of violation of principle. No doubt some WILL hope the most extraordinary things. Some hope that both Catholics and Protestants shall get to heaven, if they be only sincere and do the best that they can; but how a Catholic can hope this who accepts the teachings and faith of his Church, which makes the hope of heaven depend on certain definite things; or how a Protestant can hope this who accepts the *teaching and faith* of the Bible, which make the hope of heaven depend upon certain other definite things, is just as incomprehensible as that black and white can be both white.

Third. His Excellency defended his support and subscription at the meeting for the rebuilding of St. Mary's, and pleaded that others might follow his example, on the ground of CHRISTIAN SYMPATHY. It is painful to consider the Governor's handling of this argument, for not only *is it* mischievous in giving an entirely erroneous view of what such sympathy is, but he makes his view the means of most unwarrantably and uncharitably, and yet I believe unintentionally, condemning those who may differ from him. The Governor imagines that Christian sympathy with a neighbour in distress consists in helping him out of his distress, NO MATTER WHAT THE DISTRESS MAY BE. But I am sure there never was such a definition of "Christian charity," or "sympathy." If this is not his Excellency's definition, then there must be some limits; but what are the limits? The limits which the Governor suggests are not admissible in a definition of "CHRISTIAN sympathy;" for CHRISTIAN sympathy does not select as its objects the neighbours whom we "*esteem*, and with whom we have every wish and anxiety to be on good terms." What, then, shall be the limits? For unless there be some, we shall be bound *to* help the distressed Roman Catholic IN OTHER RESPECTS than in building his cathedral in which to worship. If a poor Roman Catholic woman lost her crucifix in the flames we will be bound to help her to buy another one, or else forfeit our claim to the possession of "Christian sympathy." If a poor Roman Catholic man lost his rosary and missal in the flames, and is in deep distress on account of the loss, we will be bound to help him to buy others to replace them, or else acknowledge ourselves destitute of "Christian sympathy;" and if chalices, and pixes, and all the other instruments of Catholic worship were lost in the flames, and the clergy are in deep distress because of the loss, we will be bound to help them to provide themselves with others, or else have it thrown in our face that our *sympathy is only a* "cruel mockery." What, then, shall be the limit of our help? It cannot be other than the limit of CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLE. And the very instance which the Governor quotes from Holy Scripture, AND MISAPPLIES, is plainly in point in refutation of himself. Scripture undoubtedly condemns the charity which says, "Be WARMED, be CLOTHED, be FED, and withholds the things which are NEEDFUL FOR THE BODY;" but does his Excellency not see that there is the difference of the whole world between the conduct which withholds bread from the hungry and clothing from the naked, and that which withholds a subscription for the building of a cathedral where Protestants believe deadly error is taught? The man who refuses the temporal help which the hungry need, while able to give it, is no Christian at all; but the man who refuses the money which others may require to raise their buildings, in which doctrines and practices contrary to his conscience *are* to be maintained and propagated, may be a most worthy Christian; and surely it ill-became the Governor in his official capacity, as the representative of the Queen, at such a meeting, and in the time of excitement, to hold up to reprobation the conduct of both as alike unchristian and a cruel mockery. I will be bold to say that there is not one Protestant in the whole country who, if his Roman Catholic neighbour were hungry, or naked, or diseased, would refuse help, or hesitate to help him. The colony has surely, in many instances, given proof enough, in its floods and famines and charitable institutions, of Christian sympathy with suffering humanity. I, myself, am frequently the almoner of others' bounty, and I give to Protestants and Catholics alike, so that I believe his Excellency will not find one who answers to the "mocking charity" which Scripture denounces, but equally certain am I that his Excellency will not find in Scripture any mention of a charity which will countenance and support a system of worship which the whole Scriptures condemn; on the contrary, he will find that while the Scriptures are ample in their exhortations to help the needy, they are supreme and peremptory in their prohibitions of the slightest countenance and support to systems of religious error. And this strict withholding of help to error is as clear an instance of CHRISTIAN CHARITY as feeding the hungry and clothing the naked.

Lastly. His Excellency justified his speech and subscription on the ground of COMPLETE TOLERATION. The Governor's illustration of "complete toleration," then, is a Protestant helping a Catholic to build his cathedral. But surely this is not the complete toleration of which we boast in this nineteenth century. I do not see what the question of toleration had to do with the object of the meeting. Had there been any Protestants glorying over the Catholics in the calamity which had befallen them, had there been any Protestants interfering with the Catholics in their efforts to raise subscriptions to rebuild the Cathedral,—had there been any Protestants raising factions to obstruct the work,—then I could understand how the question of toleration could properly arise. But when the very opposite was the case, and the Catholics had not only the most perfect liberty to lay their plans for working their own people, but the most cordial good-will that they might succeed in their efforts, it appears to me that the question of toleration was improperly dragged in, and as if for the purpose of swaying the Protestants with the bugbear of the intolerance of ages past. Not that the Protestants have more occasion, on such a question as this, to hang their heads than the Catholics. The intolerance of past ages was all that the Governor said it was; and we know quite well that Protestants have now fully and heartily renounced it; but we do not know that there is any renunciation of it on the other side. We know, on the contrary, that they have NOT renounced it. But what of all this? I had always thought that "perfect toleration" was the leaving of every sect the utmost liberty, consistent with the common good, to pursue their courses and enjoy their religion. But the speech of the Governor gives a new turn to this. "Toleration" is illustrated as taking a part in Catholic meetings FOR PURPOSES EXCLUSIVELY CONNECTED WITH THE CATHOLIC RELIGION. "Toleration" is illustrated as advocating and pleading before the community that other Protestants will do the same. "Toleration" is illustrated as giving money to rear a cathedral by which the Catholic system will be maintained and propagated. I entirely demur to these illustrations. THEY ARE NOT ILLUSTRATIONS OF "TOLERATION," but *of* that mistaken liberality which is now so prevalent. Nay, they are worse than this—they are the best means of breaking down in the public mind all the distinctions between truth and error on the subject of religion; and worse than this still, they become themselves instances of INTOLERANCE; for what is their effect? Why, if the Governor has set an example of toleration, Christian toleration, British toleration, in his conduct and subscription at the late meeting, what is the inference which the mass of the public will draw as to those who have acted and will act in the very opposite manner? Will they not be regarded as intolerant, and uncharitable, and unkind, and ready to begin a fresh persecution? And for this "intolerant" inference who will be *to* blame, but those who, like his Excellency himself, carry their Protestantism so lightly, as that it is just as easy in a Catholic meeting, in a Catholic cathedral, as in a "Dissenting conventicle?" I hope that Protestants will ever be tolerant, and decline any other means of convincing and converting Catholics but that of argument. I hope they will ever scorn the weapons of slander, or calumny, or persecution, and illustrate their toleration, of which they have reason to be proud, by giving to every man and sect the utmost liberty of opinion and conscience; but I trust also, that but few will accept the example of his Excellency, on the present occasion, as an exponent of Protestantism and of Protestant toleration; not because I do not wish the Cathedral to be built, but because I should ever regret that the built Cathedral should be a witness of unfaithfulness to those glorious principles of our reformed religion, which are the glory of our country and the hope of the world.

I earnestly and respectfully plead with his Excellency, on Protestant principles, to reconsider how those principles have been compromised in his mistaken liberality and in the arguments of his speech.

The Mayor of Sydney, another Protestant, said at the meeting, in a laughing mood, "That there had been more conversions to the Catholic Church that day than on any other in the history of that Church in the colony." The laugh did not conceal what it was intended to conceal, the Mayor's consciousness, on Protestant grounds, of the inconsistency and ambiguity of his speech and position. What he and the other Protestants were doing was all that they could do had they really been converted. A Catholic Cathedral is emphatically the symbol and embodiment of the Catholic religion; and therefore, in so directly contributing, by advocacy and means, to build the cathedral and support that religion, the Mayor was practically giving a proof that he had become a convert; *for what did he* protest against, in the Catholic faith, when he was thus countenancing and supporting the Catholic faith?

Another Protestant said, that "as we did not expect the Catholics to be converted by the burning of their cathedral, we ought to help them to build their cathedral." The gentleman who said so lost all his usual manliness and intelligence in making his speech. For on the same principle he should have gone further and further still, until he had walked into the bosom of Rome.

Upon the whole, the late meeting has brought to light an amount of weakness and inconsistency, and false liberality in the ranks of Protestants, which is far from cheering for the future of this colony. Not that I wish the "intolerance of old." Not that I wish "the days of persecution." Not that I would lessen by one shade the toleration and religious liberty which all classes of the community at present enjoy; but I do wish that when men call themselves Protestants they shall be Protestants, on clear and well-defined principles; and that while regretting the sufferings and losses which Catholics may endure, IN THE THINGS OF THEIR RELIGION, they shall refrain from helping that religion, and from restoring the accessories and instruments of that religion, AGAINST ALL WHICH THEY PROTEST, as contrary to their principles. This the weak and the worldly-wise may call bigotry; but it is easy to prove that it is CHRISTIAN CHARITY, and the candour and straightforwardness of real Protestantism.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN M'GIBBON.

Woolloomooloo, 8th July, 1865.

Address from the Members of the St. George's Church Mutual Improvement Association to the Rev. John M'Gibbon, B.A.:—

Rev. Sir,—We, the Members of the above Association, hereby express and testify our high appreciation of the service rendered by you to the Protestant cause in this city and colony, by your recent advocacy, in the public papers, of those principles so earnestly and successfully contended for by our forefathers in the mother country—principles which, there is reason to fear, may ere long, in consequence of the temporising policy of our rulers, both at home and in this colony, require again to be fought for, as in the olden time, when the blue banner on the covenant led on to victory, amid the heath-clad hills of Scotland; or when the virgin flag of Derry waved from her walls in proud defiance, to the Confederated enemies of British liberty, civil and religious, boldly proclaiming what then was her, and what should now be our, watchword—"NO SURRENDER."

These Protestant principles which you have so fully stated, we believe to be the great bulwark of the British nation—the principles which have enabled her, by Divine grace, to withstand and repel the assaults and machinations of Rome, and by which, if only faithful to her trust she shall yet triumph over the man of sin, notwithstanding his deep laid and wide spread schemes for encompassing her destruction, temporal and spiritual.

The sentiments expressed in your letter we regard as those held by all true Protestants; and, while granting full toleration to all denominations in the exercise of their religion, we unite with you, and with all like minded men, in the determination to defend those blood bought principles by which our religious and civil freedom has been secured, and by adherence to which it can alone be maintained.

We would also tender you our sympathy and support in thus waging war against "spiritual wickedness in high places," because by so doing you have not only discharged your duty as a Christian minister, but also exposed yourself to calumny and reproach, and even to cowardly threatening and intimidation.

And while thus tendering you our moral support as an association, we shall deem it a duty, and even a privilege, to contribute, as individual members of the Protestant community, towards protecting you from "going a warfare at your own charges."

We are, reverend Sir, yours very faithfully,
Signed on behalf of the members of the Association,
WILLIAM M'INTYRE, President.
THOMPSON BUCHANAN, Secretary.

Sydney, August 2nd, 1865.

REPLY.

To the Members of the Mutual Improvement Association of St. George's Church, Sydney.

Gentlemen,—Accept of my grateful acknowledgments for your very cordial appreciation of my conduct in the matter of my recent advocacy of Protestant principles, as expressed in the address you have now presented to me.

I greatly value your testimony to my efforts to expose the false liberality of many Protestants, as exhibited in connexion with recent events, not only because of the high respect I cherish for your reverend President, but because of the Christian courage and Protestant faithfulness which your association has displayed in thus publicly avowing your adherence to truth, at a time when sympathy with error widely prevails.

I entirely agree with you, in holding that our loyal adherence to Protestant truth is perfectly consistent with the toleration to those who are held in Roman Catholic error. We cannot too often let our Roman Catholic fellow-colonists know that while we hate their errors we love themselves; and that in our endeavours to convince them of their errors, we are not desirous of injuring their feelings, or of doing them a wrong, but of putting them in possession of everlasting good.

I shall always be willing, as God gives me ability and opportunity, not in the spirit of a mere controvertialist, but in earnest love for the cause of truth, to use both tongue and pen in the defence of those principles of our glorious Reformation, in attachment to which our Scottish forefathers took so conspicuous a part. It behoves that the sons of so worthy sires should neither be degenerate in spirit nor slow in action, when the bulwark of their privileges is carelessly kept, and menaced by the enemy.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours very truly,
JOHN M'GIBBON.

Sydney, 12th August, 1865.

TO SHEEPOWNERS.—Wanted, by the advertiser (just returned from New Zealand), aged 29, single, EMPLOYMENT on a station. Having from experience a knowledge of every branch connected with sheep. Could act as sheep overseer, storekeeper, or such like. Fair education. References in Sydney. Address S. F., 294, Castlereagh-street.

UNION PROCEEDINGS OF THE SYNOD OF EASTERN AUSTRALIA IN NOVEMBER, 1864.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—It is well known that, for a considerable time, negotiations, with a view to union, had been carried on between the Synod of Australia in connection with the Established Church of Scotland, the Synod of Eastern Australia, and the United Presbyterian Congregation in Sydney, under the pastorate of the Rev. Adam Thomson. It is also well known that there existed on the part of some of the ministers, other office-bearers, and many of the members of the Presbyterian Church of Eastern Australia, dissatisfaction with the arrangements under which it was proposed to effect the contemplated union. With the view of removing this dissatisfaction an attempt was made, at the meeting of the Synod of Eastern Australia, held in November last, to obtain a Conference of the negotiating parties, but without success. Instead of concurring in that attempt, or otherwise using means to remove the scruples of their own brethren, the majority of that Synod, most unexpectedly, and in a way not very honourable, concluded a union with other parties that had been refused admission to the general Conference on Union. A report of the proceedings referred to was published in the Presbyterian Magazine for December, 1864. But this report was so brief, and so evidently one-sided, that it did not supply those who were entirely dependent on it for their information, with the means of forming a correct judgment with respect to some of the matters to which it referred. The leading article of that number of the "Presbyterian Magazine" was obviously written with the design of damaging the minority, and to accomplish this object the writer employs the disgraceful expedient of misstating and distorting facts. To correct this misrepresentation, and to prevent the effect which it is intended to produce, the following narrative is drawn up. In the expectation that this would be done by others, the writer hitherto abstained from doing it. But that expectation has not been realised, and he has now acted on the adage "Better late than never." In giving a sketch of the proceedings, the writer of the article alluded to sets out with stating that the appointment of a committee on bills and overtures to arrange the business of the court led to a division, obviously implying that those who objected to the committee first proposed, acted unreasonably. If, however, the writer had stated the grounds on which they objected, their conduct would appear in a very different light. Those grounds were, we believe, that the committee first moved consisted almost entirely of members of the Presbytery of Sydney, although the Presbytery of Maitland was larger and equally entitled to be represented, and, also, that those who were known to be dissatisfied with the union arrangements were almost all excluded, and would thus be placed in a disadvantageous position in reference to any overture they might wish to bring before the Synod through that committee.

In this connection, the writer of the article alluded to refers to the division which took place regarding the making up of the roll of members. But it did not suit his purpose to state the question of which this division disposed. It is necessary, however, that it be stated, in order that clear views may be formed of the high-handed and arbitrary course pursued by the majority. The question then as it was finally put to the vote was this, whether a certain individual, who, being neither a settled minister, nor an acting ordained missionary, had no right, according to the rules of the Church, to a seat in the court, should, notwithstanding, sit and vote. By the majority, of which the writer boasts, it was decided that he should. The next topic dealt with in the article, is the disposal of the Maitland overture, of which, as the reader will remember, it was the object to obtain further conference, with the view of securing unanimity. In this, as in other cases, the writer makes very loose and erroneous statements. For example, he says that the views of the Rev. Mr. M'Kenzie, who moved the adoption of the overture, "met with no sympathy from any of those who supported him;" that "he declared himself for union on the basis and resolutions," and that "they were all dissatisfied with these;" whilst the fact is, that the grounds on which Mr. M'Kenzie argued did meet with the sympathy of those who supported him, though some of them, whilst thus sympathising with him, argued the adoption of the overture on additional grounds. Mr. M'Kenzie's expression of satisfaction with the basis and resolutions formed no part of his argument in support of the overture. The grounds on which he argued were, that certain ministers, other office-bearers, and many members of our Church, from conscientious and reasonable scruples, were prevented from entering into the union under existing arrangements, and that it was due to them and to the cause of union itself, that the means of removing these scruples which the overture proposed, should be adopted. In all this he met with the fullest sympathy of those who supported him. Further, the writer says—"The speeches which these gentlemen delivered were all against union on the basis, because some of the persons who had joined with them in making these doctrinal and ecclesiastical terms of union were supposed by them to approve of the Established Church of Scotland." This language is very disingenuous; for the writer was well aware, when he used it, that those to whom he refers were not merely supposed to approve of the position of the Established Church of Scotland, but were known to do so. Their continued connection with that Church was a most conclusive evidence of such approval, and some of them were at great pains in the Conference, to show that their agreeing to dissolve their connection with it, prior to the consummation of the union, did not in the slightest degree, indicate disapproval of it, and, in a word, that they out and out approved of it. After referring to the discussion of the overture, the writer goes on to say—"After such a full and fair discussion, parties should have been satisfied, but instead of this, the minority took every opportunity, as their numbers diminished, to harass the other side, and on every occasion to divide the court, and enter their dissents." What can he mean by such a statement? Is it that the minority should be satisfied with the rejection of what they deemed *essential to* a proper and satisfactory union, and should acquiesce in the subsequent steps toward the consummation of a union to which they had strong objections? What else could be expected in a free assembly but that a minority, having conscientious objections to a certain course, would oppose such a course by moving amendments and entering dissents? In the above statement the writer speaks of the diminishing of the numbers of the minority. To those who were not present, this language conveys the idea that this diminution was caused by desertion from the ranks of the minority. This, however, was by no means the cause of such diminution, unless in the case of one elder. Three elders from the country left when the proceedings were supposed to be near a close, not anticipating such unexpected proceedings as resulted in the preliminary union. From the continued adherence of these parties to the Synod of Eastern Australia, we are warranted in inferring that, had they been present, they would have voted with the minority to the end. After describing the disposal of the draft bill, Mr. Greig's motion to the effect that the Synod of New South Wales should be invited to take part in the Conference is next taken up. In regard to that movement, we believe that we are fully warranted in stating that Mr. Greig acted on his own responsibility, and without advice from any member in the minority. We are not aware of any other member of the minority who was deeply concerned about the Synod of New South Wales being introduced into the General Conference; but when the question came before the Synod they thought it but fair that that Synod should have an opportunity to take part in the negotiations in the General Conference. One of the minority, however (the writer of this narrative), took no part in the conference between the Synod of Eastern Australia and the Synod of New South Wales, and, in one instance, in the discussion that followed, declined voting.

In reference to the discussion on the subject of union between the Synod of Eastern Australia and the Synod of New South Wales, the writer says:—"Strange to tell, this union was opposed by the very parties that had pressed the motion for the admission of others to the Conference." We venture to think that no one with an ordinary degree of intellectual perspicacity will have any difficulty in seeing that there is a distinction between conferring with the Synod of New South Wales, and uniting with it without such conference. It is very true that the Synod of New South Wales, or part of that Synod, had a conference with the Synod of Eastern Australia, and that at that conference it was ascertained that such members of the Synod of New South Wales as attended expressed their satisfaction with the basis of union, and the accompanying resolutions. It is very true, further, that if there were any other points on which certain members of the Synod of Eastern Australia wished to satisfy themselves, before expressing their readiness to unite with the Synod of New South Wales, they might have attempted to obtain such satisfaction when conferring with that Synod. And if they made no such attempt it was simply, we believe, because they expected they should have a full opportunity of doing so in the general conference in which they felt the Synod of New South Wales had a right to be represented; for at this stage it was not suspected by the minority that the majority had the remotest idea of effecting a union between themselves and the Synod of New South Wales. And it ought to be carefully noted that the committee which the Synod of Eastern Australia appointed to negotiate with the Synod of New South Wales did not condescend to inform the Synod that appointed them of one jot of what took place, with this exception, that the Synod of New South Wales were satisfied with the basis and resolutions, which was known to every member of Synod before. That committee, which was composed of nearly all the majority, and of none besides, acted very much as if they were exclusively the Synod. They virtually said to the Synod, "We, the Synod's committee, are prepared to unite with the Synod of New South Wales. We shall not give the reasons why, with the exception of the fact of their satisfaction with the basis and resolutions, but as we are prepared to unite with them, we ask you who do not belong to the committee to do so also."

The account which the writer gives of the exclusion of the members of the minority from the general committee on union would be a lame one, even though it were in accordance with fact. But it is open to the still graver censure that it is not in accordance with fact. The minority did not "wish," as this article writer declares, "to begin de novo." None of them wished to change everything, although his language imports that they did. And it is worthy of notice that whatever individuals may have said in their speeches, neither the Maitland overture nor Mr. Greig's motion proposed to touch the basis or accompanying resolutions. The mover of the Maitland overture spoke in terms distinctly to this effect: "Let the basis and resolutions lie on the table untouched, and let us consider the point aimed at in the overture." Of the preliminary union, the writer speaks in the following terms: "Thus was consummated a preliminary and preparatory union on the basis agreed to by all. The protests taken against it had no reference to this union." But it was not on the basis alone that the preliminary union was effected, but on the basis and certain resolutions to which some objected all along. Again, to say that the protests taken had no reference to this union is at variance with fact. The Rev. Mr. M'Kenzie's protest—declared to be a protest by the Synod—had reference to this union alone; and the protest taken by Messrs. M'Intyre and M'Culloch made express reference to this union, and could not but do so, according to the ground taken by them, inasmuch as the preliminary union rests on the same foundation as that on which the ultimate union is to be effected. Before concluding, the writer asserts, "If a few still stand apart, it will be on grounds that can have little sympathy from the Presbyterians of New South Wales or from the Church in the mother country to which the protesters profess attachment." To make it one's object in the settlement of such questions, to secure the sympathy of certain Churches however highly esteemed, savours, in no small degree, of Popery, and is quite contrary to the teaching of the Great Head of the Church—'Why, even of yourselves, judge ye not what is right.' It is very difficult for a Church sixteen thousand miles distant to form a correct judgment on a question so complicated as that of Presbyterian union in this colony; and it is certain that no Church at such a distance, or beyond the colony, possesses the knowledge of facts that would enable it to form such a judgment. But we have little doubt that the minority, if their case could be brought before the different Presbyteries of the Free Church of Scotland, would receive a large amount of sympathy. We feel warranted in coming to this conclusion from the fact that the Free Presbyterian Church of Victoria received much sympathy when its position was brought before the ministers and members of the Free Church by the Rev. Mr. Millar, of Melbourne. Out of thirty six overtures sent up by the inferior courts to the General Assembly twenty-one were in favour of Mr. Millar's party. If the Free Church will only act consistently with the course she pursued towards the colonies after the disruption, the minority have nothing to fear from that quarter. She then urged separation from those who avowed approval of and attachment to the Established Church of Scotland. And how can that Church urge union now with the same parties, seeing they still avow approval of and attachment to the Established Church of Scotland? To this it may be answered that these parties agree to dissolve their connexion with the Scottish Establishment previous to the consummation of the union. But so far from this being now, as it would have been in 1845, an indication of disapproval of *that* Church, they have been at pains to show, as already stated, that it involves no such inference—that, in short, their views now are the same as they were then. In 1852, the Rev. Dr. Bonar, late convener of the Free Church colonial committee, addressed a letter to a minister of the Established Church party in Tasmania, in which he uses the following language with respect to the ministers to be admitted to any church the Free Church could approve:—"It is necessary that we should have some assurance that they do not approve of the Establishment as it at present exists in Scotland." Now, this is all that any one in the minority would desire, at least so far as the original parties to the union are concerned. But the Free Church of Scotland has no such assurance as she desiderated in 1852. On the contrary, she has the fullest assurance that the parties referred to do approve of the Established Church of Scotland.

Much of the foregoing has reference to the preliminary union. But if that is, on various grounds, objectionable, can the ultimate union be less so, seeing it will comprehend the preliminary union with all its objectionable elements? Besides, it would appear from a certain resolution agreed to by the negotiating parties in June last, that the united body will, as a church, be so fettered, that it cannot lift up a testimony against the obnoxious system of State-aid. After referring to the question of State-aid as an open question, it is stated that by this is meant "that the United Church, as such, will take no action in the matter."

If this do not preclude the United Church from doing anything against State-aid, what can be the meaning of the language employed? The Presbyterian Church of Eastern Australia has for the last ten years maintained an attitude of protest against the God-dishonouring system of endowing alike truth and error. And what sad defection does it manifest on the part of members of that Church, to enter a body which precludes itself from bearing so needful and important a testimony! It is true that individuals and congregations in the United Church are to be left at liberty to act out their own convictions regarding the question of State-aid. But what an unfaithful and anomalous position for a Presbyterian Church to occupy—that by its own voluntary deed it renders itself incapable of giving any direction as to the course which its members and congregations should adopt in a matter of so great importance, and that it thus leaves an open door for the adoption of contradictory courses! The resolution referred to speaks of the question of State-aid as having been regarded as an open question throughout the negotiations. This statement, we confess, takes us rather by surprise, as we were formerly told that this was, in consequence of the passing of the State Aid Abolition Bill, a settled question. We presume, however, that the intimation of a movement with the view of restoring State-aid has led parties to consider it expedient to regard it now as an open question.

Before concluding we would remark that the unions in course of being effected in this colony involve the anomaly of parties holding views widely different, and that too on an important point, yet agreeing to sign the same basis. Those parties still avowedly differ as to the application of the doctrine of the headship of Christ over the Church—and the application of that doctrine, it is to be borne in mind, was all along the point of difference, and not the statement of it in certain propositions. The one party avow that the principles and position of the Established Church of Scotland are quite in accordance with the *doctrine of the headship* of Christ. The other party we presume still maintain that that Church has practically surrendered that doctrine, and by inference that all who approve of its principles and position homologate its practical surrender of Christ's headship. And yet, strange to tell, they both profess to agree as to that very doctrine. From this it would appear that in some cases articles of union serve not as tests of real agreement, but to cover real and avowed differences. And if it be not the design of the resolutions accompanying the basis to meet these differences, of what other use can they be? Only let the mode of procedure adopted in the negotiations referred to be carried to its full extent, and there will be little difficulty in forming numerous ecclesiastical coalitions. Men holding views widely different have *only* to attach their own meaning to the articles subscribed by them. But can such coalitions be regarded as a fulfilment of the prophecy, "Thy watchmen shall see eye to eye when the Lord shall bring again Zion?" Or can they be viewed as approximating to the union intended in the prayer, "That they all may be one; as thou, Father, art in me and I in thee; that they also may be one in us, &c.?" Can a union, such as the preliminary union, which for mere expediency sets at nought church discipline, proceed from that "wisdom which is first pure, then peaceable?" No doubt such unions will meet with abundant sympathy in an age in which men are bent on hiding the most important distinctions between truth and error under the mantle of so-called charity. But surely by those who "have been taught by Christ, as the truth is in Jesus," such sympathy should be lightly esteemed. And if they be faithful to the Great Head of the Church, he will not fail to afford that succour which will amply compensate for the lack of human sympathy.

28th July. JAMES M'CULLOCH.

A YOUNG LADY accustomed to tuition desires an Engagement as Resident Governess. L. M., HERALD O.

APARTMENTS, with board, Hyde Park, for Lady and Gentleman. Cards. Mr. A. Lenehan, Castlereagh-st.

APARTMENTS, furnished or unfurnished; board if required. Liverpool-st., one door from Pitt-street.

A LADY (English) desires an ENGAGEMENT as Governess to teach English, French, Music, and Singing. Address F. F., Gordon and Gotch, George-st.

A MARRIED Man wants EMPLOYMENT; can milk, drive, work in garden, or any other kind of labouring work; with two years' good character from last place. Address T. S., Post-office, Waverley.

A LADY experienced in teaching desires an ENGAGEMENT. Acquirements—English, French (acquired in Paris), music, and drawing. Address J. B., HERALD.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, a native of the colony, is desirous of obtaining EMPLOYMENT on a sheep or cattle station. The advertiser is a good bush rider and experienced in the management of stock. Salary not so much an object as respectable employment. Address J. F., care of Captain J. Stevenson, Bondi, Monaro.

BEESWAX, BEESWAX wanted to purchase. W. Larmer, 323, George-street.

COMPETENT General SERVANT wanted, must be a good laundress. 47, Macleay-st., between 10 and 1.

ENGAGEMENT WANTED, as Secretary to a public company, or as Cashier or Accountant in a merchant's office, by a Gentleman of considerable ability and experience. Address Secretary, HERALD Office.

HOME, Darlinghurst, has for Engagement Cooks, Laundresses, Nurses, Needlewomen, Housekeeper, Farm, and general Servants.

LOADING for GUNNING. E. CHAPMAN and CO., 56, Pitt-street.

MONTHLY NURSE.—A Lady can highly recommend one as efficient and attentive. May be heard of till the 24th, by addressing Mrs. B., Messrs. Gordon and Gotch, George-street.

PONY WANTED, must be quite and used to harness; trial required. C. O., with price, HERALD Office.

QUARRYMEN Wanted. Apply on the Works, in Short-street, near the Dry Docks, Balmain.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a good Hand for the dress department. Waterloo House, 235, Pitt-street.

TO PAINTERS.—Wanted, to Apprentice a Youth; has been 9 months at the trade. YOUTH, HERALD Office.

TO COLLIERY and MINE COMPANIES.—A practical Colliery Manager, and Mineral Surveyor, is open to ENGAGEMENT. First-class references. Address COLLIERY, HERALD Office.

TO AUCTIONEERS.—Wanted, by a respectable active young Man, SITUATION in an auction room. Has considerable experience in every department of the auction business, drapery, woollens, and fancy trade. Y. Z., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a steady respectable Woman, as COOK and LAUNDRESS. She must be thoroughly competent. Apply at 161, Elizabeth-street, from twelve until 1 o'clock.

WANTED, APPRENTICES and Improvers to the Dress Making. Apply 180, Crown-st., Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a cleanly respectable GIRL, as General Servant. 86, Woolloomooloo-street.

WANTED, a competent COOK and LAUNDRESS. Apply to Mrs. Walter Long, 235, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, two in family. 207, Macquarie street, near Hunter-street.

WANTED, a Female COOK. Apply Wynyard Hotel, Clarence and Erskine-streets.

WANTED, a NURSE GIRL, one used to housework. Apply 714, George-street South.

WANTED, a HEAD WAITER; also, smart Youth, as Under WAITER. Freemasons' Hotel.

WANTED, a strong active GIRL, about 18. Apply after 9 o'clock, 110, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a WHEELWRIGHT, for spring-cart wheels. J. Bennett, Camperdown.

WANTED, a stout active LAD, used to horses. 3, Market-street West.

WANTED, a BOY, accustomed to horses; wages 10s a-week, with board. Gibson, 282, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a good COOK and LAUNDRESS. Apply, after 9, 110, Phillip-street.

WANTED, an active BOY. Apply Bisler's Coal Yard, Newtown.

WANTED, a young MAN, who can drive sheep. Charles M'Cauley, Cook's River Road.

WANTED, a HAND for the shop department. John Morris and Co., Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a good Farming MAN. Apply early, W. Short, Produce Stores, Victoria Wharf.

WANTED, a respectable young MAN of good character, to make himself useful. J. Clarke's, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT, English or Scotch preferred. 136, Phillip-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, to nurse and be otherwise useful. 76, Forbes-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a Jeweller, Engraver, General Fancy Mounter. T. T., 881, Harris-st.

WANTED, a good COACH-TRIMMER. T. Moore, 203, South Head Road, opposite Court-house.

WANTED, a Man COOK, for the country. Apply to Robert Guy, 569, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT-BARMAID, accustomed to housework. Prince of Wales Hotel, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, a First-hand MILLINER; also a good Trimmer. Mrs. Hopson's, 598, George-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Barwood Hotel, corner Margaret and Clarence streets.

WANTED, a BOOT-CLOSER, and men to make and finish boots. E. Kennedy, Erskine-st.

WANTED, a second-hand WINCH. Address, with price, E. Joy, Newtown.

WANTED, by a married Man, a Situation as Coachman or Groom; reference. L. Y., HERALD Office.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, as Groom or Coachman, by a new arrival. A. Z., HERALD Office.

WANTED, two first class COACHPAINTERS, none others need apply at Vial's, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, by a respectable person, a SITUATION as Barmaid or Waitress. M. H., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a respectable General Servant, and Working Overseer; Protestants. E. Joy, Newtown.

WANTED, to DISPOSE of a good flaking Business. H. Granger, Church-street, Parramatta.

WANTED, ENGAGEMENTS as Lady's Nurse. Mrs. Foster, 308, Pitt-street; many years' experience.

WANTED, immediately, a second-hand Soda-water Machine; rack complete. W. W., 18, Sussex-st.

WANTED, for the country, a respectable Female as COOK. Cohen's Family Hotel, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a MAN to clean and repair bags. W. Pritchard, 17, King-street.

WANTED, a strong Girl, as General SERVANT. Mrs. Saunders, London Chartered Bank.

WANTED, to buy left-off Clothing. Mrs. Maskell, next Theatre, Castlereagh-st. Notes attended to.

WANTED, to Purchase, for cash, a first-class second-hand PIANO. C. H. Rooke, 324, George-street.

WANTED, by a respectable person, a SITUATION as house or parlour maid. S. T., HERALD Office.

WANTED, an active tidy GIRL, to make herself generally useful. Apply at 353, Kent-street.

WANTED, a respectable BOY, to assist in the shop. Lemaire's Bazaar, George-street, opposite Markets.

WANTED, Four CARPENTERS, good workmen. W. Thornton, Balmain.

WAITRESS, Cooks, experienced Housemaids, good General Servants disengaged, Mrs. Capps' Office.

WANTED, a SITUATION, for an experienced female Cook (English). Apply to Mrs. Capps.

WANTED, by a respectable person, a SITUATION as laundress, or cook and laundress. Good reference. Address E. G., HERALD Office.

WANTED, fifty SAWYERS and SPLITTERS. Apply between 10 and 2 this day, F. P. Meares, Railway Auction Depot, George-street.

WANTED, by a respectable young Woman, a SITUATION, as Cook and Laundress. M. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by 2 competent House and Parlour Maids, with good references, Employment, this week. Home, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a single MAN, well accustomed to drive a pair of horses, with reins; also, a single MAN, for the boiling down. F. M'CARROLL, Redfern.

WANTED, a good WAITER—one used to carving preferred. Apply to-day and to-morrow, at the Café de Paris, King-street East.

WANTED, a young Person, as NEEDLEWOMAN and Children's Maid; also, a Housemaid. Apply to Mrs. Mort, Greenoaks, Darling Point.

WANTED, an experienced NURSE, for an infant a year old. For address apply to Mrs. Pawsey, Registry Office, Pitt-street.

WANTED, at Waverley or Redfern, a Furnished BEDROOM with use of kitchen. M. H., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a single young MAN, for the country; must understand horses and general farm work. Apply to Dickson and Burrows, 64, New Pitt-street, between 10 and 11 o'clock a.m.

WANTED to be known that T. Peters can sell men's, women's, and children's BOOTS and SHOES, also Men's Clothing, Hosiery, &c., as cheap as any other house in the trade. T. Peters, Clarence-street, near Erskine-st.

WANTED, an ENGAGEMENT as Manager, Surveyor, or otherwise, about Coal or Ironstone Mines, by one thoroughly competent and of considerable experience in the home country. Address N. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a SITUATION as General Servant in a small family; two years' character. Address Mrs. Luck, Argyle-place, Miller's Point. Apply till Wednesday.

WANTS a SITUATION, as Housemaid or House and Parlour Maid, in town or country, in some respectable family; country preferred. Address J. B A., No. 2, Prince-street, Sydney.

WANTED to purchase, a good FARM, about 100 or 300 acres good land, with a good comfortable house, from 10 to 100 miles from Sydney; if possible near a river's side. Apply 299, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a trustworthy Person as NEEDLEWOMAN; must understand dressmaking, and be willing to make herself otherwise useful. Apply Mrs. Tucker, Edgecliffe Road.

WANTED, a Young LADY of education, as companion for a lady during a voyage of a few months' duration. Apply, with references, to Voyage, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a SITUATION, for a respectable young English Woman, as Barmaid; is also a good waitress and upper housemaid, and can sew neatly. Apply all this week to Mrs. Capps.

WANTED, a respectable Young Man as CLERK, in a wholesale country store. He must understand bookkeeping, and be quick at accounts. Apply by letter, in own handwriting, stating references, &c., to R. M., Grafton, Clarence River.

WANTED, for a single gentleman in the interior, a Married Couple—man as general outdoor servant, wife as general domestic; Married Couple in a clergyman's family—man as general outdoor servant, wife as laundress and housemaid; Married Couple for a small family—man as farm servant, wife as cook. Mrs. Pawsey, 168, Pitt-street.

WANTED, to purchase a STATION in the Queensland District capable of carrying from 40 to 50,000 sheep, and stocked to the extent of about half the number. Preference would be given to one not too far North, and within reasonable distance of a shipping port. Apply by letter to E. R., Post Office, 345 Box.

WANTED, a FOREMAN of Moulders, to take the superintendence of a foundry employing about twelve moulders. Must be thoroughly acquainted with green, dry sand, and loam work, and have filled a similar situation before. Applications, stating terms required and enclosing testimonials, will be received until 31st August, by Vivian and Co., engineers and ironfounders, Castlemaine, Victoria.

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